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JOHN HOWLAND

OF THE

MAYFLOWER

Volume 2

THE FIRST FIVE GENERATIONS

Documented Descendants Through

his second child John[2] Howland

and his wife, Mary Lee

by

Elizabeth Pearson White

Assisted by

Edwin Wagner Coles and Roberta Gilbert Bratti

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OF THE

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Volume 2

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Dedicated to George Ernest Bowman of Boston, Massachusetts,

whose accurate transcriptions of early town records

and their publication in

The Mayflower Descendant, *which he edited from 1899 to 1937,*

helped to make books like this possible.

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Preface and Credits

The search for the descendants of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland was started by Franklyn Howland who compiled what he called *A Brief Genealogical and Biographical History of Arthur, Henry and John Howland and their Descendants of the United States and Canada*, which was published by the author in New Bedford, Mass., in 1885. While it contains many errors, it is the basis for all serious work on the families of John Howland and two of his brothers, Arthur, his oldest brother, and Henry, the youngest, both of whom came to America several years after John arrived in the *Mayflower* in 1620.

Following the organization of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants in 1897, George Ernest Bowman, the first secretary of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and editor of their publication, *The Mayflower Descendant*, corrected many of Franklyn Howland's errors when he wrote articles and transcribed vital records, cemetery records, probate records and deeds relating to the early Pilgrims and their neighbors, published in Boston in thirty-four volumes between 1889 and 1938. In 1956, Hubert Kinney Shaw gathered together some of the work of Franklyn Howland and George Bowman and compiled a sketchy report on the first three generations of John Howland's family, along with short genealogies of the descendants of other *Mayflower* passengers. This collection was published as *Families of the Pilgrims*. While this book corrected some errors, it added many others.

In 1959, the General Society of Mayflower Descendants began its effort to publish accounts of the descendants of *Mayflower* passengers for five generations, known as "The Five Generations Project." Around 1966, as part of that project, Harold H. Howland of Washington, D.C., volunteered to collect a great deal of information about the descendants of John Howland which he found in published genealogies in the Library of Congress and in the DAR Library in Washington. Around 1972, before he passed away, his work, in the form of family group sheets, was sent to Lucy Mary Kellogg, F.A.S.G., then editor of the Five Generations Project. Under her guidance, much of the material for four generations was typed into brief family groups. However, the references were almost entirely from undocumented family genealogies, resulting in many errors and misidentifications.

A few years earlier, in 1970, Mardenna J. Hunter of Indianapolis, Indiana, published *The Family of John Howland, Mayflower Passenger, Five*

Generations, which is a good outline of John Howland's descendants but it has no documentation at all and, as with the other work, has many errors.

In the spring of 1975, Robert Moody Sherman, F.A.S.G., who had become editor of the Five Generations Project after the untimely death of Lucy Mary Kellogg, asked me to document and complete the John Howland family which, at that time, was expected to fill only one volume. To ensure the accuracy of the work, I was asked to document the early material, and all subsequent work, by locating probate records and deeds in county courthouses and probate districts, and to search for vital records of births, marriages and deaths in town hall, cemetery and church records. In this way, errors in the previous works have been found and corrected. Many families, especially in the female branches, had not been identified at all, even as early as the third generation. Different men with the same name had been given duplicate families. These had to be searched for, corrected and completed. The families of the fifth generation had to be added and documented, since it was decided, after Harold Howland had completed his work, that in addition to the marriages, the fifth generation should include the names, places and dates of birth of the resulting sixth generation children. This meant that a tremendous amount of work remained to be done.

The descendants of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland's second child and eldest son, John[2] Howland, and his wife, Mary Lee, who are covered in this volume (*Volume 2*), were the first group that Bob Sherman asked me to work on. Several friends on the Genealogy Projects Committee of the Winnetka, Ill., Public Library, who had taken my course in genealogy at the New Trier Adult Education Extension, offered to help with the documentation. Thus the Howland Committee in 1975-76 was composed of E. Virginia Hunt, C.G., who worked very hard on John and Desire[2] (Howland) Gorham (in *Volume 1*), on John[2]'s son, Shubael[3] Howland (in the present volume), and on Elizabeth[2] (Howland) (Hicks) Dickinson, who will be covered in the next volume; the late Roberta H. Johnson, who worked on Lydia[3] Howland who married Jeremiah Thomas of Middleboro (in this volume), and on Isaac[2] Howland, also of Middleboro; Harriet Woodbury Hodge, C.G., who worked on Elizabeth[3] (Howland) Bursley (in this volume), and on Joseph[2] Howland, and later took over the *John Billington Family* for the Five Generations Project, which was published in 1991; Hazel Kraft Eilers, C.G.. who also worked on Joseph[2] Howland; and Barbara Garrison, Mary Schumacher, June Magnusen, Betsy N. East and Virginia A. Munson, all of whom helped with the present volume for several months.

We soon found that we needed a great many vital records, probate records and deeds from Barnstable County, Mass., in addition to those which

were published by George E. Bowman in the *Mayflower Descendant.* In response to my plea for help, after I had read an article she had contributed to the *American Genealogist*, Roberta Gilbert Bratti, C.G., of Hyannis, Mass., although a total stranger at that time, agreed to go to the Barnstable County courthouse for probate records, and to the Barnstable Town Hall for birth, marriage and death records. We became fast friends and Roberta has continued to help with the Howlands for the last seventeen years.

Later, in 1977-78, the late Maclean W. McLean, F.A.S.G., the well-known specialist on Sandwich, Mass., families, shared his great knowledge of the Cape Cod descendants of Hope^2 Howland, his ancestress, who married Captain John Chipman. However, he did not follow their numerous progeny to Connecticut, Maine, Rhode Island or Nova Scotia, which left a great deal of work to be done on that segment of the Howlands. The descendants of Hope^2 (Howland) Chipman, John Howland's third child, will fill one volume by themselves when it is finished.

By 1978, the year I was asked to become editor of *The Mayflower Quarterly*, it had become clear that the Howland family would fill at least two volumes. We then concentrated on the five oldest children, starting with the first child, Desire^2 Howland who married Captain John Gorham. Desire's progeny eventually filled a huge volume by themselves, published in 1990 by Picton Press of Camden, Maine, as *John Howland of the Mayflower, Vol. 1.*

By 1982 it could be seen that John Howland's family would fill at least four volumes. A typescript copy of the almost completed documented descendants of the second child, John^2 Howland, was given confidentially to Historian General Eugene A. Stratton of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants in September 1982, to help him with applications for membership from John^2 Howland's descendants. At that time, several probate records were missing and some lines still remained to be documented. It is that volume which has now been completed and which is presented here as *John Howland of the Mayflower, Vol. 2.*

The most important addition to the typescript has been the discovery and identification of the descendants of Mary^3 Howland who married John Allyn of Barnstable. This family disappeared from Barnstable records after the births of four of their children. In 1991, Glenn Peterson of Wilmette, Ill., gave me two deeds, the first of which proved that John and Mary (Howland) Allyn had moved to Middleboro, Mass. The second deed showed that they had later moved to Killingly, Conn. This very difficult research concerned previously unknown families, and required digging through unpublished deeds and vital records, in order to establish new Mayflower lines in

Connecticut and Rhode Island for families named Allyn, Holland, Gardner, Cogswell, Stevens, Holmes, Fling, Pooler, Currie and Spalding. Kendall P. Hayward of Glastonbury, Conn., pointed the way toward locating the Spaldings and Marilyn Randall Landry of Willimantic, Conn., searched local town records for traces of these extremely elusive Howland descendants who have never been identified before. The bulk of the deeds, probates and vital records were found by the talented record searcher, Edwin Wagner Coles of Studio City, California, who searched through hundreds of reels of microfilmed Connecticut and Rhode Island court records at the Los Angeles Family History Center, established by the Church of Jesus Christ, Latter Day Saints. There he spent an unbelievable amount of time locating and photocopying literally thousands of documents which he sent to Winnetka to be evaluated and added to this book. He also located hundreds of deeds in Worcester, Hampshire, Berkshire, Hampden and Franklin counties in western Massachusetts, all of which prove that many Howlands in Barnstable County moved out to western Massachusetts before the Revolutionary War. He also found deeds in Barnstable town records, recorded in the town hall after the Barnstable County courthouse was burned in 1827. He also obtained hard-to-find documents in New York, in western Connecticut and in Nova Scotia, to trace the movements of these elusive New Englanders. Without his dedicated help these two volumes of *John Howland of the Mayflower* could not have been completed.

Edwin Wagner Coles, a native of California, earned his B.A. degree at Stanford University and his M.B.A. from Harvard. He is retired from Lockheed Aircraft Corp. He is a member of the Southern California Genealogical Society, Past Deputy Governor of the Los Angeles Colony of the California Society of Mayflower Descendants, and for many years Treasurer of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of California, and Treasurer of the California Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots. He is descended from John Howland through Elizabeth[2] Howland and her second husband, John Dickinson. He is a Director of the Glendale Library of the Sons of the Revolution, which has a large collection of widely accepted family histories of the New England area. He edited the book, *Los Angeles Colony Mayflower Lineages*, published in 1980, and co-authored "Joseph and Lydia (Gorham) Worth," published in the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* in December 1988. He has worked constantly on the John Howland project since 1986, the year he volunteered to do research in any area where it was needed. His continued dedication to this work is greatly appreciated.

A debt of gratitude is owed to Barbara Lambert Merrick, former Historian General of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants, and to

Harriet Woodbury Hodge, both of whom reviewed the typescript for *John Howland, Volume 2, Documented Descendants of John[2] Howland and his Wife, Mary Lee*, and made many helpful suggestions.

In addition to those mentioned above, other researchers who have contributed material and offered moral support are Ralph V. Wood, Jr., C.G., researcher and compiler of the completely documented *Francis Cooke of the Mayflower*, (1986), and *Plymouth County, Massachusetts, Probate Index, 1686-1881*, published by Picton Press in 1988; Glenn Peterson, who showed that John and Mary (Howland) Allyn settled in Killingly, Windham Co., Conn.; Dr. Robert E. Howland, who was the first to prove that James[5] Howland, who disappeared from Barnstable, had moved to Lenox, Berkshire Co., Mass., and married a second wife; John D. Austin, F.A.S.G., compiler of *Mayflower Families Six: Stephen Hopkins*, with whom I exchanged information about intermarriages between the Howland and Hopkins families; Anthony Hoskins of the Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.; Donna Valley Russell, F.A.S.G., who had abstracted the probate records of Dr. Ephraim Crocker of Kent, Conn.; and Christine Rose, F.A.S.G., who searched in vain for the Rose who married Ephraim Crocker's widow as her third husband.

Research in the Chicago area was made possible by the superb resources of the Newberry Library, in Chicago, and by the unusually fine genealogy section of our local Winnetka Public Library, of which Harriet Hodge and I are volunteer co-chairmen. Thanks also are due to the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Illinois whose financial gifts to the Winnetka Library's genealogy section have been essential to its success.

Words of appreciation are expressed to the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass., the Family History Library of the Church of Jesus Christ, Latter Day Saints in Salt Lake City, Utah, mentioned earlier, and its branches, the superb Los Angeles, California, Family History Center and the Wilmette Branch Library, Wilmette, Ill., the Sons of the Revolution Library, Glendale, Calif., the Library of Congress and the DAR Library, Washington, D.C., the Sturgis Library, Barnstable, Mass., the Connecticut State Library and the Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, Conn.

In 1986, the chairman of the General Society of Mayflower Descendant's Five Generations Project decided to publish pamphlets containing condensed versions covering four generations of "Mayflower Families in Progress." Since that format was incompatible with the completely documented work that I and my friends have done on the descendants of John Howland, I resigned as editor of the *Mayflower Quarterly*, and it was agreed that my husband and I would publish the Howland volumes personally. When Lewis Bunker Rohrbach, C.G., of Picton Press, Camden. Maine, of-

fered to index and publish *John Howland of the Mayflower For Five Generations*, we were pleased to accept his offer. Mr. Rohrbach is well-known for the excellent quality of the books he has edited and published, in addition to his authorship of the three volume prize-winning *Rohrbach Genealogy* (1970, 1977, 1982), covering several Rohrbach families. and his recent *Höffelbauer Genealogy*. He has also indexed and published *Boston Taxpayers in 1821*, as well as the important *Note-Book Kept by Thomas Lechford, Esq., of Boston, 1638-1641*, with his new introduction and Index, which sheds a great deal of light on the inhabitants of early Boston.

Finally credit must be given to my husband, Henry G. R. White, whose efforts "to get the Howlands out of the house" have included purchasing two computers — an IBM Displaywriter and camera-ready printer in 1982, and an improved IBM PS/2 30-286 and Hewlett Packard LaserJet Series II printer in 1989 — in addition to spending long hours proof-reading hundreds of pages, over and over again, trying to eliminate typographical errors. He has also drawn the lovely maps for the endpapers in both volumes, as well as the beautiful genealogical charts which illustrate some of the families in both books. The contribution of our son, George Ronald White, who made glossy photos of the genealogical charts and court records used to illustrate this volume, is also much appreciated.

My thanks to all of you. This book could not have been completed without you.

ELIZABETH PEARSON WHITE
Certified Genealogist
Fellow, American Society of Genealogists
Fellow, National Genealogical Society

Editor, *The Mayflower Quarterly*, 1978-1986.
Trustee, New England Historic Genealogical Society, 1979-80
Chairman, First NGS Family History Writing Contest, 1982-83
President's Citation, National Genealogical Society, 1983
Regional Councillor, National Genealogical Society, 1985-90
National Genealogy Hall of Fame Committee, 1986 —.

Winnetka, Illinois
November 20, 1992

Notes

Intermarriages

Intermarriages with other Mayflower families have been treated fully when they occur. Intermarriages between descendants of John[2] Howland and his wife, Mary Lee, have been treated in the first family in which the marriage occurred, as the reader progresses through the book, whether the person was male or female. If a third generation Howland descendant married a fourth generation descendant, the marriage and the complete account of their children has been placed with the third generation family. When Howland descendants of the same generation intermarried, their account appears under the account of the first spouse to appear in the book, whether male or female — in other words, under the spouse who was the child or grandchild of one of the older brothers or sisters in the family. If a Howland descendant married twice, and one marriage was to another Howland descendant, that family appears under the marriage to the Howland descendant, so that all of that person's children by both marriages can appear in one place, without duplication. Cross references are given, with page numbers, wherever intermarriages occur.

Generation Superscript Numbers

The generations in this book are numbered starting with John Howland of the *Mayflower* as the first progenitor of his descendants studied here. Therefore, the superscript numeral indicating that he is the first generation of his Howland line is placed after his given name and before his surname, as *John[1] Howland*. When a female Howland descendant married, her surname changed to her husband's surname from her father's surname. Thereafter, the superscript numeral used to identify which generation her children and grandchildren belonged to, counting from John[1] Howland, is placed after their new surname which is different from the Howland surname. This clarifies how many generations their maternal ancestor's male line has been in America, and shows that the progenitor on their paternal line may have arrived more recently.

Vital Records

References to vital records obtained from published books are italicized, indicating that copies are available in most of the leading genealogical libraries.

References to vital records obtained from town halls and unpublished church records, including microfilmed copies, are in roman type, indicating that these records have been obtained from the original sources, not from published books.

Deaths Dates

The age claimed at death, given on tombstones and in death records, may not always agree with official records of birth and death. Errors are sometimes due to the fact that the lettering on tombstones may have become worn, making the dates very hard to read. Other apparent errors may have been caused by a misunderstanding of phrases such as, "in his 60th year," for instance. This has sometimes been transcribed as "at 60 years of age," which is erroneous. In explanation, a baby is said to be "in his first year" when he is not yet one year of age. In the same way, a person "in his 60th year," is 59 years of age because he has not yet reached his 60th birthday. Therefore, in our work, when the age at death, as given in cemetery or church records, disagreed with a known birth date, the conflicting evidence was considered in conjunction with probate records and deeds, and the decision whether or not to accept the death record as given for that individual, and place him as a member of that particular family, was based on a fair evaluation of all of the various pieces of evidence at hand.

Abbreviations

ad inf., *ad infinitum*, to infinity
ad loc., *ad locum*., at the place
aet., *aetatis*, aged
b., born
bapt., baptism, baptized
cem., cemetery
ch., church
co., county
comp., compiler; compiled by
d., died; d.y., died young
dep., deposited
div., divided, division
do., ditto (the same)
ea., each
ed., editor (*pl.* eds.); edition: edited by
e.g., *exempli gratia*, for example
Esq., Esquire
et al., *et alii*, and others
etc., *et cetera*, and so forth
et seq., *et sequentes*, and the following
f., and following; (*pl.* ff)
fams., families
fig., figure
fn., footnote
fol., folio
hist., history
ibid., *ibidem*, in the same place
id., *idem*, the same
i.e., *id est*, that is
liber, book
loc. cit., *loco citato*, in the place
L.R., Land Records
m., married
mo., month
MS, manuscript; *pl.* MSS
N.B., *nota bene*, take careful note
n.d., no date
no., number
n.p., no place; no publisher
n.s., New Style (dates after 14 Sept. 1752); new series
op. cit., *opere citato*, in the work cited
o.s., Old Style (dates before 2 Sept. 1752; old series
p., page; (*pl.*, pp.), pages
prob., probate
prox., *proximo*, next month
pt., part
pub., publication, publisher
q.v., *quo vide*, which see
recs., records
rept., reprint; reprinted
rev., review; revised; revision
R.I.P., *requiescat in pace*; may he/she rest in peace
s.d., *sine die*, without setting a day for reconvening
sec., section
ser., series
sic., (*sic*), exact quotation
s.l., *sine loco*, without place
s.n., *sine anno*, without year; *sub anno*, under a year
sup., above
supp., *or* suppl., supplement
ult., *ultimo*, last month
viz., *videlicet*, namely
vol., volume
VR, vital records
vs., *or* v., *versus*, against
wid., widow
yr., year

The Mayflower Compact
from the ms. of Governor Bradford

. . . that shuch an acte by them done (this their condition considered) might be as firme as any patent; and in some respects more sure. The forme was as followeth

In ye name of god, Amen. We whose names are vnderwriten, the loyall subjects of our dread soueraigne Lord King James by ye grace of god of great Britaine, Franc, & Ireland king, defender of ye fauth, &c. Hauing vndertaken for ye glorie of god, and aduancements of ye christian faith and honour of our king & countrie, a voyage to plant ye first colonie in ye Northerne parts of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly & mutualy in ye presence of god, and one of another, couenant, & combine our selues togeather into a ciuill body politick; for our better ordering & preseruation & furtherance of ye ends aforesaid; and by vertue hearof to enacte, constitute, and frame shuch just & equall lawes, ordinances, Acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete & conuenient for ye generall good of ye colonie: vnto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witnes wherof we haue here vnder subscribed our names at Cap-Codd ye .11. of Nouember, in ye year of ye raigne of our soueraigne Lord king James of England, France, & Ireland ye eighteenth and of Scotland ye fiftie fourth. Ano: Dom. 1620.

John Carver
William Bradford
Edward Winslow
William Brewster
Isaac Allerton
Myles Standish
John Alden
Samuel Fuller
Christopher Martin
William Mullins
William White

Richard Warren
John Howland
Stephen Hopkins
Edward Tilly
John Tilly
Francis Cooke
Thomas Rogers
Thomas Tinker
John Rigdale
Edward Fuller

John Turner
Francis Eaton
James Chilton
John Crackston
John Billington
Moses Fletcher
John Goodman
Degory Priest
Thomas Williams
Gilbert Winslow

Edmond Margeson
Peter Brown
Richard Britteridge
George Soule
Richard Clarke
Richard Gardiner
John Allerton
Thomas English
Edward Doty
Edward Leister

Henry G. R. White 1903

The Descendants of

JOHN HOWLAND

of the *Mayflower* for Five Generations

Volume 2

Through his Second Child

John[2] Howland and his wife, Mary Lee

1. John[1] Howland and his wife, Elizabeth Tilley

John Howland of Fenstanton, Huntingdonshire, England, was an adventurous young man who left his home in Fenstanton, before 1620, to seek fame and fortune in London. There he met a wealthy Londoner, Mr. John Carver, who was about to sail on the famous ship *Mayflower*, which left Plymouth, England, in the autumn of 1620, bound for far away North America. Mr. Carver, who became the first governor of New Plimoth Colony, hired John Howland as his indentured manservant. As the ship lay at anchor in Cape Cod Bay, 11 November 1620, after a long, tiring voyage, John Howland was the thirteenth man to sign the MAYFLOWER COMPACT, the agreement which laid the foundation for the new town which the able-bodied men on board the *Mayflower* planned to build when the group went ashore at what was to become Plymouth, Massachusetts.[1]

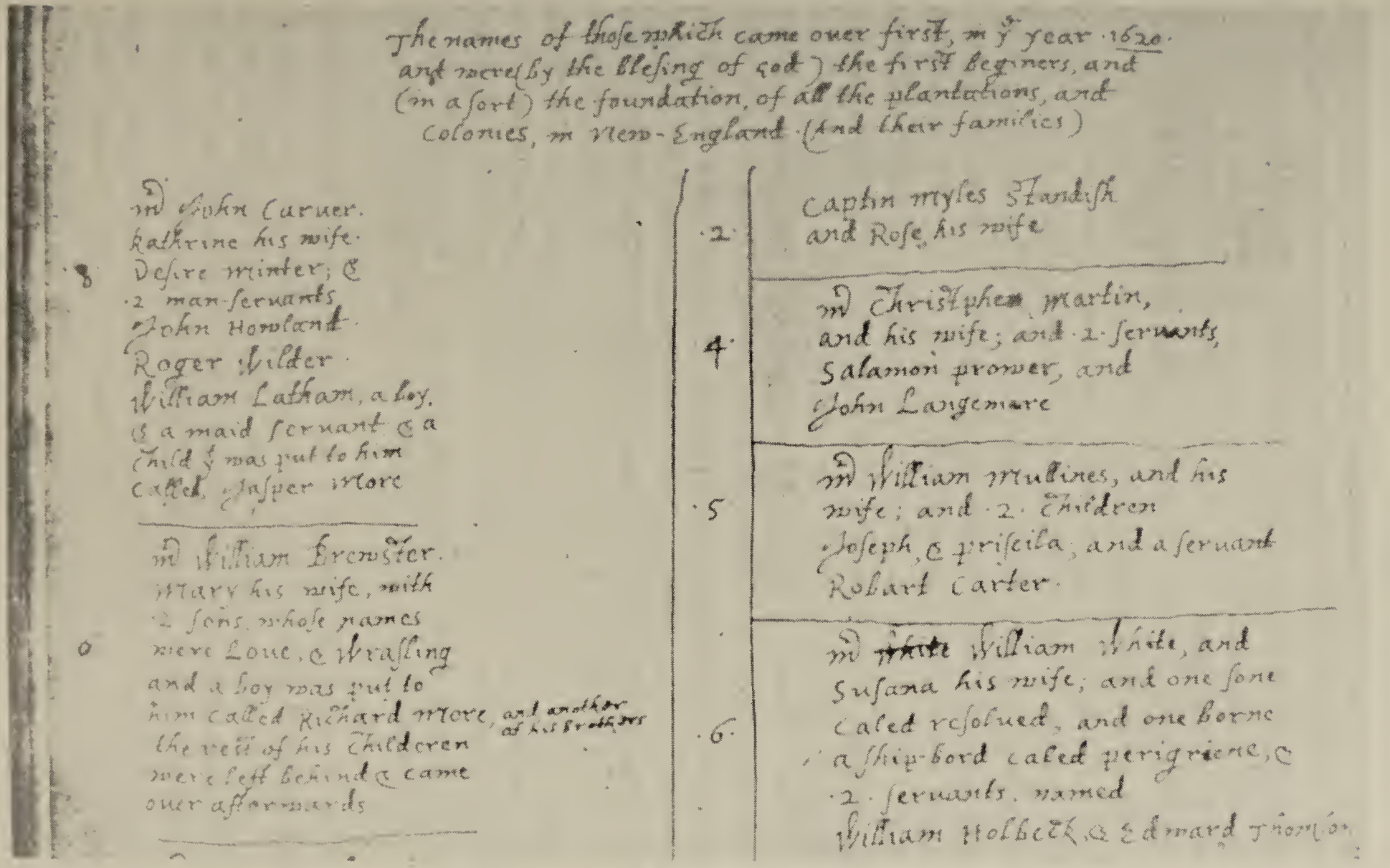
Fenstanton, where John Howland, the son of Henry and Margaret Howland, was reared, is a town nine miles northwest of Cambridge, on the old Roman Road. No baptismal record has been found for John Howland but he was said to have been "above eighty years" when he died in Rocky Nook, now in Kingston but then in Plymouth, 23 February 1672. This would indicate that his year of birth was about 1592. His father, Henry Howland, yeoman, died in Fenstanton, 17 May 1635, and his mother, Margaret, was buried there 31 July 1629. The identity of this family is proved by the probate records of John's brother, Humphrey Howland, a draper,

who settled in St. Swithin's Parish in London. Humphrey Howland, in his will written in London 28 May 1646 and proved 10 July 1646 by his second wife, Anne, mentioned his brothers, Arthur, John, and Henry, his sister, Margaret, wife of Richard Phillips of Fenstanton, shoemaker, his "nephew," Simon Howland, and his "niece," Hannah Howland, Simon's sister. Additional information about John Howland's family is found in the records of the intestate estate of another brother, George Howland, a merchant of St. Dunstan's, East London, who had died two years earlier, 10 February 1643/4. His estate was administered by Humphrey Howland's wife, Anne, 11 July 1646. Simon Howland was baptized in Fenstanton 19 August 1604, called "son of Henrye," and was probably the Simon Howland who was apprenticed 19 March 1622, to Humphrey Howland, "citizen and draper of London."[2]

Eventually, two of John Howland's brothers followed John to Plymouth. When Henry Howland, the youngest brother, left Fenstanton, he first went to London where he was apprenticed to his brother, Humphrey Howland. Henry's name is found there on the Roll of the Drapers Company, dated 1 October 1623. But less than ten years later, Henry is found in Plymouth where he was taxed 25 March 1633. Soon after, John's oldest brother, Arthur Howland, followed his younger brothers to New England where he was listed by Thomas Lechford, 28 August 1640, as "of Duxbury in New England, Planter."[3] Thus the progenitors of three separate Howland families arrived in Plymouth Colony during the first twenty years of its existence, making it difficult to sort out and identify their many descendants.

John Howland of the *Mayflower* was called by Governor William Bradford "a lusty younge man." He was one of the hired hands among the *Mayflower* company, being neither a "Saint," as the Pilgrims were called, nor a "Stranger," engaged for a specific duty, as was the soldier, Captain Myles Standish.[4] During the voyage across the North Atlantic, the *Mayflower* was buffeted by severe autumn storms during which she was forced to drop her sails and head into the wind, wallowing in the mountainous waves. John Howland ventured on deck and was washed overboard into the boiling sea. In Governor Bradford's words, "It pleased God that he caught hould of ye halliards which hunge over board, and rane out at length; yet he was held up . . . and then with a boat hooke and other means got into ye ship again."[5] It was this tenacity of purpose, perseverance, and the ability to deal with unexpected emergencies that helped John Howland to become a successful leader in the Plymouth community.

The Carver family with whom John lived, survived the terrible sickness of the first winter, during which many Pilgrims died. But the following spring, on an unusually hot day in April, Governor Carver, according to Bradford, came out of his cornfield feeling ill. He passed into a coma and "never spake more." His wife, Kathrine, died soon after her husband.[6] The



The names of those which came over first, in ye year 1620. and were (by the blesing of god) the first beginers, and (in a sort) the foundation, of all the plantations, and Colonies, in New-England (and their families)

Mr John Carver.
Katherine his wife.
Desire minter; &
2 man-servants,
John Howland.
Roger Wilder.
William Latham, a boy,
& a maid servant & a
child ye was put to him
called, Jasper more

Mr William Brewster.
Mary his wife, with
2 sons whose names
were Love, & Wrasling
and a boy was put to
him called Richard more, and another of his brothers
the rest of his children
were left behind & came
over afterwards

2. Captin myles Standish
and Rose his wife

4. Mr Christpher martin,
and his wife; and 2 servants,
Salamon prower, and
John Langemore

5. Mr William mullines, and his
wife; and 2 children
Joseph, & priscila; and a servant
Robart Carter.

6. Mr ~~white~~ William White, and
Susana his wife; and one sone
caled resolved, and one borne
a ship-bord caled perigrine, &
2 servants, named
William Holbeck & Edward Thomson

Fig. 2. Upper portion of a page from Governor William Bradford's manuscript, "Of Plimoth Plantation," in which Governor Bradford listed the names of the *Mayflower* passengers and the family groups to which they belonged. John Howland was listed here as a member of Governor John Carver's household. This list was reproduced from William Bradford, *History of Plimoth Plantation*, (Boston 1898), p. 530.

Carvers had no children. For this reason, John Howland is thought to have inherited their estate. It has been said that he immediately "bought his freedom" but no record has survived.[7]

On or about what was then New Year's Day, 25 March 1623 (old style), John Howland married his fellow *Mayflower* passenger, Elizabeth Tilley. Elizabeth was baptized at Henlow, Huntingdonshire, England, 30 August 1607, the fifth and youngest child of a silk-weaver named John Tilley, and his wife, Joan (Hurst) Rogers. Elizabeth was the only child of her parents recorded as coming with them to America.[8] At the time of her marriage she was not quite sixteen years of age.

The early records of the Colony of New Plymouth contain an account of the Division of Land in 1623, in which John Howland, as head of a household, received four acres "on the Southside of the brook to the woodward."[9] According to one researcher, John Howland was given one share (or acre) in his own right and three shares for his wife, Elizabeth Tilley, and her deceased parents, John and Joan Tilley.[10] But Franklyn Howland, author of *The History of Arthur, Henry and John Howland and Their Descendants*, states that Governor Carver's family consisted of John Carver, himself, his wife, Kathrine, John Howland, Desire Minter, a man servant named Roger Wilder, a boy, Jasper More, a boy, William Latham, and an unnamed servant maid. When Elizabeth Tilley's parents, John and Joan Tilley, and her uncle, Edward Tilley, died during the first winter, Elizabeth became part of the Carver household. Roger Wilder, the man servant, died the first winter. Governor Carver died a few months later, in April 1621, and his wife died in May 1621. The boy, Jasper More, died 6 December 1621, and the servant maid died soon after. That left John Howland as the head of the household containing four people, the other three being Elizabeth Tilley, Desire Minter, and the lad, William Latham. This would give John Howland, as head of the household, four shares in the Division of Land in 1623.[11]

Desire Minter, one of the members of John Howland's household, had come in the *Mayflower* with the Carvers. Desire must have been no more than fifteen years of age when she arrived in Plymouth. She was the daughter of William and Sarah (Willet) Minter, members of the group of Separatists living in Holland. Her father, William Minter, died before 1618, and her mother, Sarah, married Roger Symondsen in Leiden, 18 August 1618. Roger was accompanied to his wedding by his friends, Daniel Fairfield and John Carver.[12] It was this same John Carver in whose care Desire Minter sailed in the *Mayflower* for Plymouth in 1620. Desire's mother was widowed a second time and, before 10 May 1622, she married her third husband, Roger Eastman. On that date Roger and Sarah Eastman signed an agreement with Thomas Brewer, the philanthropist who had supported Elder William Brewster's printing press in Leiden. In the

agreement Thomas Brewer of Leiden was entrusted with 1,900 guilders to be invested, out of which he was to pay 120 guilders annually for the benefit and support of Desire Minter, Sarah's child by her first husband. Payment was to continue until the child reached the age of twenty-one. The contract was drawn up in the presence of John Kebel and William Jepson.[13]

Thomas Brewer returned to England where he was arrested for his support of the Pilgrim Separatists. On 20 October 1623, Roger Eastman, Sarah's third husband, authorized John Kebel and William Jepson to collect Desire Minter's money from Thomas Brewer, who was in prison at this time.[14] This would seem to confirm that Desire Minter was about fifteen years old when she traveled to Plymouth with John Carver and his wife, Kathrine, in 1620. She was still a minor when her mother and step-father, Sarah and Roger Eastman, signed the second contract in Leiden in 1623. Therefore she was still under twenty-one, when she was living in the household of the newly married John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland at the time the Division of Land was made in 1623.

A few years later, Desire Minter returned to England, perhaps to claim her inheritance. She may have rejoined her mother and stepfather there for, on 1 December 1623, Roger and Sarah Eastman obtained a notarized statement of good character from Thomas Nashe and William Jepson, when they were planning to leave Leiden.[15] According to Bradford, Desire "proved not very well and dyed (*sic*) in England."[16] John and Elizabeth Howland were very fond of Desire Minter and named their first child "Desire," in her honor.

When the Division of Cattle was made 1 June 1627, (new style), only forty-two of the original group of ninety-nine people who reached Plymouth in the *Mayflower* in 1620 were still living there. All of the members of each family were listed in Bradford's records, including John and Elizabeth Howland, who now had two children, Desire and John, Jr.[17] Eight more children were born to them, named Hope, Elizabeth, Lydia, Hannah, Joseph, Jabez, Ruth and Isaac, making a total of ten children in all.[18]

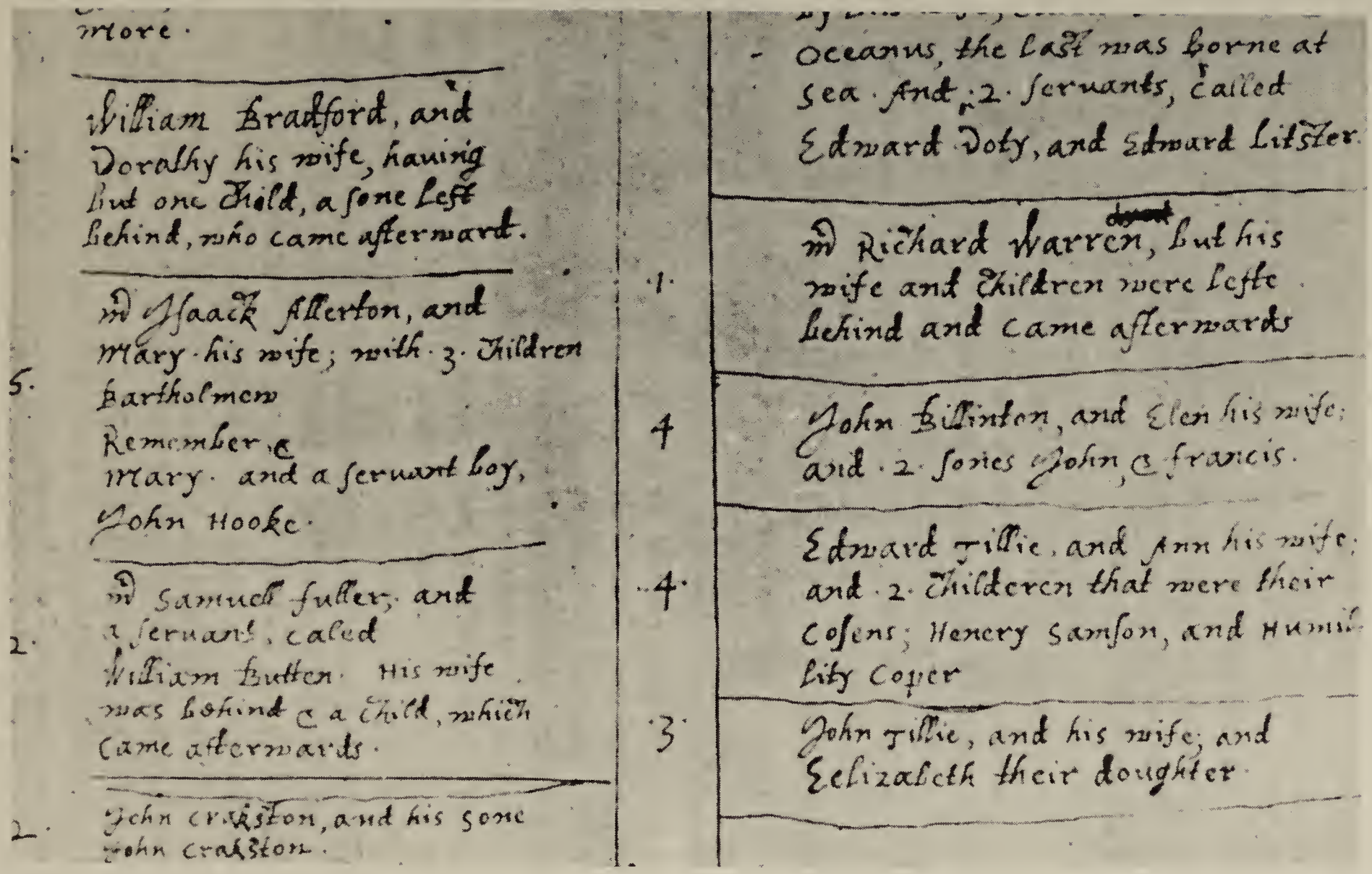
After the first difficult years, John Howland and his fellow settlers successfully raised good crops of grain and found they had enough left over to trade with the Indians and other seafarers. As early as 1625, Governor William Bradford, in his account of the early years of Plimoth Plantation, said, "And so to blese ther labours, as they had corne sufficient, (and some to spare to others,) with other foode . . . After harvest this year, they sende out a boats load of corne 40. or 50. leagues to ye eastward, up a river called Kenibeck; it being one of those 2. shalops which their carpenter had built them ye year before . . . But God preserved them and gave them good success, for they brought back home 700. of beaver besides some other furs, having litle or nothing els [to trade] but this corne, which themselves had

raised out of y^{e}. earth. This viage was made by Mr. Winslow & some of ye old standards, for seamen they had none."[19]

John Howland, Bradford's "lusty younge man," must have been one of the old "standards" who accompanied Edward Winslow to Kennebec on this first trading mission, for he was chosen the following year, in 1626, by William Bradford, Isaac Allerton and Myles Standish, as one of their partners, or undertakers, when they were granted a monopoly of Plimoth Colony's trade. The purpose of the monopoly was to enable Plymouth Colony to pay off the debt of £1800 which the Colony owed to the Merchant Adventurers of London. As a partner, John Howland was also one of the forty-two colonists who assumed that debt in 1626. Isaac Allerton, one of the partners, was sent to London to obtain a patent which would give them the legal right to the Kennebec trading post. This was described as being "far to the northward," on the Kennebec River, which is now the location of Augusta, Maine. Even though official permission had not yet been obtained from London, John Howland was put in charge of the trading post and a brisk trade developed there in beaver, otter and other furs gathered by the Indians.[20] With John Howland's demanding responsibilities at the Kennebec trading post, he may have brought his family to Maine for short periods during these years, from 1627 until about 1633, and some of his children may have been born there.

Governor William Bradford, in his history, *Of Plimoth Plantation*, tells us that Isaac Allerton was sent to London with furs and commodities to pay some of Plymouth Colony's debts and to purchase new supplies. When Allerton returned in 1628, he also brought back "a patente for Kenebeck but it was so straite & ill bounded, as they were faine to renew & enlarge it the next year." Although the Pilgrims were disatisfied with the patent in 1628, "they now erected a house up above in ye river in ye most convenient place for trade . . . both winter & somer, not only with corne but alsoe . . . coats, shirts, ruggs & blankets, biskett, pease, prunes, &c, and what they could not have out of Englnd they bought of the fishing ships and so carried on the business as best they could."[21] Later that year, in 1628, Allerton was again sent back to England with instructions to "enlarge" the Kennebeck Patent but he could not get a hearing with the Counsel in London and does not seem to have completed the assignment.[22]

The patent which Allerton had obtained from the Counsel in 1628 gave William Bradford, "his heires, associates and assignes, All that tracte of land . . . which adjoyneth to ye river of Kenebeck, towards the western ocean, and a place called ye falls of Nequamkick in America, aforesaid; and ye space of 15. English myles on each side of ye said river, commonly called Kenebeck River . . . and to take, apprehend, seise, and make prise of all persons, their ships and goods, as shall attempte to inhabite or trade with y^{e} savage people of that countrie within y^{e} several precincts and limits."[23]



more.

William Bradford, and Dorathy his wife, hauing but one Child, a sone left behind, who came afterward.

Mr Isaack Allerton, and Mary his wife; with 3. Children
5. Bartholmew
Remember, &
Mary. and a seruant boy,
John Hooke.

Mr Samuell fuller, and a seruant, caled
2. William Butten. His wife was behind & a Child, which came afterwards.

2. John Crakston, and his sone John Crakston.

Oceanus, the last was borne at sea. And 2. seruants, called Edward Doty, and Edward Litster.

Mr Richard Warren, but his
1. wife and Children were leftc behind and came afterwards

4 John Billinton, and Elen his wife; and 2. sones John, & francis.

Edward Tillie, and Ann his wife;
4. and 2. Childeren that were their Cosens; Henery Samson, and Humillity Coper

3. John Tillie, and his wife; and Eelizabeth their doughter.

Fig. 2. Upper portion of a page from Governor William Bradford's manuscript, "Of Plimoth Plantation," in which Governor Bradford listed the names of the *Mayflower* passengers and the family groups to which they belonged. John Howland was listed here as a member of Governor John Carver's household. This list was reproduced from William Bradford, *History of Plimoth Plantation*, (Boston 1898), p. 530.

This patent led to an unfortunate altercation in 1633 or early 1634, when John Hocking of the Plantation of Piscataway, in East Jersey, attempted to sail up the Kennebec River toward the Falls, to intercept the Indians coming down to Plymouth Plantation's trading post. John Hocking and his friends anchored in the river and refused to leave. Governor Prence, in his report on the incident, dated Plymouth, 1634, stated that John Howland went up to John Hocking "wth ou^{r} barke and charged the said Hocking to waye his Ankors and depart." John Hocking refused. After a long argument, "Mr Howland bid three of his men goe cutt his Cable whose names weare John Irish, Thomas Savory & William Rennoles." The men, who were in a canoe, managed to cut one cable but, because of the strong current, had trouble with the other. John Howland asked Moses Talbott to go with them in the canoe. When they had reached the other cable, Hocking was on his deck with a carbine and a pistol. The tide swung the canoe near Hocking's bow and Hocking pointed his gun "almost to Moyses Talbotts head, wch m^{r} Howland seeing, called to him desiring him not to shut his man but take himselfe for his mark saying his men did but that wch hee commanded them and therefore deseired him not to hurt any of them . . . but Hocking . . . p'sently shooteth Moyses in the head, . . . but the lord stayed him from doing any further hurt [and] by a shot from ou^{r} barke, himselfe was presently strooke dead being shott neare the same place in the head wher he had murderously shot Moyses."[24]

John Alden arrived at the Kennebec Trading Post from Plymouth soon after Moses Talbot and John Hocking had been killed. John Hocking's companions had already left the Kennebec River, and had sent word home to the officials in Piscataway, in the Jerseys, and to Boston, in Massachusetts Bay Colony, complaining that John Hocking had been shot for no reason, omitting the fact that Hocking had killed Moses Talbot first. When John Alden's boat stopped at Boston on its return voyage to Plymouth, John Alden was arrested and held in jail for some time. Capt. Myles Standish was sent to Boston by Plymouth Colony "to give [the authorities] true information (and some letters)," to obtain Alden's release. Capt. Standish was asked to produce a copy of the Kennebec Patent in court, 3 June 1634. The court then ruled that John Hocking had been at fault and that the Kennebec Patent was valid, allowing Plymouth Colony to have sole right to trade on the Kennebec River.[25]

In 1633 John Howland was listed as a freeman of Plymouth, but was not yet listed as a member of the Board of Assistants.[26] On 27 March 1634, he was chosen as a member of the committee to set the (tax) rates for Plymouth Colony, and one year later, 3 March 1634/5, he was named an Assistant,[27] perhaps as a reward for the good work he had done at the Kennebec Trading Post. He "viewed" land in Plymouth, 2 March 1635/6, and represented Duxbury in a meeting, 14 March 1635/6, and again 7 June 1637.[28]

[Duxbury was formed from Plymouth in 1637.][29] On 5 October 1636, he bought the services of George Kenrick for one year, as an indentured servant.[30]

In 1641, 1645, 1647 and 1648 "Mr. John Howland" represented Plymouth at the General Court.[31] In August 1643 he and his son, John, Jr., were both listed among the men in Plymouth, aged 16 to 60, who were able to bear arms.[32] In 1641 and 1644, and from 1647 to 1651, John Howland was one of the assessors of Plymouth. In 1650 he was a surveyor of highways. In 1652 and 1659, and from 1661 to 1668, and again in 1670, he was a Deputy to the General Court. In 1655 and 1666 he was a selectman in Plymouth.[33] In 1658 he was again listed as a freeman of Plymouth.[34]

John Howland's business ventures had clearly been successful. On 2 February 1638/9, he paid John Jenny £82 for his dwelling house and land in the area of Plymouth called Rocky Nook. One year later, 2 April 1640, he sold his house and land in Duxbury to William Kemp.[35] [Rocky Nook is now in Kingston, which was formed from Plymouth in 1726.][36] John Jenny's house had been built in 1628. It was there that John and Elizabeth Howland lived until John's death in 1672/3, as is proven by his will.[37]

In 1639 the Old Comers were given a choice of several additional plantations for themselves and their heirs, around Yarmouth, Dartmouth and Rehoboth. Part of the land which John Howland chose was in Yarmouth, out on Cape Cod, where his daughters, Desire (Howland) Gorham and Hope (Howland) Chipman, settled.[38] He gave his son, John, Jr., land near by in Barnstable, as shown below.

John Howland also owned a tract of land in Marshfield. Among the deeds that have survived the vicissitudes of time is one that settled an argument between John Howland, Sr., Thomas Bourne and John Dingley, concerning the boundaries of a "parcel" of marsh meadow there. It was agreed that "the line or Range shall begin att the beach next the sea upon a west line sett by a compas to a homacke in the marsh where there lves an Old Ceader tree there being noe other nor no more trees next to the great Iland but that onely And from the aforesaid west line to the Basse creek To which agreement all the aforesaid parties freely assented unto as aforesaid; alsoe that this agreement bee upon Record both att Marshfield and the court booke att Plymouth to avoid all further Diference for time to Come about the prmises; in witness whereof we the said John Howland senir: Thomas Bourne and John Dingley have put to our hands this fourth of May 1655." This document was signed in the presence of Myles Standish and recorded in 1656.[39]

The following year, 1 March 1657, John Howland exchanged his one-half interest in Great Island in Green's Harbor, Marshfield, for a "farme of land" commonly called "the Governor's farme," lying in the Township of Barnstable, owned by Christopher Winter. This was land which had been sold to

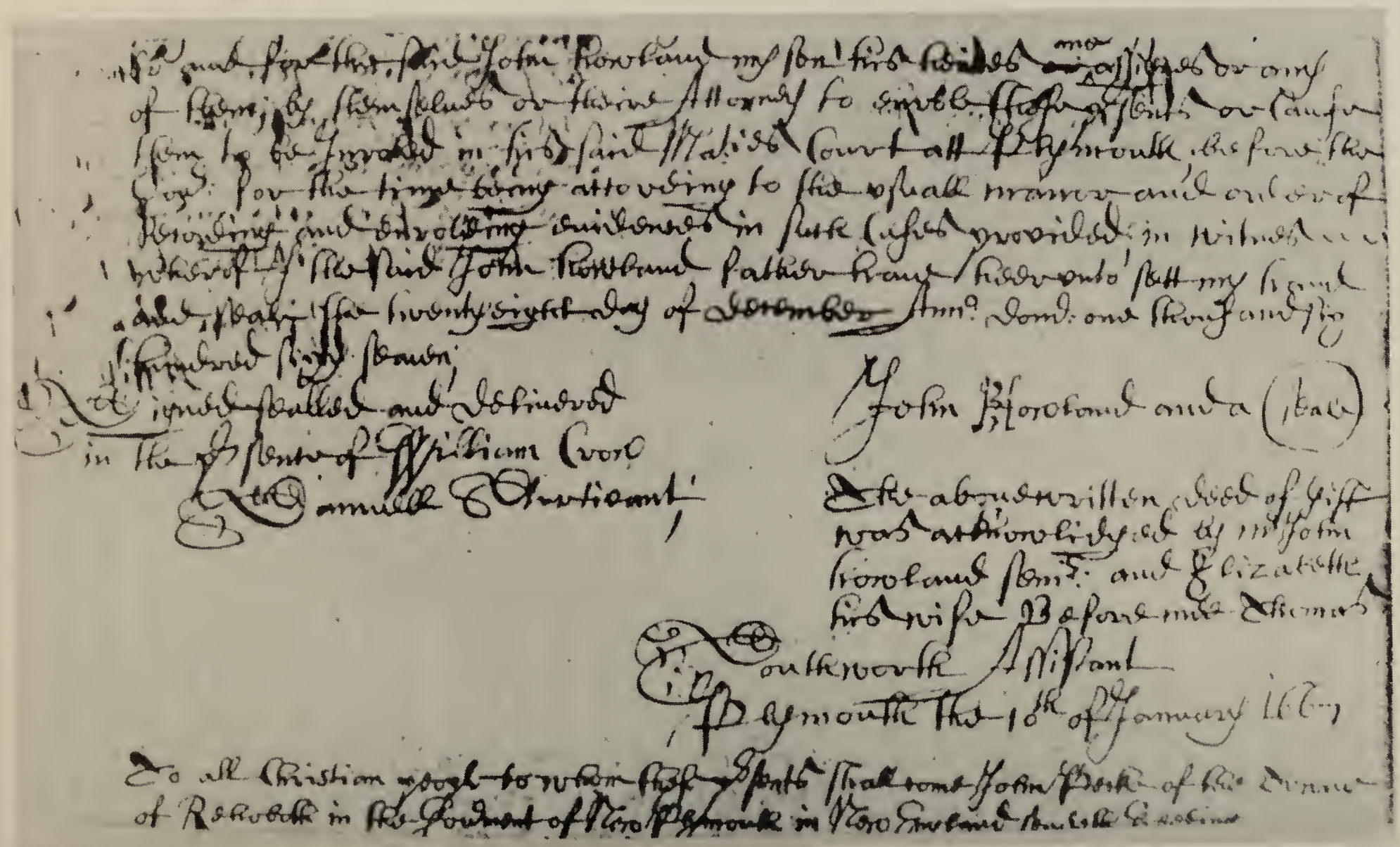


Fig. 4. A deed for land in Barnstable County from John[1] Howland of Plymouth, Mass., to John[2] Howland of Barnstable, Mass., 10 January 1667. From Plymouth Colony Deeds (1674-1681) Winslow Government 4:149.
[FHL #567789]. See p. 11.

Christopher Winter by Governor Bradford's widow. It contained "fourscore and ten acres of upland according to the bounds be it more or less and twelve acres of meddow . . . lying next unto the land of William Crocker." The exchange was acknowledged by Mr. John Howland and Christopher Winter in Plymouth.[40] This same piece of land was given by John Howland "of Plymouth in the Government of New Plymouth in New England in America, Gent.," to his son, John Howland of Barnstable, yeoman, "in consideration of his great fatherly love and natural affection . . . and also for sundry other good . . . considerations, . . . [the land] being late in his possession." This deed of gift was signed in Plymouth by John Howland, 28 December 1667, in the presence of William Crow and Samuel Sturtevant. It was acknowledged by "Mr. John Howland, Sen[r], and Elizabeth, his wife," before Thomas Southworth, Assistant, 10 January 1667 [1667/8], but was not recorded until 1677, after the death of John Howland, Sr.[41]

On 1 April 1661, Thomas Howes of Yarmouth witnessed a deed made by the Indians to John Howland, Sr., of Plymouth, and others.[42] On 5 June 1663, John Howland and John Alden gave their oaths that they had seen Francis Cooke of Plymouth sign his will, 7th 10th mo. 1659.[43]

John Howland, Sr., died in Rocky Nook, then in Plymouth, 23 February 1672/3.[44] In his will dated 29 May 1672, probated 5 March 1672 [1672/3], John Howland, Sr., "of the Towne of New Plymouth in the Colloni[e] of New Plymouth in New England in America," gave his eldest son, John Howland, in addition to lands he had already been given, one hundred acres of land "granted me by the Court, lying on the east side of Taunton River, between Titicut and Taunton bounds, and all of the appurtenances and privileges therunto belonging." He gave his son, Jabez Howland, all of his upland meadow "at Satuckett and Paomet, and places adjacent, with all of the appurtenances," and one piece of land lying on the southside of the Mill Brook in the Town of Plymouth, "on the Northsyde of a fei[ld] that is now Gyles Rickards sen[r]." He gave his youngest son, Isaac Howland, all of his uplands and meadows, with all of the appurtenances, "lying and being in the Town of Middlebery, and in a tract of Land Called the Majors Purchase neare Namassakett Ponds, which I have bought and purchased of William White of Marshfield," and half of a twelve acre meadow "att Winnatucsett River within the Towne of Plymouth."[45]

John Howland gave his dear and loveing wife, Elizabeth Howland, "the use and benifitt of my now Dwelling house in Rockey nooke in the Township of Plymouth aforsaid, with the outhousing, lands, that is uplands, meddow lands and all appurtenances and privileges therunto belonging in the Towne of Plymouth, and all other Lands housing and meddowes that I have in the said Towne of Plymouth excepting what meddow and upland I have before given To my sonnes, Jabez and Isacke howland, During her naturall life to Injoy make use of and Improve for her benifitt and Com-

fort." He gave his son, Joseph Howland, "after the Decease of my loveing wife Elizabeth howland," the dwelling house at Rocky Nook with all other housing, uplands, meadows, appurtenances and privileges in the Towne of Plymouth, excepting the lands and meadows given to sons Jabez and Isaac.[46]

Daughters Desire Gorham, Hope Chipman, Elizabeth Dickenson, Lydia Browne, Hannah Bosworth and Ruth Cushman were each given 20 shillings. John Howland also gave his granddaughter, Elizabeth Howland, the daughter of his son, John Howland, 20 shillings. These legacies were to be paid by his executrix "in such species as shee thinketh meet."[47]

As his final word, John Howland bequeathed "unto my loveing wife Elizabeth howland, my Debts and legacyes being first payed, my whole estate: viz: lands, houses, goods, Chattles, or any things else that belongeth or appertaineth unto mee, undisposed of, be it either in Plymouth, Duxburrow or Middlbery, or any other place whatsoever; I doe freely and absolutely give and bequeath it all to my Deare and loveing wife Elizabeth howland whom I Doe by these pr[e]sents make, ordaine and Constitute to be the soile exequitrix of this my Last will and Testament." This will was witnessed by Samuel Fuller and William Crow.[48]

The inventory of John Howland's personal estate was taken 3 March 1672 by Elder Thomas Cushman, Serjeant Ephraim Tinkham and William Crow, and amounted to £157-08-08. It was presented to the court by Widow Elizabeth Howland and was accepted, 5 March 1672/73. In addition, the appraisers listed several parcels of land:[49]

1) His dwelling house with the outhousing, uplands and meadow belonging therunto, lying at Rocky Nook in the Town of New Plymouth.

2) A parcel of meadow at Jones River meadow.

3) One-half of a house and parcel of meadow and upland belonging therunto lying at Colchester [now Plympton], in the Town of New Plymouth.

4) A parcel of meadow and upland lying near the Jones River bridge in the Town of Duxburrow.

5) One house and two shares of a tract of land and meadow lying in the Town of Middleberry that was purchased by Capt. Thomas Southworth from the Indian Sachem, Josias Wampatucke.

6) Two shares of a tract of land called the "Major's Purchase," lying near Namassakett Ponds.

Also listed among John Howland's possessions were "one great Bible and Annotations on the five books of Moses," as well as "Mr. Tindall's workes, Mr. Wilson's workes and seven more books."[50]

John's widow, Elizabeth, died in Swansea on Wednesday, 21 December 1687 (old style), 31 December (new style), at 80 years of age, in the home of her daughter, Lydia, the wife of James Browne. Three of her daughters, Desire Gorham, Hope Chipman and Ruth Cushman had already died, leaving heirs. In her will dated 17 December 1686, Elizabeth Howland "of Swanzey in y[e] Collony of Plymouth in New Engl[d] being Seventy nine yeares of Age but of good & perfect memory, thanks be to Allmighty God," said that she was to be buried "in such place where it shall please my Execut[r]s." She gave her eldest son, John, £5, and her book, "M[r] Tindale's Workes," one pair of sheets, one pair of pillowbeeres and one pair of Bedblanketts. She gave her son Joseph, her "Stillyards," and one pair of sheets and one pair of "pillobeeres." She gave her son Jabez, her featherbed and bolster that "is in his custody," one rug, two blankets, and her great iron pot and pothookes. She gave her son Isaac, her book called "Willson on y[e] Romanes," and one pair of sheets, one pair of pillowbeeres, and her great brass kettle "already in his possession."[51]

Widow Elizabeth Howland gave her son-in-law, James Browne, her great Bible, and she gave her daughter, Lydia Browne, her best featherbed and bolster, two pillows, three blankets, her green rugg, her small cupboard, one pair of andirons, her "lesser brasse kettle," her small Bible, and her "book of M[r] Robinson's Workes called 'Observations Divine & Morrall' & allso my finest p[r] of Sheetes and my holland pillowbeeres." Elizabeth Howland gave her daughter, Elizabeth Dickenson, one pair of sheets, one pair of pillowbeeres, and a chest. She gave her daughter, Hannah Bosworth, one pair of sheets and pillowbeeres, the same bequest that she made to her granddaughter, Elizabeth Bursley, the daughter of her eldest son, John[2] Howland. She gave her grandson, Nathaniel Howland, the son of her second son, Joseph[2] Howland, "and to the heires of his own Body lawfully begotten," her lot of land and meadow in the Town of Duxbury, near the Jones River bridge. She gave her grandson, James Browne, son of her daughter, Lydia[2] Howland, "one Iron barr and on[e] Iron Trammell now in his possession." She gave her grandson, Jabez Browne, one chest, and her granddaughter, Dorothy Browne, her "best chest & my Warming pan."[52]

Widow Elizabeth Howland gave her granddaughter, Desire Cushman, daughter of her deceased daughter, Ruth[2] (Howland) Cushman, four sheep. Lastly, she gave her wearing clothes, linen and woolen, and "all the rest of my Estate in money, Debts, linen or of what kind or nature or sort soever it may be, unto my three daughters, Elizabeth Dickenson, Lidia Browne and Hannah Bosworth, to be equally divided amongst them." She appointed her son-in-law, James Browne, and her son, Jabez Howland, as her executors.

As a final item, Elizabeth said, "It is my Will & Charge to all my children that they walke in ye Fear of ye Lord, and in Love and peace towards each other and endevour the true performance of this my last Will & Testament." Witnesses were Hugh Cole, Samuel Vyall and John Browne. Elizabeth's will was "proved, approved & allowed" for probate, 10 January 1687/8, by Nathaniel Byfield, Esq., Judge, Office for Probate of Wills, Inferior Court of Pleas for Bristol County, who accepted James Browne and Jabez Howland, as Executors, as requested in the will. The will was recorded 26 January 1687/8.[53]

Children (**Howland**), first three probably born in Plymouth, Mass., next two possibly born in Maine, last five born in Rocky Nook, which was then in Plymouth, now in Kingston, Mass.:[54]

i. **Desire**[2], born probably in 1625; [see Vol. 1].
+1 ii. **John**, born 24, 2, 1627 [24 April 1627].
iii. **Hope**, born 30 August 1629.
iv. **Elizabeth**, born about 1631.
v. **Lydia**, born about 1633.
vi. **Hannah**, born about 1637.
vii. **Joseph**, born about 1640.
viii. **Jabez**, born about 1644.
ix. **Ruth**, born about 1646.
x. **Isaac**, born 15 November 1649.

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Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England, (1855-1861, rept. N.Y. 1968) 1:26, 33. 28. Ibid. 1:39, 41, 61. 29. Marcia Wiswall Lundberg, ed., *Genealogist's Handbook for New England Research* (2nd ed., Boston 1985), 64. 30. Shurtleff and Pulsifer, *Recs. of New Plymouth* 1:44. 31. Franklyn Howland, 316-17. 32. Shurtleff, *(Miscellaneous) Recs. of New Plymouth*, 187. 33. Franklyn Howland, 316-17. 34. Shurtleff, *(Miscellaneous) Recs. of New Plymouth*, 197. 35. Shurtleff and Pulsifer 12:41, 56. 36. Lundberg, *Gen. Handbook for New England Res.*, 65. 37. *HQ* (July 1966) 30:4:4-6; *MD* 2:71-72. 38. Bradford, 444-45; *HQ* (July 1966) 30:6. 39. *MD* 10:72-73. 40. Ibid. 12:81-82; *HQ* (July 1966) 30:6. 41. Plymouth Colony Records, Register of Deeds (1674-1681) 4:149-51 [FHL #567789]. 42. Leonard H. Smith, Jr., ed., *Library of Cape Cod* (Yarmouthport 1917; rept. 1992) 1:427. 43. *MD* 2:23-27: Plymouth Col. Prob. 2:2:12 (Francis Cooke). 44. Shurtleff, *Col. of New Plymouth, Miscellaneous Recs.*, 34. 45. *MD* 2:70-77: Plymouth Colony Wills and Inventories 3:1:49-54 (John Howland). 46. Ibid. 47. Ibid. 48. Ibid. 49. Ibid. 2:77. 50. Ibid. 2:74. 51. *MD* 3:54-57: Bristol Co. Prob. 1:13-14 (Elizabeth Howland). 52. Ibid. 53. Ibid. 54. *MD* 2:16, 70-77; 3:54-57; 10:66 where the date of John's birth, as given in Judge Sewall's Diary in "old style" (before September 1752), is incorrectly interpreted as 24 *February* 1627.

John Howland's Signature

John Howland's signature has been reproduced in several books published since 1849. All of the signatures are similar in appearance and appear to have been copied from an earlier, unidentified source. The original document has never been located.

The signature reproduced here was found in Thomas Weston's *History of Middleboro*, page 589, which was published in New York in 1906 and reprinted in Taunton, Mass., in 1975. A similar signature was used by Justin Winsor in his *History of Duxbury*, page 64, published in Boston in 1849. Winsor used it again in his *Narratives and Critical History of America* (3:268), published in 1884. It is to be hoped that the original document may still be hidden away in an archive or historical museum, or in a private collection, and will eventually be recognized and identified.

The Families of John[1] and John[2] Howland

The children of **John[1] and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland:**

Desire[2] Howland (*1625-1683*)
married **John Gorham**

***John[2] Howland** (*1627-aft. 1699*)
married **Mary Lee**

Hope[2] Howland (*1629-1683/4*)
married **John Chipman**

Elizabeth[2] Howland (*1631-1691*)
married (1) **Ephraim Hicks**
(2) **John Dickenson**

Lydia[2] Howland (*1633-1710/1*)
married **James Brown**

Hannah[2] Howland (*1637-1708*)
married **Jonathan Bosworth**

Joseph[2] Howland (*1640-1703/4*)
married Elizabeth Southworth

Jabez[2] Howland (*1644-1712*)
married **Bethiah Thacher**

Ruth[2] Howland (*1646-1679*)
married **Thomas Cushman**

Isaac[2] Howland (*1649-1723/4*)
married **Elizabeth Vaughn**

The children of **John[2] and Mary (Lee) Howland:**

***Mary[3] Howland** (*abt. 1652-aft. 1711*)
married **John Allyn**

***Elizabeth[3] Howland** (*1655-aft. 1695*)
married **John Bursley**

***Isaac[3] Howland** (*1659-1724*)
married **Anne Taylor**

***Hannah[3] Howland** (*1661-bef. 1710/11*)
married **Jonathan Crocker**

Mercy[3] Howland (*1663- ?? *)
no further documented record

***Lydia[3] Howland** (*1665-1717*)
married **Jeremiah Thomas**

Experience[3] Howland (*1668- ?? *)
no further documented record

***Anne[3] Howland** (*1670-1750*)
married **Joseph Crocker**

***Shubael[3] Howland** (*1672-1737*)
married **Mercy Blossom**

***John[3] Howland** (*1674-1738*)
married (1) **Joanna Shove**
(2) **Mary Crocker**

* These children are followed in this volume.

Second Generation

2. John[2] Howland and his wife, Mary Lee

1. **John[2] Howland** (*John[1]*) was born in Plymouth, Mass., 24, 2, 1627 [24 April 1627],[1] the son of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland. He died in Barnstable, Mass., after 18 June 1699, the date he was admitted to membership in the West Parish Church in Barnstable.[2]

John Howland married in Plymouth, 26 October 1651 **Mary Lee**,[3] who was born in Plymouth, about 1632,[4] the daughter of Robert and Mary (probably Atwood) Lee. Mary died in Barnstable after 6 May 1693, the date she and her husband signed a deed, and probably before 6 May 1697, the date her husband acknowledged the deed alone.[5]

The parentage of John's wife, Mary Lee, is proven by a deed dated 6 May 1693, in which Lt. John Howland and Mary, his wife, of Barnstable, sold to Jacob Cooke of Plymouth, a parcel of meadow containing four acres, more or less, "in Plimth afors^{d} in a branch of the river commonly Called Jones River wch was for more than forty years Since granted to m^{r} Robert Lee, late of Plimth deceased, father of the s^{d} Mary." Jacob Cook sold the meadow to his brother, Frances Cooke, who sold it to Joseph Phinney, "late of s^{d} Barnstable, now resident in s^{d} Plimoth." Since no deed had passed for the conveyance of the meadow from the Howlands to Jacob Cook, nor from Jacob Cook to Frances Cook, nor from Frances Cook to Joseph Phinney, the deed was belatedly signed by John and Mary Howland, 6 May 1693, and witnessed by Thomas Hinkly and Thankful Hinkly. It was acknowledged by John Howland, alone, before Barnabas Lothrop, Justice of the Peace, 6 May 1697, and was finally recorded in Plymouth, 14 May 1705, by Thomas Little, Register.[6]

Mary Lee's parentage is also proven by the will of her uncle, John Atwood, dated 20 October 1643 and probated 27 February 1643/4, in which he mentioned his "brother and sister Lee and their two children, Ann and Mary." Her aunt, Mistress Ann Atwood, widow of Mr. John Atwood, in her will dated New Plymouth, 27 April 1650 and proved 3 December 1654, also said, "I have a brother and a sister . . . Robert and Mary Lee, unto whom both my selfe and my Deceased husband have formerly shown what help and kindness we could. I Doe therefore only give and bequeath unto them and their two children twelve-pence a piece if they shall Demand it."[7] On 8 March 1681, the Plymouth Court settled "the smale estate of Mistris Mary Lee late of Barnstable, Deceased, unto Ensigne John Howland of Barnstable

. . . for keeping her his said Mother Mistres Mary Lee the last eight years of her life."[8]

John Howland, [Jr.], was called "eldest son" by his father, John[1] Howland, in his will dated 29 May 1672, in which he was mentioned along with his brothers and sisters. His father also mentioned John's second daughter, Elizabeth, probably because she was named for her grandmother, Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland. None of John, Jr.'s other children were named.[9] John, Jr.'s mother, Elizabeth Howland, in her will dated 17 December 1686, also named John, Jr., as her son and called John's second daughter by her married name, Elizabeth Bursley.[10]

John Howland, Junr, was listed below his father, John Howland, Senr, on a list of males, 16 to 60 years of age, who were able to bear arms in Plymouth Colony, in August 1643.[11]

John and Mary Howland lived in Plymouth and Marshfield, Mass., the first few years of their married life and John took the oath of fidelity in Marshfield in 1657.[12] Their daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, were born before 1655 but only Elizabeth's birth was listed in Marshfield's town records.[13] In 1658 John Howland was admitted as a freeman of Barnstable.[14]

On 28 December 1667, John's father, John Howland, Senr, of Plymouth, Gent., for the great fatherly love and natural affection he had for his natural son, "and for sundry other considerations," deeded to John Howland, Junr, of Barnstable, yeoman, "all my land, both upland and meadow, lying in Barnstable, containing by common affirmation ninety acres . . . lying to the westward of a place called the Bridge," bounded westerly by the estate of Thomas Shaw, and the lands of John White, William Crocker, John Otis and John Hinckley. The marsh and meadow was bounded easterly by a brook commonly called "Herring Brook." This deed was acknowledged in Plymouth by Mr. John Howland, Senr, and Elizabeth, his wife, before Thomas Southworth, Assistant, 10 January 1667 [1667/8]. It was not recorded until ten years later, in 1677, after the death of John Howland, Senr.[15] On 10 December 1672, Lt. John Howland conveyed by deed the easterly half of this property containing 45 acres of upland, to his brother-in-law, Elder John Chipman.[16]

John Howland was a tolerant man. He warned his Quaker uncle, Arthur Howland, that the constables were on their way to arrest him for his non-conformist Quaker thinking. For this action, John was summoned before the General Court.[17]

At a Barnstable town meeting, 3 October 1662, the town ordered that the sons of all of the present inhabitants "shall successively be received as Inhabitants and allowed equal town privileges as belong to the present inhabitants" on the day of their marriage or at 24 years of age. John How-

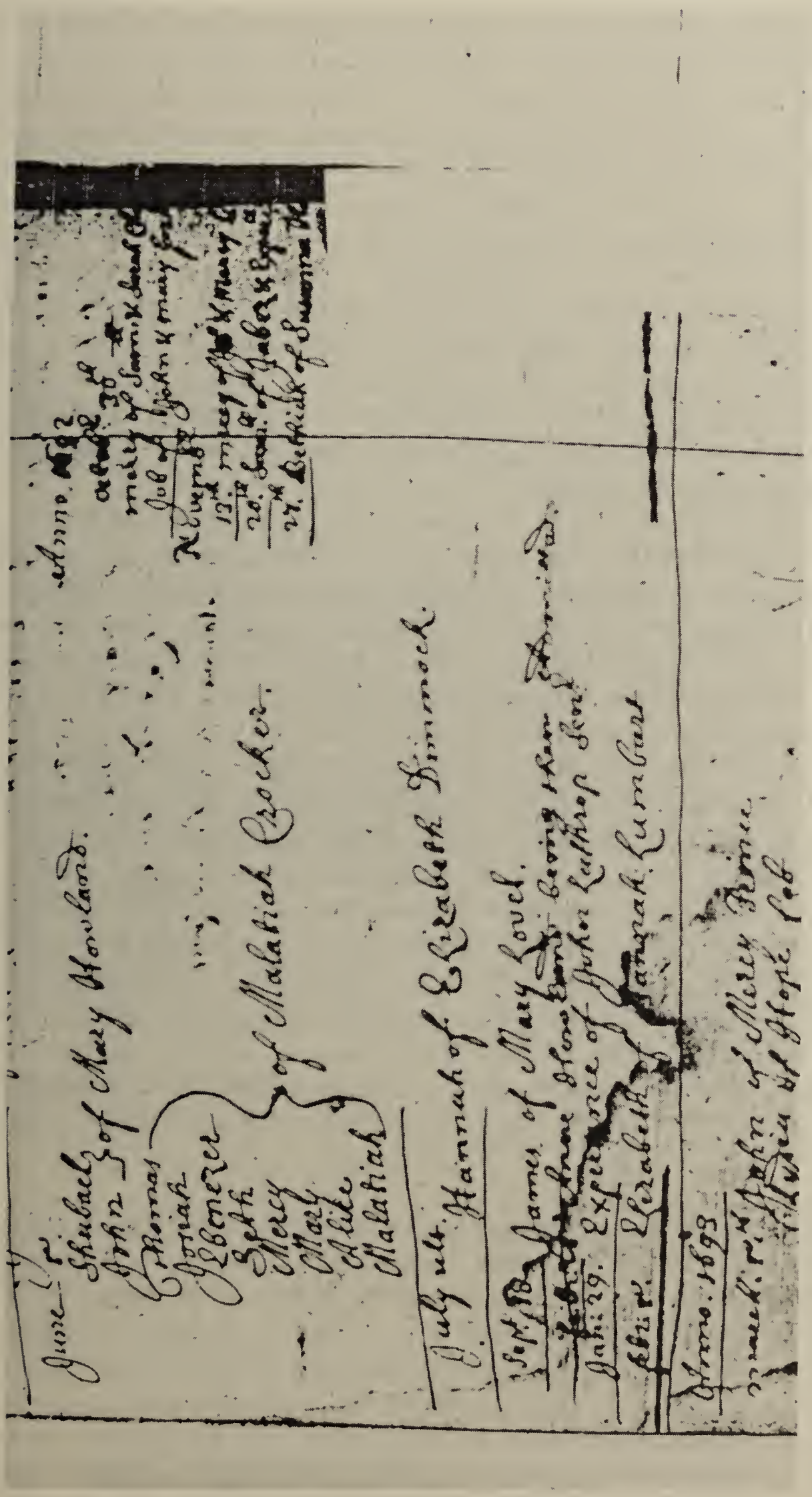

Fig. 7. Baptismal record for Shubael[3] and John[3] Howland of B
Howland, found in the records of the West Parish Church of B
See p. 20.

land's name was first on the list. He was again listed as a freeman in 1670.[18]

In 1674 John Howland was appointed as Ensign of the militia company of Barnstable. A year later he and his brothers, Joseph and Jabez, petitioned the Plymouth Court for land granted to "children heer borne and brought up."[19] At a town meeting, 12 May 1682, Ensign John Howland, Elder John Chipman and Serjeant John Fuller were appointed to "take ye bounds" between Sandwich and Barnstable.[20] In 1689 John Howland was licensed to sell cider in Barnstable, and was chosen as selectman.[21] On 25 February 1690/1, Lt. John Howland was a member of a committee to sell £50 worth of the Commons to defray the costs of sending to England for a charter. On 4 February 1691, Lt. John Howland was elected to a committee to determine who had a right to share in the common marsh or meadow, and how large each share should be.[22]

On 4 November 1690, John Howland, "eldest son and heir of Mr. John Howland, late of Plymouth, deceased," for 40 shillings paid by his brother, Joseph Howland, quitclaimed to his nephew, Nathaniel Howland, Joseph's son, all of his rights in a certain tract of upland and meadow lying near the Jones River in Duxbury which his mother, Elizabeth Howland, now also deceased, had bequeathed to Nathaniel. Witnesses were Isaac Little and Samuel Sprague.[23]

John's wife, Mary, was admitted to membership in the West Parish Church in Barnstable, 9-22-1691.[24] On 5 June 1692, their two youngest sons, Shubael, aged 20, and John, aged 18, were baptized there as the sons of Mary Howland,[25] her husband not being mentioned because he was not yet a church member. Seven years later, at the age of 72, John Howland and two other aged men, Joseph Lathrop and James Lewis, were admitted as members of the West Parish Church, 18 June 1699.[26] It was quite usual for people to attend church for many years before they felt themselves good enough Christians to merit membership.

The exact dates for the deaths of John and Mary Howland have not been found, and no probate records for either John or his wife, Mary, have been located.

Children (**Howland**), first probably born in Plymouth or Marshfield, Mass., second in Marshfield, last eight born and recorded in Barnstable, Mass., two youngest baptized in 1692 in the West Parish Church of Barnstable:[27]

2 i. **Mary**^{3}, probably born about 1652; circumstantial evidence places her in this family because her husband, John Allyn, as a member of the West Parish Church in Barnstable, the same church attended by Mary's parents, was reprimanded by the elders for fornication before his marriage to Mary. Their first four children, with their dates of birth, were recorded in

Barnstable town records under the heading, "John Allyn & Mary Howland Married." The date of their marriage was not given.[28]

3 ii. **Elizabeth**, born 17 May 1655.
4 iii. **Isaac**, born 25 November 1659.
5 iv. **Hannah**, born 15 May 1661.
v. **Mercy**, born 21 January 1663; no further record.
6 vi. **Lydia**, born 9 January 1665.
vii. **Experience**, born 28 July 1668; no further record. There is no proof that she married James Bearse of Barnstable, who moved to Halifax, Mass. Experience was considered a man until 1930 when the *Bearse Genealogy* suggested that this Experience might have been a woman who could then have married James Bearse. No proof has been found for such a marriage.[29]
7 viii. **Anne**, born 9 September 1670.
8 ix. **Shubael**, born 30 September 1672, bapt. 5 June 1692.
9 x. **John**, born 31 December 1674, bapt. 5 June 1692.

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probably a daughter of John Howland, Jr., and Mary (Lee)"; Thurber H. Bierce and Lisle Cottrell, *Ancestors in the United States of Byron H. Bierce and His Wife, Mary Ida Cottrell of Cortland County, New York* (n.p. 1962), 2, states, "James Bearce, born at Barnstable, Mass., about the end of July 1660, died Plympton, Mass., (before 7 Oct.) 1728; married Experience, *probably* Experience Howland, born at Barnstable 18 July 1668, died after 1728, daughter of John and Mary (Lee) Howland." No documentation was given in either book.

Third Generation

3. The Children of John[2] Howland.

2. **Mary[3] Howland** (*John[2-1]*) was born about 1652, probably in Plymouth or Marshfield, Mass.,[1] before her parents moved to Barnstable, Mass., the daughter of John and Mary (Lee) Howland. Mary probably died in Killingly, Windham County, Conn., "on the east side of the Quinebaug River," after 3 August 1711, the date their sons, Thomas Allyn of Killingly, husbandman, and Jabez Allyn of Killingly, husbandman, agreed to maintain their honoured parents, John and Mary Allyn, comfortably, in return for land John Allyn had deeded to them in 1705. Thomas was to provide for their father and Jabez was to take care of their mother.[2]

Mary Howland married in Barnstable early in 1674 **John Allyn,**[3] who was baptized in Barnstable 27 September 1646,[4] the son of Thomas and Winifred Allyn of Barnstable. John Allyn probably died in Killingly, Conn., after 15 August 1715, the date he appointed his trusty and loving friend, Joseph Dana of Killingly, husbandman, as his attorney to act for him. This was signed by John Allyn the same day and recorded 17 August 1715.[5] He probably died before 15 October 1716, the date his son, Isaac Allyn "of Middlebery in the County of Plimouth," quitclaimed to his brother, Matthew Allyn, any rights he might have in land which their father, John Allyn, had given to Matthew 5 June 1705.[6]

Even though no birth record has been found for Mary Howland, she was certainly the eldest child of her parents and was named for her mother, Mary (Lee) Howland. John and Mary (Howland) Allyn were members of the West Parish Church in Barnstable, the same church attended by her parents. Church records show that "John Allen, a child of the church of competent age, upon the account of fornication was rebuked by the elders with the consent of the church the 11 day of the 8th month Anno 1674," apparently because their first child was born only four months after their marriage,[7] a not uncommon occurrence. Barnstable town records show the births of their first four children under the heading, "John Allyn and Mary Howland married" but no date for the marriage was entered.[8]

Both the Howland family and the Allyn family were early settlers of Barnstable. John Allyn's father, Thomas Allyn, was one of the wealthiest men in Barnstable.[9] Called "Cap John Allyn," John's name was on a list of the inhabitants of Barnstable, 16 July 1674.[10] John's father, Thomas Allyn, died in Barnstable in November 1679. In his will dated 28 February 1675, probated 5 March 1679/80, Thomas Allyn divided his estate equally among

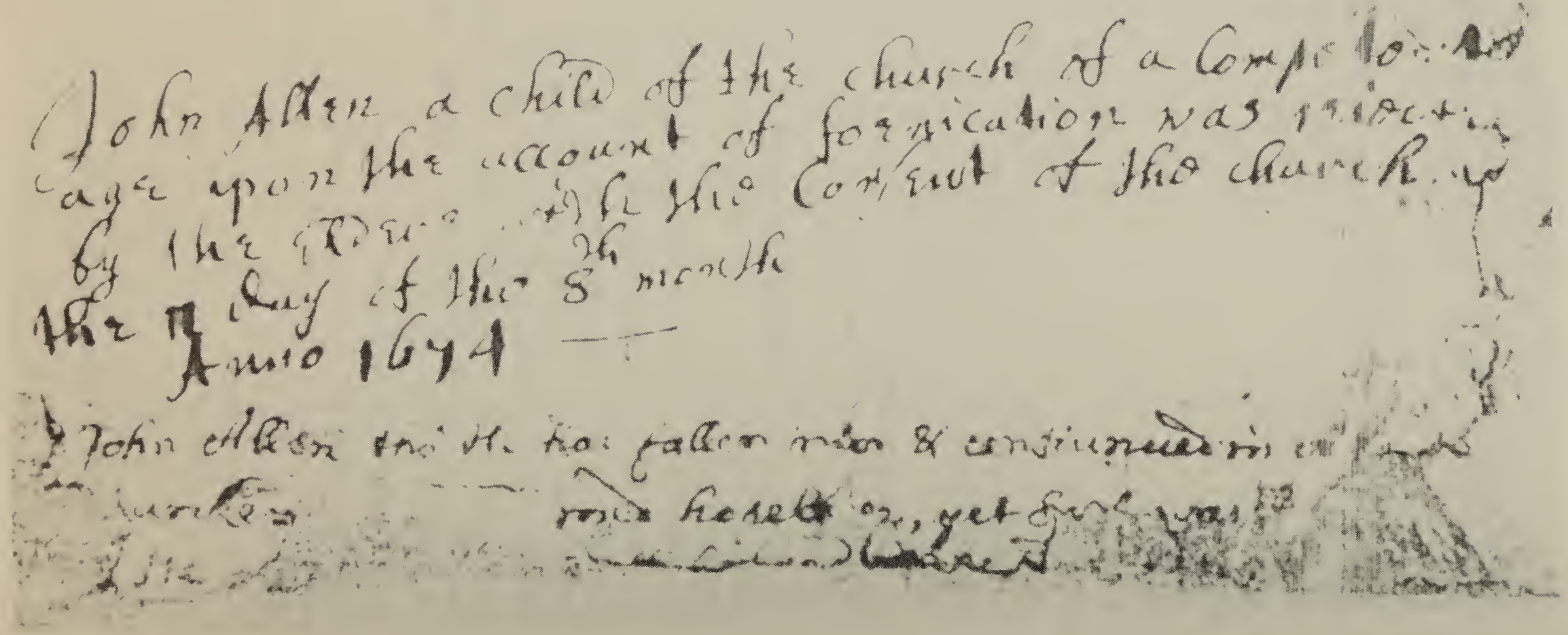

Fig 8. Record from the West Parish Church in Barnstable, Mass., for John Allyn, husband of Mary[3] Howland, 11 November 1674. [FHL #22364]. See p. 23.

his sons, Samuel and John, and his daughter, Mehitable, naming his sons and Mehitable's husband, Samuel Amble (*sic* for Annable?), as his executors.[11]

Sometime around 1682, after his father's estate was settled, John Allyn took his family to Middleboro, Mass., where he was mentioned in town records with Mary's uncle, Isaac Howland, and with her sister Lydia's husband, Jeremiah Thomas.[12] On 7 June 1682, he was called "John Allin (*sic*) of Barnstable," when he bought 150 acres of upland and meadow in Middleboro from Benjamin Church of Bristol, for £92, which Benjamin Church had purchased from Samuel White. He also bought 400 acres which Benjamin Church had purchased from Francis Coombs, and all of Benjamin's rights in land which Benjamin and John Tompson had purchased from the Indian chief, Tispequin, Black Sachem, and his son, William. This land was called Assawompsett Neck and the Major's Purchase, lying in Middleboro "and places adjacent," with some exceptions. The deed was not registered until 1 January 1701/2 and was recorded "ye 12th of ye same,"[13] just before John Allyn sold the land to his son, Isaac.

On 20 July 1683, the Middleboro town meeting agreed that John Allyn, his uncle, Isaac Howland, and David Wood, were to build "a substantial Ware (*sic*) for the taking of fish."[14] In 1688, John Allyn and Isaac Howland, were among the inhabitants who took the oath of freemen in Middleboro.[15] This John Allyn may have been the man of that name who took part in the expedition to Quebec for which Middleboro, on 5 June 1690, was ordered to supply three men. The other two were Benjamin Wood and John Tompson.[16] On 12 November 1695, John Allyn and his two brothers-in-law, Isaac Howland and Jeremiah Thomas, were listed as "Inhabitants and Proprietors of the township of Middlebury."[17]

On 5 February 1694/5, John Allyn of Middleboro sold to John Barker of Scituate for £10, the moiety or one-half part of the tract of land John Allyn had bought from Capt. Benjamin Church and John Tompson 6 June 1682. This deed was not recorded until 14 October 1702.[18] In this deed, part of the land was described as "formerly purchased of the late black Sachem and of Tispequin, son of said Sachem," which differs slightly from the earlier description.

On 13 March 1702, John Allyn of Middleboro, "in consideration of the great love & Respect" which he had for Mr. Thomas Palmer of Middleboro, "& for diverse other good causes & considerations me the sd John Allyn specially moving," granted to Thomas Palmer "a gusset or strip of land" containing eight acres, more or less, adjoining Church's Meadow. This was witnessed by Samuel Eaton, Jonathan Mors and John Olden. It was acknowledged by John Allyn 10 October 1702 and recorded 22 December 1702.[19] Thomas Palmer was ordained in 1696 as the second minister of the

First Church of Middleboro. He remained John Allyn's friend after John moved to Connecticut and was mentioned in a deed there in 1712.[20]

On 1 August 1702, John Allin (*sic*) of Middleboro sold for £22 to [his son] Isaac Allyn (*sic*) of Middleboro "all that my part and share which is the one half tract or parcel of land containing by common affirmation four Thousand [*sic*] Acres commonly called the South Purchase and is situated . . . partly in the town of Middleboro and adjoining to Sippican or Rochester bounds," which he had purchased from Benjamin Church. This was signed and sealed by John Allyn [*sic*] and recorded at Scituate, Mass., 2 August 1702.[21]

Soon John Allyn and his wife, Mary, moved to the wilds of northeastern Connecticut, settling on "the east side of the Quinebaug River near Woodstock." Larned, in her *History of Windham County, Connecticut*, reported:

> In 1704 John Allen of *Marlborough* (*sic*), a gentleman somewhat advanced in life, of ample means, with sons to settle, purchased the Stanley farm of Peter Aspinwall, and there put up a "tenement of housing and other accommodations," calling themselves "inhabitants of a place called Aspinock," three, four and five miles from Woodstock. Giles Hamlin's grant was sold to John Allyn at Pottaquette, and Rattlesnake Hill was purchased by John Allen of Captain Chandler.[22]

On 4 July 1703, John Allyn, "late of Middlebury in the county of Plimouth, Province of Massachusetts Bay, yeoman," bought for £130 from Major James Fitch of Plainfield, Conn., 3,200 acres of land "on the north side of Plainfield, and the west side of Quinebaug River." This was signed by Major James Fitch and recorded 20 April 1704.[23] On 24 January 1703/4, James Corbin and Jabez Corbin of Woodstock, Suffolk County, Province of Massachusetts Bay, sold to John Allyn of Middlebery, Plymouth County, Massachusetts Bay, yeoman, 160 acres of land on the Mionexit River, alias Quinbaug River, near the mouth of Woodstock Mud River. This deed was acknowledged at Norwich, Conn., 2 February 1705/6 but was not recorded until 8 June 1721.[24] On 27 March 1704, John Allyn, "late of Middlebury, Mass.," bought 150 acres of land on the east side of the Mionexit (Quinbaug) River from Peter Aspinwall for £17. This was acknowledged at Norwich, 2 February 1705/6, but not recorded until 27 February 1720/1.[25]

Proof that this Allyn family and their children moved to Killingly and Pomfret, Conn., was found in several deeds between the father, John Allyn, and three of his sons, Isaac, Thomas and Jabez, and his daughter, Hannah. In addition, a quitclaim deed from son Isaac Allyn to his brother, Matthew,

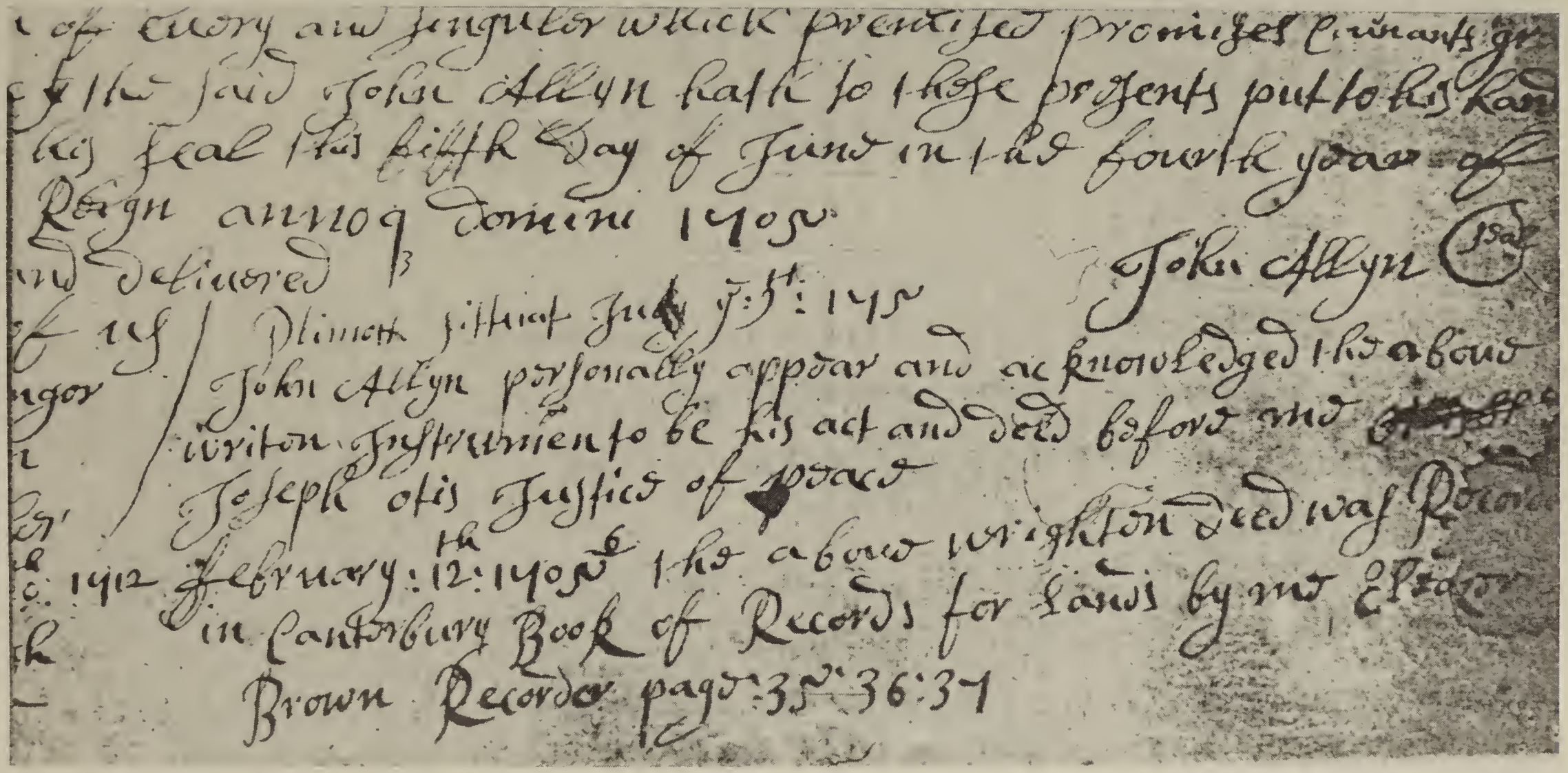

Fig. 9. Portion of John Allyn's deed to his two sons, Thomas[4] and Jabez[4], for land in Killingly, Conn. [Canterbury Deeds 1:35-37 (FHL #3971)]. See p. 28.

mentioned land which their father had given to Matthew, proving that Matthew also belongs in this family. Abstracts of these deeds follow.

On 5 June 1705, recorded 25 February 1705 [1705/6], John Allyn of the Colony of Connecticut on the east side of the Quinebaug River near Woodstock but formerly of Middlebury in the County of Plymouth, yeoman, in consideration of his parental affections, deeded to his natural and well-beloved son, Isaac Allyn of Middleboro, yeoman, for £42, 1450 acres of land near Canterbury, Conn. This land was on the west side of the Quinebaug River bounded by land owned by Richard Adams, John Allyn, Trace's land, and Isaac Fariss. Another parcel lay to the westward and was bounded by the land of Major Nicholas Leachfield, Major James Fitch and John Allyn. John Allyn appeared before Joseph Otis, Justice of the Peace in Plimoth, 9 July 1705, and acknowledged this to be his deed.[26]

On 5 June 1705, John Allyn, yeoman, of the Colony of Connecticut on the east side of the Quinebaug near Woodstock, but late of Middlebury, Plimouth County, in consideration of his parental affection unto his natural and well-beloved sons, Thomas Allyn and Jabez Allyn, "of the aforesaid Colony of Connecticut . . . also having consideration as well unto his wife Mary, as her own confirming with his children aforesaid, and expecting maintenance of them during their natural lives," gave them land and housing on the east side of the Quinebaug River near Woodstock containing 410 acres, bounded on the north by Lt. Peter Aspinwall and Peter Leavens, and on the south, east and west by common or wilderness land, and 160 acres on the Quinebaug River, bounded partly on land of Mr. Samuel Andrews, also a tract bounded on Richard Adams on the east, then west to Nicholas Litchfield's land and John Allyn on the west, and on the north by land claimed by Major Fitch. The four parcels of land totaled 1410 acres. In addition Thomas and Jabez were given two yoke of oxen, a five year old steer, 20 sheep, a cart and wheels, utensils for husbandry and bedding and utensils for the house "which are now in their possession." This was witnessed by Elizabeth Sanger, Robert Mason and John Chandler. John Allyn acknowledged this deed in Plimoth, 5 July 1705, before Joseph Otis, Justice of the Peace. It was not recorded there until 30 June 1712 by David Church, Town Clerk, and was also recorded in Canterbury, 9 July 1705, by Eleazer Brown.[27]

On 16 May 1709, John Allyn, now called "of Killingly in the County of New London, (*sic*) husbandman," in consideration of his personal affection for his dear and well-beloved daughter Hannah Allyn of Killingly, single-woman, gave her all of his moveable goods, beds, furniture, cloths, utensils, and all of his personal estate, excepting one iron pot and iron kettle, and except for "one bedd and furniture and one chest called my wives bedding and chest to the use of my wife Mary Allyn during her natural life, and then to belong to my said daughter." The deed was witnessed by John Chandler

and John Sabin and acknowledged by John Allyn in Woodstock, at that time part of Suffolk County, Mass., 16 May 1709. This was recorded 29 July 1711 by David Church, Town Clerk.[28] Hannah would have been 25 years of age at this time.

On 3 August 1711, John Allyn's son, Thomas Allyn of Killingly, husbandman, agreed to provide a comfortable sustenance for his honoured father, John Allyn, "now of Killingly," while his brother, Jabez Allyn, promised to support their mother, Mary Allyn, in return for land deeded to them six years earlier, 5 June 1705. The agreement also stated that "on 19 April last," Thomas Allyn had deeded to Thomas Palmer of Middlebury in the County of Plimoth, 140 acres of land in Killingly, as a guarantee that Thomas Allyn and his brother, Jabez, would manage their father's property prudently.[29]

On 30 December 1712, a deed of Thomas Allyn of Killingly, which gave a complete history of the transactions concerning John Allyn's land, was recorded in Killingly, showing that 1410 acres had been given to John's sons, Thomas and Jabez, jointly, on 5 June 1705; Thomas and Jabez Allyn had come to a division of the estate, 1 February 1707; and Thomas had become bound for their father's support, while Jabez had promised to provide for their mother's comfortable sustenance during her natural life. The brothers had "passed over" to their father's old friend, Mr. Thomas Palmer of Middleboro, Mass., 160 acres of land lying in Killingly, as a guarantee that they would take care of their parents, and their brother, Isaac Allyn of Middleboro, had agreed to pay their father £15 per year. This was acknowledged by Thomas Allyn, 31 December 1712, and was recorded 3 January 1712/3 at Woodstock, Suffolk County, Massachusetts Bay.[30] Also on 30 December 1712, John Allyn quitclaimed land to Thomas Allyn by reason of a deed dated 3 May 1711. This was witnessed by Jabez Allyn and John Chandler, Jr., and was recorded in Killingly, 13 February 1712/3.[31]

After all of these transactions, John Allyn still worried about his property. In a final court record, on 15 August 1715, John Allyn, husbandman, appointed his trusted and loving friend, Joseph Dana, to act as his attorney, in all things, in his place.[32] John and his wife, Mary, had certainly died by 1 June 1720, the date their old friend, Thomas Palmer, conveyed back to Jabez Allyn the 160 acres of land in Killingly which Jabez and his brother, Thomas, had "passed over" to Thomas Palmer before 1712, as a guarantee that they would care for their parents during the rest of their natural lives. This deed was acknowledged 2 June 1720 and recorded 4 June 1722.[33]

Larned, in her *History of Windham*, stated that the southern extremity of Killingly Hill, long held by the heirs of John Allen (*sic*), was sold in 1746 to James Adams of Barrington, Rhode Island, for £2,500.[34] This was the year that John and Mary[3] (Howland) Allyn's granddaughters, Elizabeth (Allyn[5])

Currie, Mary Allyn[5] and Mehitable (Allyn[5]) Spaldon/Spalding, the daughters of Jabez and Mehitable (Moffat) Allyn[4], sold the Killingly property they had inherited through their father, Jabez Allyn[4].[35] [See #64, page 145.]

Note should be made that no deeds have been found from John Allyn, the father, directly to his son, Matthew[4]. However, in a deed dated 15 October 1716, Isaac Allyn[4] "of Middlebery, Plimoth County," quitclaimed to Matthew Allyn[4] of Killingly, any rights Isaac had in the 450 acres of land lying partly in Pomfret and partly in Canterbury, bounded on the west by land owned by Hannah Allyn[4], and on the east by land of Thomas[4] and Jabez Allyn[4], part of a large tract formerly purchased by their father, John Allyn, from Major James Fitch, "and by the said John Allyn given and granted unto the said Matthew Allyn . . . 5 June 1705." This quitclaim deed was recorded 6 March 1717/8, seeming to indicate that their father, John Allyn, had died before that date.[36]

Children (**Allyn/Allen**) first four born in Barnstable, Mass., last five born in Middleboro, Mass.:[37]

+10 i. **John**[4], born in Barnstable 3 April 1674.

ii. **Mary**, born in Barnstable 5 August 1675, died 7 July 1677.

iii. **Matthew**, born in Barnstable 6 August 1677, died last of October 1680.

+11 iv. **Isaac**, born in Barnstable 8 November 1679.

v. **Mercy**, born probably in Middleboro, in February 1682, died in Middleboro 6 April 1683, aged 14 months.

+12 vi. **Hannah**, born in Middleboro 27 December 1683.

+13 vii. **Thomas**, born in Middleboro 6 February 1684/5.

+14 viii. **Matthew**, born in Middleboro 8 October 1687.

+15 ix. **Jabez**, born in Middleboro 21 February 1689.

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1. No birth record; family was mentioned in Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs. [FHL #22364]; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:9. 2. Killingly Deeds 1:26 [FHL #4658]. 3. *MD* 2:213 (no date given), but see Ref. 7; *NEHGR* 2:315. 4. Pope, *Pioneers of Massachusetts*, 15; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:8; Savage 1:43. 5. Killingly Deeds 1:90 [FHL #4658]. 6. Ibid. 1:146 [FHL #4658]. 7. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., page 9 in the original records published by the Massachusetts Historical Society (Boston 1924); page 18 in Calef's abstracts [FHL #22364]. 8. *MD* 2:213. 9. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:6. 10. "Barnstable Town Records," *Cape Cod Library of Local History and Genealogy*, Leonard H. Smith, Jr., ed. (Baltimore, rept. 1992) 2:1659. 11. Plymouth Colony Wills 4:1:49 [Thomas Allin (*sic*)]; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:8. 12. Weston, *Hist. of Middleboro, Mass.*, 89, 555, 560, 563. 13. Plymouth Co. Deeds 4:80. 14. Weston, *Hist. of Middleboro, Mass.*, 555. 15. Ibid., 560. 16. Ibid., 89. 17. Ibid., 563. 18. Plymouth Co. Deeds 4:136. 19. Ibid. 4:159-60. 20. Weston, *Hist. of Middleboro*, 443. 21. Plymouth Co. Deeds 4:127. 22. Ellen D. Larned, *History of Windham County, Conn.*, 1600-1760 (Worcester 1874) 1:163. 23. Canterbury Deeds 1:5-7 [FHL #3971]. 24. Killingly Deeds 2:97-98 [FHL #4658]. 25. Ibid. 2:109-10a [FHL #4658]. 26. Canterbury Deeds 1:38-39 [FHL #3971]; Larned, *Hist. of Windham*, 193. 27. Killingly Deeds 1:41-42 [FHL #4658]; Canterbury Deeds 1;35-37. 28.

Killingly Deeds 1:23 [FHL #4658]. 29. Ibid. 1:26 [FHL #4658]. 30. Ibid. 1:58-59-59a [FHL #4658]. 31. Ibid. 1:57 [FHL #4658]. 32. Ibid. 1:90 [FHL 4658]. 33. Ibid. 2:109a [FHL #4658]. 34. Larned, *Hist. of Windham* 1:530. 35. Killingly Deeds 5:38-39 [FHL #4659]. 36. Ibid. 1:146 [FHL #4658]. 37. *MD* 1:222, 223; 2:213; Barnstable VR 1:391; *Middleborough VR* 1:3, Hannah, Thomas and Matthew, with their father named as John Allyn, no mother named; Mercy's death with only her father named; 1:4 Jabez, no parent named; all mentioned in numerous land records in Plymouth County, Mass., and in Killingly and Canterbury, Conn.

3. **Elizabeth**[3] **Howland** (**John**[2-1]) was born in Marshfield, Mass. 17 May 1655,[1] the daughter of John and Mary (Lee) Howland. Elizabeth died after 30 January 1695, the date her last child was born.[2]

Elizabeth Howland married in Barnstable in December 1673, **John Bursley**,[3] who was baptized in Barnstable 11 April 1652,[4] the son of John and Joanna (Hull) Bursley. John Bursley married second, another wife named Elizabeth who has not been identified.[5] John died in Barnstable 5 August 1726, in his 75th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[6]

Elizabeth was mentioned by her grandparents, John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, in their wills dated 29 May 1672 and 17 December 1686, her grandmother calling her by her married name, Elizabeth Bursley.[7]

John Bursley was eight years of age when his father, John Bursley, Sr., died in Barnstable in 1660. John inherited his father's homestead and two-sixths of his estate. Later he bought the rest of his father's land from his sisters.[8] John was a farmer in Barnstable and left a large estate. In his will dated 18 July 1726, proved 29 August 1726, John Bursley mentioned his second wife, Elizabeth, his sons, John, Jabez and Joseph Bursley, and his daughters, Mary, Joannah, Abigail, Elizabeth and Temperance. Daughter Temperance, "being weakly," was to continue to have the same liberty in the house with her "mother-in-law" [step-mother]. Sons John and Joseph Bursley were named as executors. On 10 February 1729/30 receipts for their shares in their father's estate were given to the executors by the married daughters and their husbands, Joseph and Mary Smith, Nathan and Joanna Crocker, and Nathan and Abigail Bodfish, the widowed daughter, Elizabeth Crocker, and the unmarried daughter, Temperance Bursley.[9]

Children (**Bursley**), born in Barnstable, Mass., all by his first wife, Elizabeth Howland:[10]

i. **Elizabeth**[4], born in October 1674, died in October 1675.
ii. **Mercy**, born in October 1675, died in April 1676.
+16 iii. **John**, born 1 March 1677/8.
+17 iv. **Mary**, born 23 May 1679.
+18 v. **Jabez**, born 21 August 1681.
+19 vi. **Joanna**, born 29 November 1684.
+20 vii. **Joseph**, born 29 January 1686/7.

+21 viii. **Abigail**, born 27 August 1690.
+22 ix. **Elizabeth**, born 5 August 1692.
x. **Temperance**, born 30 January 1695, died 30 September 1734. unmarried; buried in West Barnstable Cemetery "in her 39th yr."[11]

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4. **Isaac**[3] **Howland** (**John**[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 25 November 1659,[1] the son of John and Mary (Lee) Howland. Isaac died in Barnstable 26 December 1724, in his 65th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[2]

Isaac Howland married in Barnstable 27 December 1686 **Anne Taylor**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 11 December 1664,[4] the daughter of Edward and Mary (Merll) Taylor. The date of Anne's death is not known.

Isaac's wife, Anne Howland, was admitted as a member of the West Barnstable Church 28 (?) February 1693, where their four youngest children were baptized.[5] No probate records have been found for either Isaac or Anne Howland.

Children (**Howland**), born in Barnstable, Mass., last four baptized in the West Barnstable Church, called "of Anne, wife of Isaac Howland":[6]

+23 i. **Ebenezer**[4], born 7 September 1687.
+24 ii. **Isaac**, born 3 July 1689.
iv. **Mary**, born 9 October 1691; no further record.
v. **Anne**, born in December 1694, bapt. 3 February 1694/5; no further record.
+25 vi. **John**, born 2 February 1696, bapt. 4 April 1697.
vii. **Noah**, born 10 July 1699, bapt. 16 July 1699; died young.
+26 viii. **Joseph**, born last of July, 1702, bapt. 20 September 1702.

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1. *MD* 5:75. 2. *MQ* (August 1979) 45:159. 3. *MD* 5:75. 4. *MD* 14:86. 5. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 3a [FHL #22364]; *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 614; Maclean W. McLean, "Edward Taylor of Barnstable, Mass." *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* (June 1973)

61:109. 6. *MD* 5:75; *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 614, 615, 616; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs. 4a, 5a, 7a, 9a [FHL #22364].

5. **Hannah**[3] **Howland** (**John**[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 15 May 1661,[1] the daughter of John and Mary (Lee) Howland. She died in Barnstable before 1 February 1710/11, the date her husband married a second wife.[2]

Hannah Howland married in Barnstable 20 May 1686, as his first wife, **Jonathan Crocker,**[3] who was born in Barnstable 15 July 1662,[4] the son of John and Mary (Bodfish) Crocker. Jonathan Crocker married second, in Barnstable 1 February 1710/1 Thankful (Trott) Hinckley,[5] who was born in Dorchester, Mass., 1 May 1691,[6] the daughter of Thomas Trott and widow of John Hinckley, Jr. Jonathan's second wife, Thankful, died between 3 August 1748, the date when she made her will, and 8 March 1748/9, the date the inventory of her estate was taken.[7] Jonathan Crocker died in Barnstable 24 August 1746, in his 84th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[8]

Hannah was baptized 2 June 1689 at the West Barnstable Church, and was then admitted to membership, called "wife of Jonathan Crocker."[9]

Jonathan Crocker, yeoman, in his will dated 10 June 1746, proved 9 October 1746, mentioned his loving [second] wife, Thankful, and gave her one-half of his dwelling house, the use of his barn "for her creatures and for hay," and one-third of his homestead lands and orchard during her natural life. He also gave her the household goods she brought with her at their marriage, and the use of two cows, "and then to revert to my three daughters' children in equal thirds." His widow was to be paid £8 old tenour by his executors, yearly. Jonathan made bequests to his sons, Isaac Crocker and James Crocker, and to his daughters, Lydia Bodfish and Hannah Fuller, and to the children of his daughter, Reliance Smith, deceased. He gave his gun to his son James Crocker's eldest son. He bequeathed £20 to the Church of Christ in Barnstable, an equal amount to the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Russell, and he gave Mercy Dexter a pale red two-year-old heifer and £5 old tenour. The heirs of each of his five children were given the money due him from John Crocker, Jr., which was the purchase price of the real estate belonging to his brother Nathaniel's homestead. He named his "trusty kinsman," Jabez Howland, and his loving son-in-law, Benjamin Bodfish, as his executors. Witnesses were Joseph Bodfish, Nathan Crocker and David Crocker. The inventory, taken 15 October 1746, by Joseph Blossom, John Bursley and Nathan Smith, amounted to £1129-19-00.[10]

Jonathan Crocker's second wife, Thankful Crocker, in her will dated 3 August 1748, probated 18 March 1748/9, divided her estate among her children from her first marriage, named as son John Hinckley and his "sister

Smith," her granddaughter Thankful Cobb, the heirs of her son, James Hinckley, deceased, the heirs of her daughter, Abiah Chipman, deceased, and her granddaughters, Mary and Hannah Chipman, her grandson, Nathaniel Chipman, and her daughter, Thankful Smith. She named her son, John Hinckley, sole executor. Witnesses were David Crocker, Mehitable Crocker and Mercy Dexter. The inventory was taken 8 March 1748/9 and totaled £386-15-00.[11]

Children (**Crocker**), born in Barnstable, Mass., baptized at the West Barnstable church, all by his first wife, Hannah Howland:[12]

+27 i. **Lydia**[4], born 26 September 1686.
+28 ii. **Hannah**, born 26 March 1688.
iii. **Thankful**, born 6 March 1690, bapt. 4 March 1690 (*sic*), died young.
+29 iv. **Isaac**, born 4 April 1692, bapt. 15 May 1692.
+30 v. **Reliance**, born 28 June 1694, bapt. 19 August 1694.
+31 vi. **Jonathan**, born 28 August 1696, bapt. 1 November 1696. [See #22, page 71].
+32 vii. **James**, born 3 September 1699, bapt. 15 October 1699.
viii. **Ephraim**, born in April 1702, bapt. 14 June 1702, died 1 May 1704.

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1. *MD* 5:75. 2. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:211, 220; 2:50. 3. *MD* 3:150. 4. Ibid.; James Russell Crocker, *Crocker Genealogy, Descendants of William Crocker*, (mimeo. 1966), 8, 9. 5. *MD* 14:225. 6. *MD* 6:98; Crocker, 8; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:220. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:469-91 (Thankful Crocker) [FHL #904601]. 8. West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., 20. 9. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 88; *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 613. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:10-11 (Jonathan Crocker) [FHL #904601]; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:220, gives an erroneous account of these wills. 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:469-91 (Thankful Crocker) [FHL #904601]. 12. *MD* 3:150; *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 613, 614, 615, 616; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 38.

6. **Lydia**[3] **Howland** (**John**[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 9 January 1665,[1] the daughter of John and Mary (Lee) Howland. Lydia died in Middleboro, Mass., 5 July 1717, in her 52d year, and was buried in "the first grave at the Green."[2]

Lydia Howland married in Barnstable, also recorded in Middleboro, 25 February 1684, as his first wife, **Jeremiah Thomas**,[3] who was born in Middleboro about 1659,[4] the son of David and Joanna Thomas. Jeremiah Thomas married second, in Taunton, Mass., 29 April 1720 Mary (Sanford) Durfee of Freetown, Mass.,[5] who was born in Portsmouth, R.I., 30 March 1664,[6] the daughter of John and Mary (Gorton) Sanford and the widow of Lt. Robert Durfe. Jeremiah Thomas died in Middleboro 2 February 1736,

in his 77th year, and was buried at the Green. His second wife died 15 November 1749 and was also buried at the Green, next to her second husband and his first wife.[7]

Franklyn Howland, Aspinwall and other researchers have confused this Lydia Howland with her much younger cousin of the same name, the daughter of Joseph[2] Howland and his wife, Elizabeth Southworth. The younger Lydia married Joseph Jenkins of Barnstable, as proved by George Ernest Bowman in *The Mayflower Descendant* 20:131.

Jeremiah Thomas, in his will dated Middleboro, 29 September 1735 and "having been proved was approved and allowed" in Marshfield, Mass., 11 February 1736, gave his second wife, Mary Thomas, "all the goods she brought to me that was hers" at their marriage as well as £20 and her choice of his cows. He gave his eldest son, Nathaniel Thomas, "twenty acres of land that adjoins my Homestead." Son Jeremiah Thomas received one half of his father's lot of land in the South Purchase. Son Jedediah was given the other half. He gave £5 to each of his daughters whom he named as Sary Wood, Elizabeth Tompson, Mary Blush, Lydia Hackett, Thankful Cobb and Bethiah Chipman. Daughter Priscilla Thomas was given one two-year-old heifer, a bed and feather bed and bolster, pillow and blanket. Son Ebenezer Thomas was named sole executor and was bequeathed all of the homestead, both housing and lands, together with all of the lands in Middleboro, both upland and meadow not mentioned previously in his father's will, out of which he was to pay all debts, legacies and funeral charges. The will was signed by mark. Witnesses were Henry Wood, Nathaniel Holmes and Samuel Thomas. On 7 February 1736, son Ebenezer Thomas, executor, with Henry Wood as surety, both of Middleboro, husbandmen, gave his bond for £500. Witnesses were Edward Winslow and Hopestill Oliver.[8]

Children (**Thomas**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[9]

+33 i. **Nathaniel**[4], born 2 January 1686.
+34 ii. **Sarah**, born 25 December 1687.
+35 iii. **Jeremiah**, born 14 February 1688/9.
+36 iv. **Elizabeth**, born 19 November 1690.
+37 v. **Mary**, born 5 June 1692.
+38 vi. **Lydia**, born 26 March 1694.
+39 vii. **Thankful**, born 30 June 1695.
+40 viii. **Jedediah**, born 19 August 1698.
+41 ix. **Bethiah**, born 27 March 1701.
+42 x. **Ebenezer**, born 1 November 1703.
xi. **Priscilla**, born 13 October 1705, unmarried in 1735 when she was mentioned by her father in his will; no further record.

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1. *MD* 5:75. 2. *Middleboro Deaths*, 182. 3. *MD* 1:219; 20:131; John Marshall Raymond, *Thomas Families of Plymouth County, Massachusetts* (Itasca, Ill. 1980), 7, 8. 4. Weston, *Hist. of Middleboro*, 53; Plymouth Co. Deeds 30:217. 5. *MD* 20:131. 6. Raymond, *Thomas Families*, 8. 7. *MD* 4:71; *Middleboro Deaths*, 183. 8. *MD* 20:131-33; Plymouth Co. Prob. 7:267 (Jeremiah Thomas) [FHL #505513]. 9. *MD* 2:107; *Middleborough VR* 1:10.

7. **Anne[3] Howland (John[2-1])** was born in Barnstable, Mass., 9 September 1670,[1] the daughter of John and Mary (Lee) Howland. Anne died there 19 April 1750, in her 80th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery, called "wife of Joseph Crocker, Esq."[2]

Anne Howland married in Barnstable 18 September 1691 **Joseph Crocker**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 10 March 1667/8,[4] the son of John Crocker and his second wife, Mary Bursley. Joseph Crocker died in Barnstable 12 January 1741/2, in his 74th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery, called "Joseph Crocker, Esq."[5]

Joseph Crocker was a farmer and was called "Capt." in his probate records. His estate totaled more than £605. In his will, dated 27 April 1741, probated 11 February 1741/2, Joseph Crocker, Gent., mentioned his well-beloved wife, Anne, his son, Benjamin Crocker, who was named sole executor, his daughter, Prudence Gorham, his grandson, Joseph Gorham, and his other grandchildren, not named. Son Benjamin was given the real estate in the West Precinct of Barnstable, except that which had been the property of Joseph's brother, Nathaniel Crocker. Prudence received the real estate in the East Precinct of Barnstable, except that her son, Joseph Gorham, was to have the farm "where he now dwells." Joseph Crocker also bequeathed £10 to each of his grandchildren, but did not name them.[6]

Joseph's unmarried sister, Experience Crocker, in her will dated 10 February 1740, probated 18 March 1740, gave £5 to Joseph, calling him "brother." She gave another £5 "to Benjamin, son of my brother, Joseph Crocker." She gave her "kinswoman Deborah Crocker" a silver spoon, but did not call her the daughter of Joseph. She gave the rest of her estate, both real and personal, to her sister, Mary Bursley, "and to Experience Lathrop, Hannah Lathrop and Prudence Goreham, to be equally divided between them."[7] This Prudence Gorham was almost certainly Joseph's married daughter, Prudence, who married John Gorham, 2 October 1712.[8] [For John Gorham's ancestry, see *Descendants of John Howland*, 1:89-90.]

Children (**Crocker**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[9]

i. **Deborah[4]**, born "Last of December 1691" [*sic*, should be 1692]; probably living 10 February 1740, when her aunt, Experience Crocker, mentioned her in her will; probably died

unmarried, before 27 April 1741, the date her father made his will and did not mention her; no further record.

+43 ii. **Prudence**, born 26 July "1692" [*sic*, should be 1694]; probably the Prudence Gorham mentioned by her aunt, Experience Crocker, in her will.

+44 iii. **Benjamin**, born 5 April 1696; bequeathed £5 by his aunt, Experience Crocker, in her will.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 5:75; Barnstable VR 1:375. 2. "West Barnstable Cemetery Recs.," *MQ* (May 1979) 45:95. 3. *MD* 3:150; Barnstable VR 1:354, 355. 4. *MD* 3:150. 5. *MQ* (Aug. 1979) 45:156. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:21, 154-55, 157; 8:219-20 (Joseph Crocker). 7. Ibid. 6:21-22 (Experience Crocker) [FHL #904600]. 8. *MD* 5:180. 9. *MD* 3:150 (fn: "This is evidently an error of the town clerk"); Barnstable VR 1:354, 355; Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:21-22 (Experience Crocker).

8. **Shubael**[3] **Howland** (**John**[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 30 September 1672, and baptized in the West Barnstable Church 5 June 1692, at 20 years of age,[1] the son of John and Mary (Lee) Howland. He died in Barnstable 17 June 1737, in his 65th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[2]

Shubael Howland married in Barnstable 13 December 1700 **Mercy Blossom**,[3] who was born in Barnstable in August 1678,[4] the daughter of Peter and Sarah (Bodfish) Blossom. Mercy died in Barnstable before 6 March 1759, the date her will was probated.[5]

Shubael Howland was called "yeoman" in his will dated 14 June 1737, and proved 31 August 1737. In it he gave his beloved wife, Mercy, all of his household goods, her choice of rooms in his dwelling house and two cows of her choice, and instructed his son, Zacheus Howland, in consideration of what was given to him, to provide his mother with provisions, clothing and firewood. Shubael gave his son, Jabez Howland, his father's right in six acres of land they had bought together, an island of marsh, and the land on which his son's dwelling house stood. Son Zaccheus Howland received the remainder of Shubael's real estate, excepting one yearling calf which Shubael gave to his grandson, James Howland. He gave £5 to his daughter, Mercy Jenkins, besides what she had already received, to be paid by his son, Zacheus. Son Zacheus Howland was named sole executor. Witnesses were John Otis, Peter Blossom and John Baker.[6]

Shubael's widow, Mercy, in her will dated 24 November 1758, proved 6 March 1759, named her son, Jabez Howland, and daughter, Mercy Jenkins, as her executors, they to pay her debts from the livestock and then divide the remainder between themselves equally. She gave her son Jabez the debt of about £6-13-4 which he owed her, "and the farming tools now in his hands." She gave her wearing apparel to her "Daughter Jenkins," and her

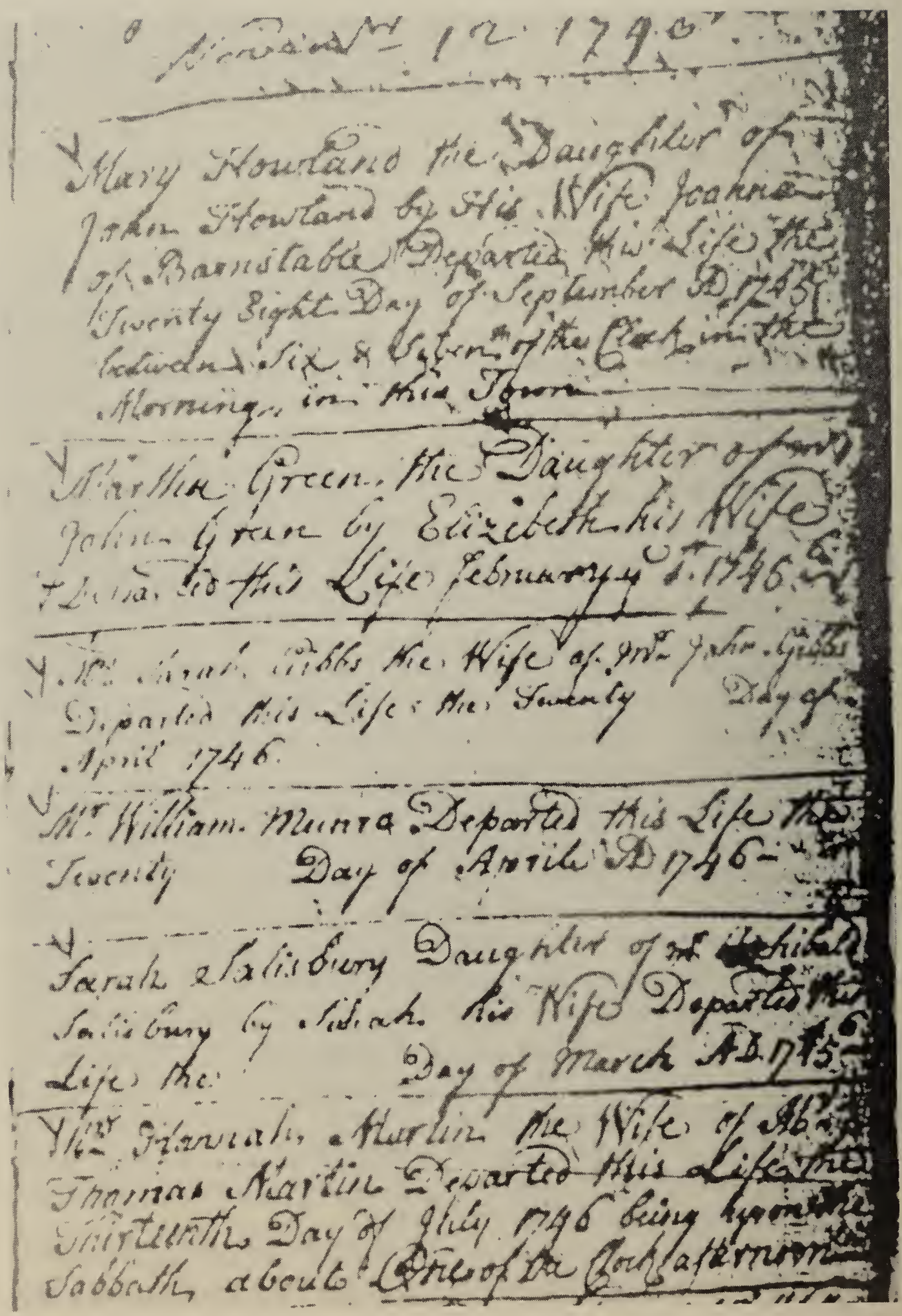


Fig. 10. Death record in Bristol, R.I., for Mary[4] Howland, daughter of John[3] Howland and his second wife, Joanna Shove. [Bristol, R.I., Vital Records, 2nd Old Book, 18]. See p. 41.

pewter to her granddaughters, Elizabeth Wood, Mercy Howland and Mary Howland, to be divided equally. Witnesses were Joseph Otis, Hannah Howland and Mary Jenkins.[7]

Children (**Howland**), born in Barnstable, Mass:[8]

+45 i. **Jabez**[4], born 16 September 1701.

+46 ii. **Mercy**, born 21 May 1710.

iii. **Zaccheus**, born in 1713, died 22 October 1740, "in his 28th year," buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[9] The inventory of his estate was taken 17 March 1740/1 by Joseph Smith, John Baker and Samuel Chipman and was valued at £1244-14-8. His heirs were his mother, Mercy Howland, "relict of Shubael Howland, late of Barnstable," his brother, Jabez Howland, housewright, who was named administrator, his sister, Mercy, and her husband, Joseph Jenkins, Jr., yeoman, all of Barnstable, "heirs and coparcenaries in the real estate of Zaccheus Howland, son of Shuble Howland, now deceased, intestate." Witnesses were George Howland and James Otis.[10] Zaccheus was mistakenly called "aged" by Otis in *Barnstable Families.*[11]

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 5:75; *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 613. 2. *MQ* (Aug. 1979) 45:159; *MD* 10:86-87. 3. *MD* 5:75. 4. *MD* 3:53. 5. *MD* 10:87: Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:48 (Mercy Howland). 6. *MD* 10:86-87: Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:370-71 (Shubael Howland). 7. *MD* 10:87: Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:417 (Mercy Howland). 8. *MD* 5:75. 9. *MQ* (Aug. 1979) 45:159. 10. *MD* 11:32; Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:48, 288-90 (Zaccheus Howland) [FHL #904600]. 11. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:52.

9. **John**[3] **Howland** (*John* [2-1]) called "Junr.," was born in Barnstable, Mass., 31 December 1674, and was baptized in the West Parish church in Barnstable, 5 June 1692, at 18 years of age,[1] the son of John and Mary (Lee) Howland. John Howland died in Barnstable 14 February 1738, in his 63rd year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[2]

John Howland married first, in Barnstable in 1704 **Joanna/Johanna Shove**,[3] who was born in Taunton, Mass., 28 September 1678,[4] the daughter of the Rev. George Shove and his second wife, Hannah (Bacon) Walley. Joanna died in Barnstable after 8 January 1715,[5] the date her last child was born, and before 18 June 1719, the date her husband married his second wife.

John Howland married second, in Barnstable 18 June 1719 **Mary Crocker**,[6] who was born in Barnstable 24 June 1681,[7] the daughter of Deacon Job Crocker and his second wife, Hannah Taylor. Mary died in Barnstable

10 September 1759, in her 79th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[8]

Proof of the parentage of John Howland's first wife, Joanna Shove, was found in the will of her father, the Rev. George Shove, dated 4 April 1687, in which he gave part of his land in the North Purchase of Taunton to his daughters, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, Johanna (*sic*) and Yet Mercy Shove.[9] On 14 May 1706 the land was distributed to Joanna and her sister, Mercy, the other sisters having died.[10] On 8 September 1711, John Howland's cousin, Josiah Howland, in the right of his wife, Yet Mercy [Shove], was given the first ministry lot and the first Briant's lot.[11] On 20 May 1714, Josiah Howland acquired land that was "due Joannah, wife of John Howland, whose maiden name was Shove," to add to what he already owned.[12] This proves the identity of John Howland's first wife.

Job Crocker, the father of John Howland's second wife, Mary Crocker, in his will dated 10 July 1716, probated 21 December 1720, called her his "daughter, Mary Crocker," since she was not yet married when he made his will. Proof of her identity as John Howland's wife was found in the settlement of Job Crocker's estate, dated 28 July 1732, in which she was called "Mary Howland," one of Job Crocker's daughters and heirs. John and Mary Howland agreed to the terms of the division of the estate 27 July 1732.[13]

Mary's mother, Job Crocker's second wife, Hannah, in her will dated 10 July 1739, probated 8 July 1743, called her daughter "Mary Howland," and mentioned Mary's son, John Howland, as her grandson and one of her heirs. Hannah Crocker also mentioned her granddaughter, Abigail [Crocker], as the wife of Mary's step-son, George Howland.[14]

John Howland "of Barnstable, yeoman," in his will dated 8 February 1737/8, probated 29 March 1738, gave his [second] wife, Mary, "all my housing and Lands and Medow and Woodland In Barnstable Excepting Suitable house Room & fire wood for my two daughters Mary and Joanna so long as they live Single." Wife Mary was also to have all of his personal estate not otherwise disposed of, and the use of his real and personal estate during her widowhood. He gave his son George, five shillings, "he having had his Portion by Deed already." Son John was given "one half of the Upland and Meadow that came by his Mother and half of my wearing Cloaths." Son Job received the other half, as well as the remainder of his father's homestead, housing and lands, except for the rooms reserved to his sisters, Mary and Joanna. Mary and Joanna also were to divide their mother's household goods between them. If son John should "fail of being brought to Colledge," he was to be an equal partner with Job in the real estate and pay out half of Job's obligations to his sisters. Job was given his father's livestock, his gun and his sword, in return for paying £30 each to Mary and Joanna. Daughter Hannah, like her brother George, was given five shillings, implying that Hannah was already married and had received

her share previously, but she was not called by her married name. Witnesses were John Russell, Jonathan Russell and Mercy Howland. The inventory was taken before 1 April 1738 by John Baker, Joseph Smith and Samuel Chipman. The homestead was valued at £570, with other land adding £160 to the total. This was presented to the court 26 April 1738 by Mary Howland, executrix.[15]

Children (**Howland**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[16]
By his first wife, Joanna Shove:

+47 i. **George**[4], born 30 December 1705.
+48 ii. **Hannah**, born 2 February 1708.
iii. **Mary**, born 11 August 1711, died in Bristol, R.I., 28 September 1748, unmarried.[17]
+49 iv. **Joanna**, born 8 January 1715.

By his second wife, Mary Crocker, baptized in the West Parish church in Barnstable:[18]

+50 v. **John**, born 13 February 1720/1, bapt. 21 May 1737, "in his 17th year by the pastor, judging him to be adult."
+51 vi. **Job**, born 11 June 1726, bapt. 9 May 1737, called "of Mary, wife of John Howland."

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 5:75; *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 613. 2. *MQ* (Aug. 1979) 45:159. 3. North Purchase Proprietors Recs. 1:57, as published in *The Howland Quarterly* (July 1959) 23:4. 4. *MD* 22:92; *Taunton VR* 1:387. 5. *Howland Quarterly* (July 1959) 23:4. 6. *MD* 32:152; Barnstable VR 2:376, 398. 7. *MD* 3:151. 8. *MQ* (Aug. 1979) 45:159. 9. Suffolk Co. Prob. 10:141 (George Shove). 10. North Purchase Proprietors Recs. 1:57. 11. Ibid. 5:16. 12. Ibid. 5:20. 13. Barnstable Co. Prob. 3:581-87; 5:157-59 (Job Crocker). 14. Ibid. 6:436-38 (Hannah Crocker) [FHL #904600]. 15. *MD* 10:87-88; Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:326-28 (John Howland). 16. *MD* 5:75; Barnstable VR 2:398; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:215; 2:52-53; *MQ* (Aug. 1979) 45:159. 17. James N. Arnold, *VR of RI* 6:1:139. 18. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 188 [FHL #22364]; 27a [FHL #1405488].

Allyn Family Court Records

1) John Allyn, the husband of Mary[3] Howland, gave his son, Isaac Allyn[4] of Middleboro, land on the Quinebaug River, "near Canterbury, Conn.," 25 Feb. 1705, before the area became Killingly [Killingly Deeds 1:41-42].

2) On 15 October 1716, Isaac Allyn[4] quitclaimed to his brother, Matthew Allyn[4], any rights he might have in the 450 acres of land which their father, John Allyn, had given to Matthew Allyn, 5 June 1705, which was part of a large tract of land purchased by John Allyn of Middleboro from Major James Fitch of Plainfield [Killingly Deeds 1:146].

3) Matthew Allyn[4]'s land was "bounded on the west by Hannah Allyn's land and on the east by Thomas and Jabez Allyn," according to Isaac Allyn[4]'s quitclaim deed [Killingly Deeds 1:146]; Matthew Allyn[4] sold to sister Hannah[4]'s husband, James Holmes of Pomfret, land bounded by Isaac Allyn[4], 16 Jan. 1727 [Killingly Deeds 1:146].

4) Thomas Allyn[4] and Jabez Allyn[4] were deeded land jointly by John and Mary[3] (Howland) Allyn 5 June 1705, and confirmed 30 December 1712 [Killingly Deeds 1:23, 57, 90].

5) Isaac Allyn[4] of Middleboro agreed to pay their father, John Allyn, £15 per year, 30 Dec. 1712 [Killingly Deeds 1:58-59-59a]; Isaac Allyn[4], now "of Pomfret" (since 1720), deeded land to his nieces, Jabez Allyn[4]'s daughters, 18 February 1744, when the youngest became of legal age, calling it land "which my sd brother [Jabez] died seized of."

6) On 1 June 1720, Thomas Palmer of Middleboro, who had been given 160 acres of land by Thomas Allyn[4] and Jabez Allyn[4] to guarantee that they would care for their parents as long as they lived, deeded the land back to Jabez Allyn[4], alone. Thomas[4] was not mentioned.

7) Isaac Allyn[4], husband of Lydia Leonard, was called "of Pomfret" in his probate records. In 1798, Lydia's dower right in Isaac[4]'s property was divided among their children, the land being described as being in Brooklyn and Killingly [Pomfret Prob. Dist. (1798) #102 (Isaac Allyn).

Fourth Generation

4. The Children of Mary[3] Howland

The search for the children of John and Mary[3] (Howland) Allyn has been very difficult because there were other unrelated Allyn families living in Killingly and Pomfret, Conn., at the same time, using many of the same given names. The document that ties these children together is a quitclaim deed executed by Isaac Allyn[4] of Middleboro, Mass., dated 15 October 1716, in which Isaac quitclaimed to his brother, Matthew Allyn[4], any right he might have in 450 acres of land lying partly in Pomfret and partly in Canterbury, which their father, John Allyn, had deeded to Matthew, 5 June 1705.[1] This land was bounded on the west by land their father had given to their sister, Hannah Allyn[4],[2] and on the east by land he had given to their brothers, Thomas[4] and Jabez Allyn[4].[3] This land was part of a large tract of 3,200 acres "on the north side of Plainfield and the west side of the Quinebaug River," which their father, John Allyn, then called "late of Middleboro, Mass.," had purchased from Major James Fitch of Plainfield, Conn., 14 July 1703.[4] Isaac is known to have been a son of John and Mary[3] (Howland) Allyn because his father, "for parental affection," deeded land to him, 25 February 1705, which was "near Canterbury." This deed was recorded 9 July 1705.[5] Other deeds from John Allyn to his sons, Thomas and Jabez, and to his daughter, Hannah, substantiate these relationships.

REFERENCES

1. Killingly Deeds 1:146 [FHL #4658]. 2. Ibid. 3. Ibid. 4. Canterbury Deeds 1:5-7 [FHL #3971]. 5. Killingly Deeds 1:41-42 [FHL #4658].

10. **John Allyn**[4] (*Mary*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 3 April 1674,[1] the son of John and Mary (Howland) Allyn. His date of death is not known.

This John Allyn may have been the man of that name who served from Middleboro, Mass., on the expedition to Quebec in 1690 although he would have been only sixteen years old.[2] He was not mentioned in the numerous land transactions between his father, John Allyn, and three of his brothers, Thomas[4], Jabez[4] and Isaac[4], and their one surviving sister, Hannah[4]. The land which their father gave their other brother, Matthew[4], is of record only because their brother, Isaac, quitclaimed any right he might have in the land which their father had given to Matthew earlier, but there is no trace of a son John, who received any land.

REFERENCES

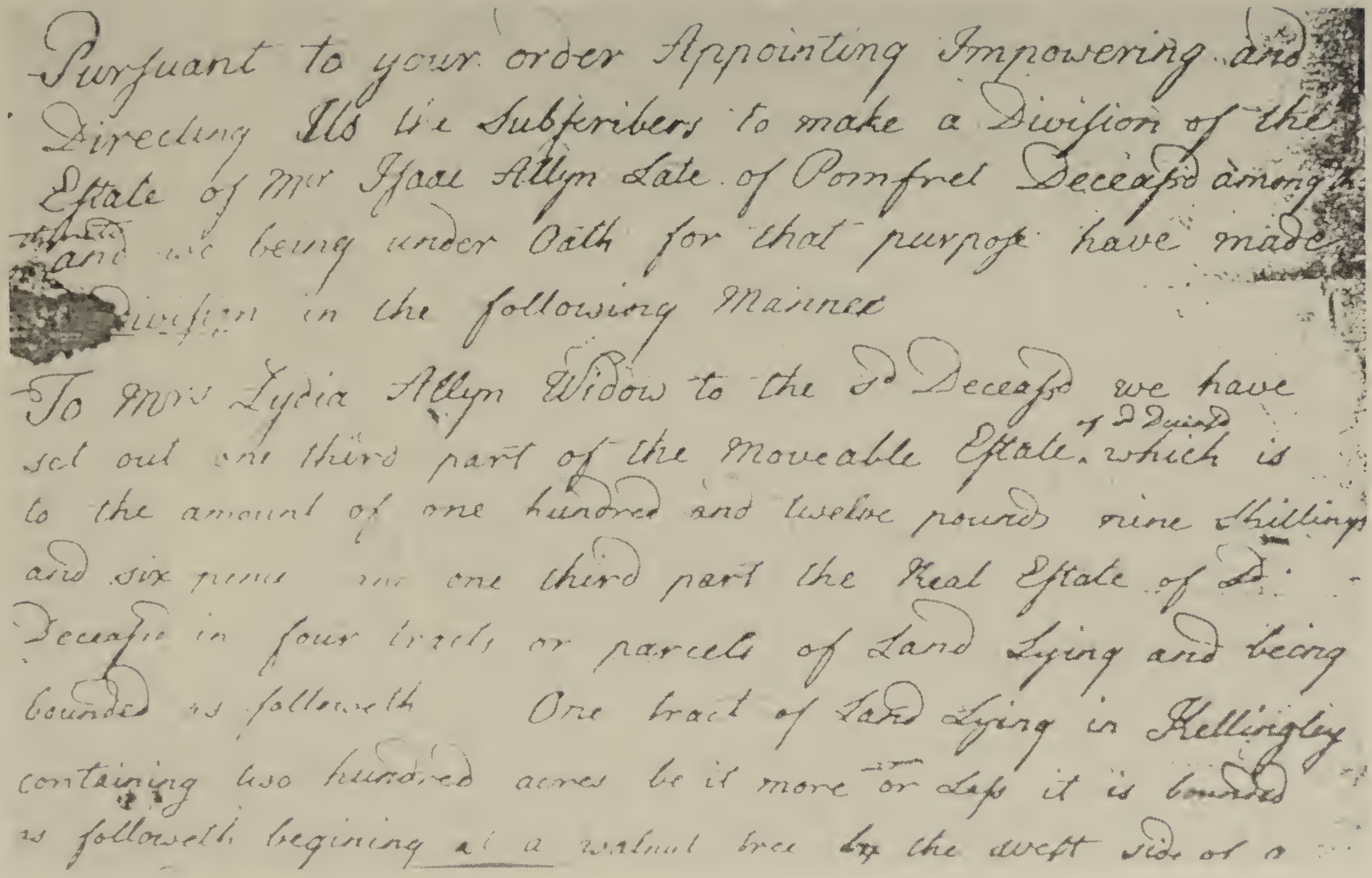
1. *MD* 2:213; Barnstable VR 1:391. 2. Weston, *Hist. of Middleboro, Mass.*, 89.

11. **Isaac Allyn**[4] (*Mary*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 8 November 1679,[1] the son of John and Mary (Howland) Allen. He died in Pomfret, Conn., 14 July 1761, called "aged 84," and was buried in the South Cemetery, Brooklyn, Conn.[2] [There is a discrepancy here, as sometimes happens: our Isaac Allyn was 80 years and 8 months of age in July 1761.]

Isaac Allen married in Pomfret 9 May 1733 **Lydia Learnard/Leonard**,[3] whose parentage has not been ascertained. Isaac would have been 53 years of age; Lydia was probably in her early twenties. He may have been married previously in Middleboro, Mass., but no record has been found. Lydia married second, in Brooklyn, Conn., 30 September 1762, the Rev. Seth Dean,[4] who served as a minister in Plainfield, Conn., and Rindge, N.H. She had one more child, Eunice Dean, born in Rindge, who was not a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. The Rev. Seth Dean died in East Putnam, Conn., 25 April 1782, aged 66.[5] Lydia returned to Brooklyn, Conn., and probably died there in the area which became known as Hampton, Conn., in the home of her youngest son, Joseph Allyn, after 19 March 1799, the date on which a deed was filed in Canterbury, in which Joseph Allyn guaranteed that he would support his mother for the rest of her natural life.[6]

As a child, Isaac Allyn moved with his family from Barnstable to Middleboro, Mass., about 1682. When he was 22 years of age, his father, John Allyn, became restless again and left Middleboro for the wilds of northeastern Connecticut, but Isaac remained in Middleboro. On 1 April 1702, Isaac bought from his father for £22, all of his father's land in the South Purchase, Middleboro, "adjoining to Sippican or Rochester bounds," which his father had purchased from Benjamin Church. This was recorded at Scituate, Mass., 2 August 1702.[7]

On 25 February 1705, recorded 9 July 1705, Isaac's father, John Allyn, now of the Colony of Connecticut on the east side of the Quinebaug River near Woodstock, "but formerly of Middlebury in the County of Plymouth, yeoman," for parental affection, deeded to his "natural and well-beloved son, Isaac Allyn of Middleboro, yeoman," for £42, 1450 acres of land near Canterbury, Conn.[8] The following year, 1 November 1706, an Isaac Allen "of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, yeoman," bought from Capt. John Chandler of Woodstock, for £18, land which was on the east side of the Quinebaug River, and bordered on land belonging to Samuel Andrew, Thomas Buckingham, Joseph Cady, and Thomas and Jabez Allyn. This was witnessed by Jonathan Eaton, John Allyn and John Parsrisg(??), and recorded six years later, 11 April 1712.[9] This Isaac Allyn was probably a different man be-



Purſuant to your order Appointing Impowering and
Directing Us the Subſcribers to make a Diviſion of the
Eſtate of Mr Iſaac Allyn Late of Pomfret Deceaſd among
and we being under Oath for that purpoſe have made
Diviſion in the following Mainner

To Mrs Lydia Allyn Widow to the D Deceaſd we have
ſet out one third part of the Moveable Eſtate. which is
to the amount of one hundred and twelve pounds nine Shillings
and ſix pence and one third part the Real Eſtate of D
Deceaſd in four tracts or parcels of Land Lying and being
bounded as followeth One tract of Land Lying in Kellingly
containing two hundred acres be it more or Leſs it is bounded
as followeth begining at a walnut tree by the weſt ſide of a

Fig. 12. Portion of the division of the estate of Isaac Allyn[4] of Pomfret, Conn. [Pomfret Prob. Dist. (1781) #102 2:402-7 (FHL #1027073)]. See p. 49.

cause our Isaac Allyn was called "of Middleboro," when he agreed to pay his father, John Allyn of Killingly, £15 a year toward his support, as recorded in a deed signed by his brother, Thomas Allyn, dated 30 December 1712. This deed was acknowledged by Thomas Allyn 31 December 1712, and was recorded 3 January 1712/3 at Woodstock, Suffolk Co., Mass.[10] Our Isaac Allyn, called husbandman, was still living in Middleboro, Mass., 15 October 1716, when he quitclaimed to his younger brother, Matthew Allyn, any rights he might have in a tract of 450 acres of land which had been given to Matthew by their father in 1705, lying partly in Pomfret, Conn., and partly in Canterbury, bordering on land given to their sister, Hannah, and their brothers, Thomas and Jabez. This deed was not recorded until 6 March 1717/8.[11]

Sometime between 15 October 1716 and the beginning of January 1717/8, Isaac Allyn[4] left Middleboro, Mass., and moved to Killingly, Conn., for, in a deed dated and recorded in Plymouth County, 4 January 1717/8, Isaac Allyn "of Killingly," sold for £490 to Mr. John Stetson and Mr. Thomas Witherell, both of Plymouth, one-third part of a tract of land in Middleboro commonly called the "Snipetuit Purchase," which had formerly been bought from the natives by John Tomson and Benjamin Church. This consisted of nine lots of land, three parcels of cedar swamp, one-third part of Snipetuit Pond, the privileges of building a saw-mill and herring weare, "liberty of ways," and other "profits." Witnesses were Josiah Cushman and Benoni Shaw.[12] This was part of the property which Isaac's father, John Allyn, had purchased from Benjamin Church and John Tompson and which Isaac had bought from his father for £22, 1 April 1702.[13]

On 14 November 1721 Isaac Allyn, now called "of Pomfret," bought from Jabez Allyn of Killingly for £300, 160 acres of land lying in Killingly along the Quinebaug River.[14] Eleven years later, 9 May 1733, Isaac Allyn, married Lydia Leonard in Pomfret.[15]

On 11 February 1744, after having had six children of his own by his wife, Lydia, with four more to come, Isaac Allyn, was called "of Pomfret in the County of Windham in the Colony of Connecticut, yeoman," when he filed the following deed:[16]

> To all People to whom these Presents Shall Come: I, Isaac Allen of Pomfret in the County of Windham & Colony of Connecticut in New England, yeoman, Send Greeting: Know ye that I, the sd Isaac Allen for & in Consideration of the Love, Good Will & Affection which I have for & do bare unto my beloved nieces, Elizabeth Currie, wife of Mr. Samuel Currie of Providence in the County of Providence, glazier, Mary Allen of said Providence, spinster, & Mehitable Spalden, wife to Joseph Spalden of Killingley in the County of Windham aforesd., yeoman, daughters & co-heirs of my brother Jabez Allen, late of Killingley,

aforsd, deceased, have remised, released & forever quitclaimed & by these presents for me, my heirs, Execu[rs], & Admini[rs], do remise, release and forever quitclaim unto the sd Elizabeth Currie, Mary Allen & Mehitable Spalden, all my right, title, interest, property, possession, claim & demand of, in & to all & singular the lands and real estate whatsoever & wherever scituate *& being which[my] sd brother died seized of* To Have and To Hold all & Singular the above Granted & Released Premises with their Respective appurtenances -- unto them the sd Elizabeth Currie, Mary Allen, & Mehitable Spalden, their Heirs and Assignes for ever to their only proper use, benefit and behoof forever, and I, the said Isaac Allen, for me, my Heirs, Execs[rs], and Admini[rs], do Covenant, Promise & Grant to & with the sd Elizabeth Currie, Mary Allen, & Mehitable Spalden, their Heirs and Assigns, that they, the sd Elizabeth Currie, Mary Allen & Mehitabel Spalden, their Heirs and Assigns, shall and may from time to time & at all times forever here after by fource & vertue of these Presents Lawfully quietly & Peaceably Have Hold use occupy posses & enjoy all & singular the above Demised & Released Premises & appurtenances free & clear from all actions suits Claims Let Troubles & Enterruptions whatsoever of me the said Isaac Allen my heirs exec[rs] & admini[rs] forever by these presents & I the sd Isaac Allen do further covenant promise & grant to & with the sd Elizabeth Currie, Mary Allen & Mehitable Spalden their heirs & assigns that I the sd Isaac Allen my heirs execrs, adminirs, & assigns & every other person or persons claiming or to claim by from or under us or any of us, or by our or any of our precurements from all claim challenge Right Title Interest Property or Demand whatsoever of in & to the aforesd Released Premises & every part & Parcel thereof shall & will be excluded & forever Barred by these Presents -----

In witness whereof I the sd Isaac Allen have hereunto set my hand and seal the eleventh day of February in the eighteenth year of his majesties Reign George the Second King of Grate Britan &c AD 1744.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presents of Stephen Hawkings Daniel Smith

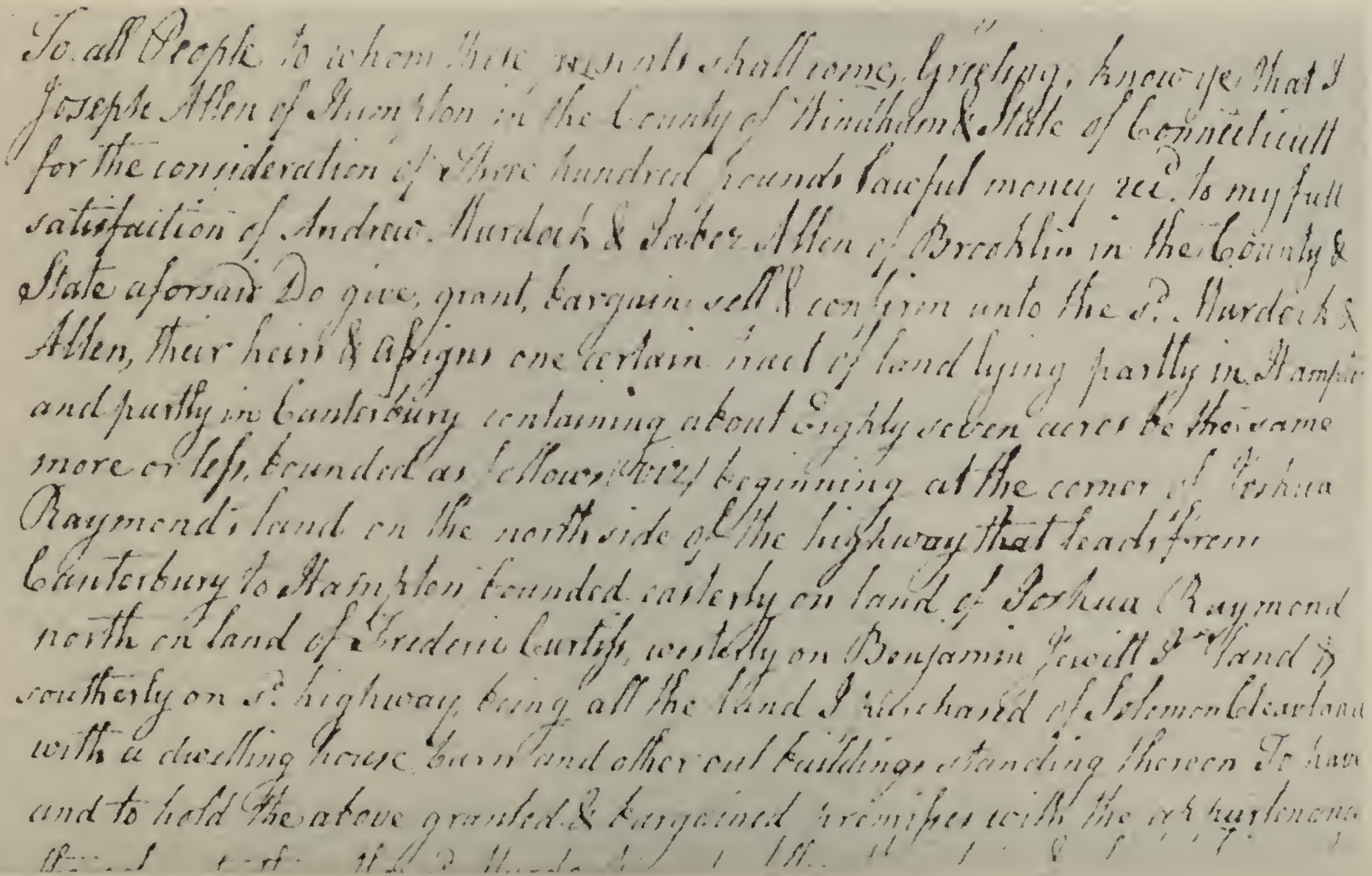
Isaac Allen (seal)

Recorded October 18 AD 1745 p[er] Jacob Dresser, Town Clerk

Providence Ss

Providence the day & year abovesd Isaac Allen the Relator above named appeared & acknowledged the above written Instrument to be his voluntary act & Deed Before me

George Taylor, Justice of the peace



To all People to whom these presents shall come, Greeting, know ye, That I Joseph Allen of Hampton in the County of Windham & State of Connecticutt for the consideration of three hundred pounds lawful money rec.d to my full satisfaction of Andrew Murdock & Jabez Allen of Brooklin in the County & State aforsaid Do give, grant, bargain sell & confirm unto the s.d Murdock & Allen, their heirs & assigns one certain tract of land lying partly in Hampton and partly in Canterbury containing about Eighty seven acres be the same more or less, bounded as follows, viz.t beginning at the corner of Joshua Raymond's land on the north side of the highway that leads from Canterbury to Hampton bounded easterly on land of Joshua Raymond north on land of Frederic Curtiss, westerly on Benjamin Jewill 2.d land & southerly on s.d highway, being all the land I Richard of Solomon Cleveland with a dwelling house, barn and other out buildings standing thereon To have and to hold the above granted & bargained premises with the appurtenances

Fig. 13. Deed from Joseph Allen[5] (*sic*) of Hampton, Conn., dated Brooklin (*sic*), 13 August 1798, recorded in Canterbury, Conn., 19 March 1799, to his brother, Jabez Allen[5], (*sic*), and his nephew, Andrew Murdock[6], representing Joseph's surviving brothers and sisters, in which Joseph promised to care for his aged mother, Lydia. [Canterbury Deeds 13:115 (FHL #3975)]. See pp. 51 and 137-38.

The foregoing deed is such That whereas the s^d Allen & Murdock have agreed
with the said Joseph Allen for & in behalf of the heirs & representatives of them to
the dower of the Wid^w Lydia Dean late Lydia Allen in the Estate of her late
husband Isaac Allen late of Pomfret dec^d for the consideration of two
hundred pounds lawful money paid to the s^d Joseph equally by each of s^d
heirs & representatives of them according to their right in s^d Dower That
he the s^d Joseph Allen should maintain & support the s^d Lydia both in
sickness & in health from & after the first day of April last past during
her natural life & that s^d dower should be free & clear from any Lien of dower
from s^d first day of April last past. Now know ye that if the s^d Joseph
shall well & truly support or cause the s^d Lydia to be supported during her
natural life & shall free & entirely exonerate the s^d heirs & representatives of
them to s^d dower from any expense, charge or trouble in consequence of said
right of dower on the land & estate of s^d dec^d according to the true intent &
meaning of the contracting parties herein mentioned. Then the foregoing deed

Fig. 14. Continuation of deed from Joseph Allen/Allyn[5] to his brother, Jabez Allyn/Allen[5], and his nephew, Andrew Murdock[6]. [Canterbury Deeds 13:116 (FHL #3975)]. See pp. 51 and 137-38.

NOW all Men by these presents, That we John Pooler Junr. Pomfret and Samuel Penniman Junr. both of Pomfret in the County of Windham and Colony aforesaid are Holden, and stand firmly Bound, and Obliged unto Timothy Sabin Esq; Judge of the Court of Probate for the District of Pomfret in the Penal Sum of one hundred Pounds Lawful Money of said Colony: To be Paid to the said Timothy Sabin Judge, or to his certain Attorney, or Successors, in Office To the which Payment well and truly to be made, and done, we the said John Pooler and Samuel Penniman do Bind our Selves, and each of Us, our Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, and each and every of them, for, and in the Whole, Firmly by these Presents, Signed with our Hands, and Sealed with our Seals. Dated at Pomfret the 15th Day of October in the 28th Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the Second by the Grace of GOD of GREAT-BRITAIN, FRANCE, and IRELAND, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. Annoque Domini, One Thousand Seven Hundred, and fifty five.

THE Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above Bounden John Pooler Junr. Pomfret — — Administrator of all, and singular the Goods, Chattels, Credits, and Estate of Matthew Allen Deceased, do make, or cause to be made a true, and perfect Inventory of all, and singular the Goods, Chattels, Credits, and Estate of the said Deceased, which have, or shall come to the Hands, Possession, or Knowlege of the said John Pooler

Fig. 15. Bond given by John Pooler of Pomfret, Conn., husband of Sarah Allyn[5], as administrator of the estate of his father-in-law, Matthew Allyn/Allen[4]. [Pomfret Prob. Dist. (1754) #124 (FHL #1027074)]. See. p. 59.

The key phrase is *which my sd brother died seized of.* This phrase eliminated Isaac's own property from the deed, leaving his property to be inherited by his own wife and children. Apparently, the property owned by his deceased brother, Jabez Allyn, had been placed in Isaac's care, in trust, until Jabez Allyn's three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary and Mehitable, had reached legal age. This was done because their widowed mother, Mehitable, had married, as her second husband, Dr. John Hallowell of Killingly. In 1730 Mehitable and John Hallowell were named guardians of Mehitable's three daughters, but John Hallowell was soon accused of counterfeiting money and of performing illegal abortions. After being convicted, he fled to Rhode Island to avoid serving time in jail, and his wife, with her three daughters by Jabez Allyn and six children by John Hallowell, finally followed him there.[17] By 1744, the first daughter, Elizabeth, had married Samuel Currie of Providence, R.I.; the second daughter, Mary, was a spinster of legal age; and the youngest, Mehitable, who was born about 1724, had married Joseph Spaulding of Killingly. Therefore, Isaac Allyn deeded their father's property to them, 11 February 1744, as stated above.

Isaac Allyn, late of Pomfret, died intestate. His wife, Lydia, was named administratrix for his extensive estate. On 4 August 1761, Lydia Allen (*sic*), Seth Paine and the eldest son, John Allen of Canterbury, gave their bond for £1,000, as administrators of the estate. The inventory was recorded 1 September 1762, with two supplemental inventories filed 22 September and 6 October 1762. The moveable estate, worth £383, included silver buttons, 3 guns, ammunition worth £43, 124 sheep, 6 cows, 4 heifers, 2 colts, 2 mares, a negro man valued at £10 and 12 bushels of corn. Isaac's home farm in Mortlake, now Brooklyn, was valued at £2080. Son John's farm was included in the inventory, valued at £280, the wood lot, £120, and the Killingly farm, £1030.[18]

The distribution of Isaac Allyn's estate took place 16 October 1761. Mrs. Lydia Allyn, widow, was given a one-third part of her husband's moveable estate valued at £112-9-6, and one-third part of the real estate in four tracts of land, 200 acres in Killingly, 80 acres with buildings and privileges in Canterbury, and 81 acres called "Allyn's Woodlot," and another tract of 10 acres, both in Pomfret. The remaining two-thirds was divided among Isaac's nine children. John Allyn, eldest son, was given a two-tenths part of the remainder, which was 94 acres, with land and buildings, in Pomfret. Jabez Allyn, second son, was given a one-tenth part, described as 81 acres lying partly in Pomfret and partly in Canterbury. Isaac Allyn, third son, was given his one-tenth part as two tracts of 30 acres and 47 acres in Killingly. Jonathan, fourth son, was given his one-tenth part in two tracts of land, 92 acres in Pomfret and five acres in Killingly. Joseph, fifth son, was given two tracts of land of 34 acres and 53 acres in Killingly. Mary, eldest daughter, was given £56-4-9 in moveables and 56 acres of land in Pomfret. Lydia,

second daughter, received £56-4-9 in moveables and 58 acres of land in Pomfret. Hannah, third daughter, was given £56-4-9 in moveables and 48 acres of land lying partly in Pomfret and partly in Canterbury. Thankful, youngest daughter, received £56-4-9 in moveables and 62 acres of land in Pomfret. Each person and their assigns were given the right to cross each other's land to go to their own land forever. The division was made by Boaz Stearns, Zachariah Spaulding and Seth Paine, Jr.[19] This was part of the 1450 acres of land near Canterbury on the west side of the Quinebaug River which Isaac's father, John Allyn, had deeded to his "natural and well-beloved son, Isaac," 20 February 1705.[20]

On 6 October 1761, when daughter, Thankful, was eleven years old, her mother, Lydia Allyn, and Peter Davis, posted bond as guardians of Thankful Allyn, minor, of Pomfret.[21] One year later, 30 September 1762, Thankful's mother married her second husband, the Rev. Seth Dean, and a new guardian, her brother-in-law, Joseph Holland, was appointed for Thankful Allyn. Joseph Holland was the husband of Thankful's older sister, Mary.[22] On 15 July 1771 Thankful Allyn, now 21 years of age, signed a release discharging Joseph Holland as her guardian in payment for £115-9-3 and one farthing, being the amount due her from her father's estate. Witnesses were Joshua Miles and Joseph Allyn.[23]

Lydia had also been appointed as the guardian of her youngest son, Joseph Allyn. In 1788, when Joseph was 34 years of age, he brought suit against his mother, Lydia Dean, and her bondsman, Peter Adams, charging Lydia with failure to fulfill her trust as guardian, as guaranteed by the guardian bond she gave when he was about seven or eight years old. On 3 January 1789, Joseph Allyn gave his receipt for the guardian bond of Lydia Allin (sic) and Joseph Fassett.[24]

In Brooklyn, 11 June 1798, the heirs to the dower rights of Widow Lydia Dean in the estate of her late husband, Isaac Allyn, late of Pomfret, deceased, signed a petition stating that the widow had, by reason of age, become totally incapable of transacting any kind of business and had for several years past been under the care of a conservator, "whereby great expense is made & sd dower is much decreased in value." All of the heirs to Lydia's dower, or their representatives, agreed to have General Moses Cleveland, Capt. Asa Bacon and Ebenezer Chaffee, who were appointed by the probate court, distribute the property among them, and they also mutually agreed with their brother, Joseph Allyn, to support the widow in sickness and in health during her natural life. Jabez Allyn signed for himself; John Allyn [deceased son John's son] signed for himself and for his uncle, Isaac Allyn; John Parrish signed for Jonathan and Joseph Allyn; Andrew Murdock signed for Mary Holland; Jacob Fassett signed for the right of Lydia Garner [Gardner]; Nathaniel Cogswell [signed for his deceased wife, Hannah]; John Jeffords signed for John Stephens and his

wife [Thankful]; and Eben Scarborough signed as the conservator "to the widow, Lydia Dean."[25]

On 3 July 1798, John Parrish, Esq., purchaser of the rights of Jonathan Allin (*sic*) and of Joseph Allin (*sic*), "heirs of the real estate of Mr. Isaac Allyn, late of Pomfret, dec'd, moved to have division and distribution of that part of the real estate of said dec'd which was set out to Lydia Allen, now Lydia Deane, as her thirds." Moses Cleveland, Esq., Capt. Asa Bacon and Mr. Ebenezer Chaffee, freeholders, distributors, were empowered to make the division of Lydia's dower.[26]

On the same day, the distributors of Lydia's dower submitted the following decision:

To the heirs of John Allyn, eldest son, two shares containing 18 3/4 acres in Brooklyn, 82 3/4 acres in Killingly and 15 acres in Brooklyn.

To Jabez Allyn, second son, 9 3/4 acres in Brooklyn and 21 acres in Killingly.

To Isaac Allyn, third son, 10 acres and 33 rods in Brooklyn, and 14 acres and 30 rods, also in Brooklyn.

To Jonathan Allyn, fourth son, 54 3/4 acres in Killingly and 8 acres of the home farm.

To Joseph Allyn, fifth son, 19 1/4 acres in Brooklyn and 3 acres of the old farm.

To Mary Holland, 9 3/4 acres west of the meeting house and 5 acres of the old farm.

To Lidia (sic) Garner's heirs, 9 3/4 acres west of the Brooklyn meeting house, 15 acres on the west end of the old farm, and 10 3/4 acres as part of the old farm.

To the heirs of Hannah Cogswell, 9 3/4 acres west of the meeting house and 3 1/2 acres in Killingly.

To Thankful Stevens, 9 1/2 acres west of the meeting house and a lot in the old farm west of the highway.

This distribution was signed by Moses Cleveland, Asa Bacon and Ebenezer Chaffee, distributors, Brooklyn, 25 July 1798.[27]

In a final deed dated 13 August 1798, recorded 19 March 1799, Isaac and Lydia's youngest son, Joseph Allyn of Hampton, Conn., deeded 87 acres of land which lay partly in Hampton and partly in Canterbury, to his brother, Jabez Allyn, and his nephew, Andrew Murdock, to guarantee that he would support his mother for the rest of her natural life. This deed was witnessed by Joseph Baker and Peter Pike. It was to be null and void if Joseph carried out his promise satisfactorily.[28]

Children (**Allyn**), born in Pomfret, Conn.:[29]

+52 i. **John**[5], born 12 December 1734.

+53 ii. **Mary**, born 13 November 1736.
+54 iii. **Jabez**, born 13 April 1738.
iv. **Isaac**, born 11 September 1740, died young.
+55 v. **Isaac**, born 11 February 1741/2.
+56 vi. **Jonathan**, born 19 September 1743.
+57 vii. **Lydia**, born 19 August 1745.
+58 viii. **Hannah**, born 9 August 1747.
+59 ix. **Thankful**, born 28 March 1750.
+60 x. **Joseph**, born 10 March 1754.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 2:213; Barnstable VR 1:391. 2. Hale Coll.: Brooklyn Cem. Recs.; Clarence Winthrop Bowen, *Hist. of Woodstock, Conn., Genealogies of Woodstock Families* (Plimpton Press, Norwood, Mass. 1930) 2:160; Larned, *Hist. of Windham* 1:354-55, 362-64. 3. Pomfret VR 1:101; "Marriages at Pomfret, Conn., 1700-1753," *NEHGR* (Oct. 1913) 67:371; Bowen, *Hist. of Woodstock, Conn.* 2:160. 4. Bailey, *Early Connecticut Marriages* Brooklyn, 37. 5. Weis, *Colonial Clergy of New England* (1936), 71. 6. Canterbury Deeds 13:115-16 [FHL #3975]. 7. Plymouth Co. Deeds 4:127. 8. Canterbury Deeds 1:38-39. 9. Killingly Deeds 1:58-59a [FHL #4658]. 10. Ibid. 1:57 [FHL #4658]. 11. Ibid. 1:146 [FHL #4658]. 12. Plymouth Co. Deeds #13133 [FHL #558817]. 13. Ibid. 4:127 [FHL #558812]. 14. Killingly Deeds 2:73-74. 15. Pomfret VR 1:101. 16. Killingly Deeds 5:24. 17. Larned, *Hist. of Windham* 1:354-55, 362-64. 18. Pomfret Prob. Dist. (1761) #102 2:402-7 (Isaac Allyn) [FHL #1027073]. 19. Ibid. 20. Killingly Deeds 1:41-42 [FHL #4658]. 21. Pomfret Prob. Dist. Packet #136 (Isaac Allyn) [FHL #1027074]. 22. Ibid. 23. Ibid. 4:176 (Thankful Allyn) [FHL #5415]. 24. Ibid. #118 (Guardianship) [FHL #10270-74]. 25. Ibid. (1798) #102 (Isaac Allyn) [FHL #1027073]. 26. Ibid. 27. Ibid. 28. Canterbury Deeds 13:115-16 [FHL #3975]. 29. Pomfret VR 1:5, 15.

12. **Hannah[4] Allyn** (*Mary[3] Howland, John[2-1]*) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 27 December 1683,[1] the daughter of John and Mary (Howland) Allyn. Hannah died in Pomfret, Conn., 10 March 1753.[2]

Hannah Allyn married in Woodstock, Conn., 17 April 1718 **James Holmes**,[3] who was born in Woodstock, 14 May 1692,[4] the son of James Holmes and a wife whose name has not been found. Hannah's husband, James Holmes, married second, in Pomfret, 14 November 1753, Lois Dunkin.[5] [Bailey, in his *Connecticut Marriages*, calls her Lois *Dutton*.][6] James Holmes died in Pomfret, Conn., 4 November 1776.[7] Lois died in Pomfret at the home of her step-grandson, Benjamin Holmes, in October 1795.[8] There were no children from James's second marriage.

On 16 May 1709, Hannah's father, John Allyn of Killingly, husbandman, deeded to his "dear and well-beloved daughter, Hannah Allyn of the aforesaid Killingly, singlewoman," all of his movable goods and estate, beds, furniture for beds, cloths, utensils, "and all other [of] my personal estate . . . excepting one iron pot and iron kettle and excepting only her use of one bed and furniture and one chest called my wives bedding and chest to the

use of my wife Mary Allyn during her natural life and then to belong to my said daughter with the aforementioned household goods . . . whatsoever and wherever . . . from the date of these presents forever." This deed was witnessed by John Chandler and John Sabin and signed by John Allyn but was not recorded until 29 July 1711.[9] Land which was owned by Hannah Allyn in Killingly was mentioned in a quitclaim deed made by her brother, Isaac Allyn of Middleboro, Mass., in which Isaac gave up any rights he might have in 450 acres of land which their father, John Allyn, had given to their brother, Matthew Allen of Killingly, dated 15 October 1716, and recorded 6 March 1717/8. Hannah's land lay west of Matthew's land. Land owned by two of their other brothers, Thomas and Jabez Allyn, lay east of Matthew's land.[10]

On 16 January 1727/8, Hannah's brother, "Matthew Allen (*sic*) of Killingly, husbandman," sold for £120 to Hannah's husband, James Holmes of Pomfret, a tract of land in Pomfret and Canterbury which was bounded by land called "Stoddard Two Mile Tract" and land of their brother, Isaac Allen (*sic*). Witnesses were Joseph Leavens and Joseph Leavens, Jr. This deed was acknowledged 16 June 1727 by Matthew Allyn (*sic*) and his wife, Sarah, both of whom made their marks.[11] Matthew's surname was spelled as both *Allen* and *Allyn* in this document.

Our Hannah Allyn was 34 years of age at her marriage, eight years older than James Holmes, who was then 26 years old. Hannah's first child, James Holmes, was born when she was 36 years of age, and her third and last child, Joseph, was born when she was 40 years old, which is usual. She was in the 70th year of her age when she died in 1753.

James Holmes was an early resident of Pomfret. The *History of Windham* states that in 1729 James Holmes, Joseph Holland and Joseph Spalding, all of whom married into our Allyn family, were among the early settlers who lived in the area south of Mortlake and west of "the purchase."[12] Other settlers west of "the purchase" were members of a different Allen family, Daniel, Samuel and Benjamin Allen, some of whom have occasionally been confused with the family of John and Mary (Howland) Allyn.

On 6 February 1743/4, James Holmes of Pomfret, yeoman, gave his daughter, Mary Fling, for the love and affection he had for his only daughter, a tract of 35 acres of land in Pomfret bounded on the east by his own farm, on the south by land of Seth Pain, and on the north by land of Samuel Allen, and also six acres of meadow on the south side of the farm. Witnesses were Jehosaphat Holmes and Ann Holmes.[13]

On 2 February 1754, James Holmes of Pomfret, yeoman, gave to his son, James Holmes, for the parental love and affection he had for his son, and £100, a tract of 50 acres of land in Pomfret bounded on the east by land he had given to his daughter, Mary, and on the north by land his son James

had bought from Ebenezer Grosvenor. In addition, his son was to have the east end of his dwelling house and cellar. Witnesses were Joseph Holland, and Solomon Cole.[14] In this deed, James Holmes mentioned his two surviving children, James and Mary, his son Joseph Holmes having died in 1743.[15]

Children (**Holmes**), born in Pomfret, Conn.:[16]

+61 i. **James**[5], born 30 March 1719.
+62 ii. **Mary**, born 7 March 1720/1.
iii. **Joseph**, born 5 March 1722/3, died 7 March 1742/3.

REFERENCES

1. *Middleborough VR* 1:3. 2. Pomfret VR 1:17 (reverse side of page); Bowen, *Hist. of Woodstock, Conn.* 7:81. 3. *NEHGR* (Oct. 1913) 67:371; Pomfret VR 1:1. 4. Bowen, *Hist. of Woodstock* 7:81. 5. *NEHGR* (Oct. 1913) 67:376; Pomfret VR 1:103; Bowen, *Hist. of Woodstock* 7:81. 6. Bailey, *Connecticut Marriages* 1:104. 7. Pomfret VR 1:17 (reverse side of page); Bowen, *Hist. of Woodstock* 7:81. 8. Pomfret Prob. Dist. 8:343 (James Holmes [Jr.]) [FHL #5417]. 9. Killingly Deeds 1:23 [FHL #4658]. 10. Ibid. 1:146 [FHL #4658]. 11. Pomfret Deeds 1:269 [FHL #5423]. 12. Larned, *Hist. of Windham* 1:342. 13. Pomfret Deeds 3:107 [FHL #5424]. 14. Ibid. 4:125-26 [FHL #5425]. 15. Pomfret VR 1:18; Bowen, *Hist. of Woodstock* 7:87. 16. Pomfret VR 1:17.

13. **Thomas Allyn**[4] (*Mary*[3] *Howland*, *John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 6 February 1684/5,[1] the son of John and Mary (Howland) Allen. Thomas Allyn died after 15 October 1716, the date his brother, Isaac, quit-claimed property to their brother, Matthew, mentioning land which was owned by Thomas and his brother, Jabez, that lay on the east side of Matthew's property.[2]

Thomas Allyn was nineteen or twenty years of age when his parents moved about 1703, to the area that became Killingly, Conn. About two years later, 5 June 1705, Thomas Allyn's father, John Allyn, "of the East side of the Quynebaug River, near Woodstock, but late of Middlebury, Plimoth County, Massachusetts Bay," gave Thomas and his brother, Jabez, 1410 acres of land and housing in Killingly, in return for their promise to maintain their parents for the rest of their natural lives.[3]

On 3 August 1711, Thomas Allyn of Killingly, husbandman, and his brother, Jabez, again agreed to provide comfortable maintenance for their "honoured father, John Allyn, now of Killingly," and their "honoured mother, Mary Allyn," during their natural lives in return for their father's grant of various tracts of land described in the deed dated 5 June 1705. The deed continued, "And whereas also upon the 19th day of April last I did pass over unto Thomas Palmer of Middlebury in the County of Plimoth, Gent., one hundred and sixty acres of land in Killingly," as a bond which

guaranteed that Thomas and Jabez Allyn would handle the property prudently and carry out their promise to support their parents. This deed was signed by John Allyn and witnessed by Jabez Allyn and John Comin(?). It was acknowledged the same day by John Allyn.[4]

On 30 December 1712 Thomas Allyn's father, John Allyn of Killingly, husbandman, quitclaimed to Thomas the land described in the deed dated 3 August 1711. This was witnessed by Jabez Allyn and John Chandler and was recorded at Woodstock, Conn., which at that time was in Suffolk County, Massachusetts Bay Colony, 13 February 1712/3.[5]

One more deed, dated 30 December 1712, gave the history of all of the deeds from John Allyn to his sons, Thomas and Jabez, starting with the 1410 acres which their father had given Thomas and his brother, Jabez, on 5 June 1705, and the deed dated 1 February 1707, when Thomas and his brother, Jabez, "came to a division of the estate . . . and I [Thomas] became then bound to provide for my father's comfortable subsistence and my brother, Jabez Allyn, to provide for my said mother's comfortable subsistence during her natural life . . . did pass over to Mr. Thomas Palmer of Middlebury 160 acres lying in Killingly [as a performance bond] . . . and my brother, Isaac Allyn of Middlebury, yeoman, . . . [starting] before 5 April 1714 . . . [promised] to pay his father £15 per year." This was witnessed by Samson How and John Chandler and acknowledged by Thomas Allyn 31 December 1712.[6]

In a quitclaim deed from Isaac Allyn of Middleboro, Mass., to his brother, Matthew, dated 15 October 1716, recorded 5 March 1717/8, Thomas Allyn was mentioned as owning land east of a tract of 450 acres of land which his father, John Allyn, had given to his brother, Matthew Allyn, 5 June 1705. Sister Hannah Allyn owned land west of Matthew's land and brother Jabez, owned land east of Thomas's land.[7]

On 1 June 1720, after their father's death, their father's old friend, Thomas Palmer, conveyed back to Thomas Allyn's brother, Jabez Allen of Killingly, the same tract of 160 acres of land which Thomas and Jabez had "passed over" to Thomas Palmer before 1712, as their bond to guarantee they would support their parents for the rest of their natural lives.[8] Thomas Allyn was not mentioned in this conveyance, indicating that Thomas may have sold his share to Jabez at an earlier date, or he may have died before he was 28 years of age.

Nothing further is known for certain about Thomas Allyn[4]. Many more court records were examined in Killingly and Woodstock for men named Thomas Allen/Allien, none of which can be confidently connected with our Thomas Allyn[4].

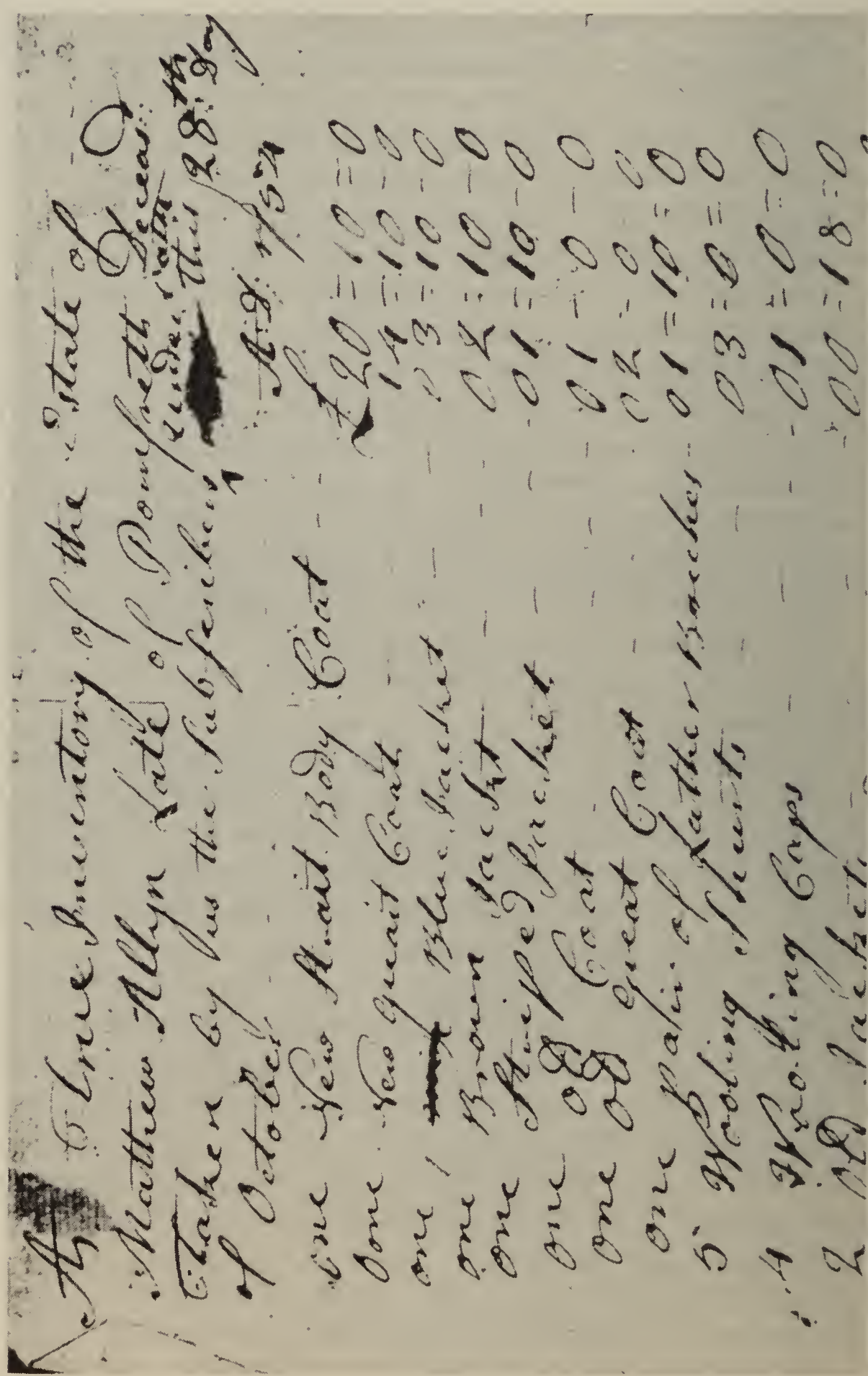


Fig. 16. Portion of the inventory of the estate of Matthew Allyn[4] of Pomfret, Conn. [Pomfret Prob. Dist. (1754) #124 (FHL #1027074)]. See p. 59.

REFERENCES

1. *Middleborough VR* 1:3. 2. Killingly Deeds 1:146 [FHL #4658]. 3. Ibid. 1:41 [FHL #4658]. 4. Ibid. 1:26 [FHL #4658]. 5. Ibid. 1:57 [FHL #4658]. 6. Ibid. 1:58 [FHL #4658]. 7. Ibid. 1:146 [FHL #4658]. 8. Ibid. 2:109a [FHL #4658].

14. **Matthew Allyn**[4] (*Mary*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 8 October 1687,[1] the son of John and Mary (Howland) Allen. Matthew died in Pomfret, Conn., 10 September 1754, at 68 (*sic*) years of age, and was buried 16 September 1754 in South Cemetery, Brooklyn, Conn., the same cemetery in which his brother, Isaac Allyn[4] was buried.[2]

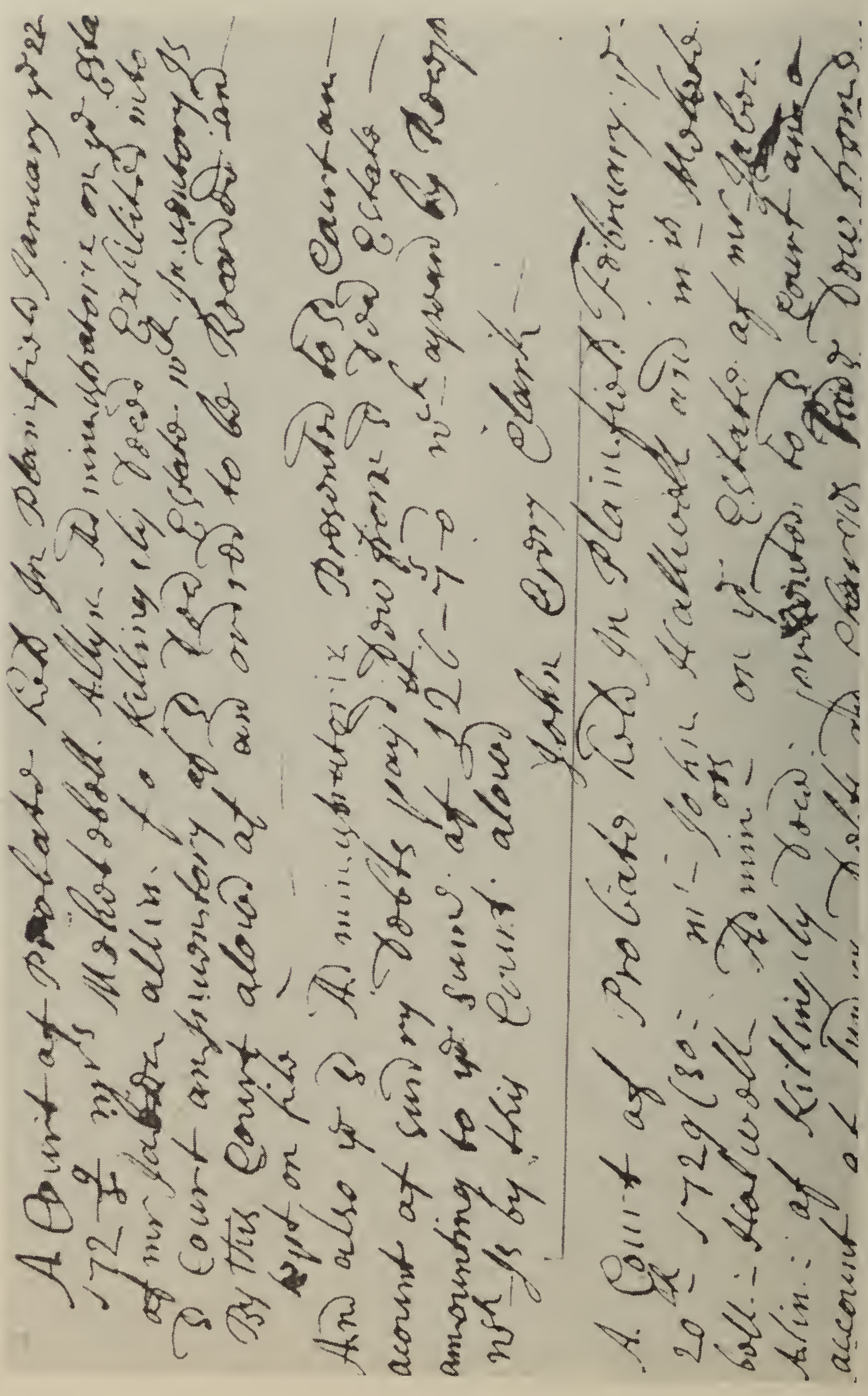
Matthew Allyn married in Killingly, Conn., or in Pomfret, Conn., around 1710, a wife named **Sarah**,[3] who has not been identified further.

Matthew was about nineteen years of age when his parents moved from Middleboro, Mass., to Killingly, near Woodstock, Conn., about 1703. [The *History of Windham* states that it was in 1704.][4] Therefore he would have been too young to have been the Captain Matthew Allen who was on a committee from the Town of Plainfield, as reported in the *History of Windham*.[5] Seven years later, on 6 May 1709, when he was twenty-five years of age, Matthew Allyn "of Killingly and the Colony of New London" bought 1500 acres of land lying in Killingly on the northwest of Five Mile River for £15 from John Chandler of Woodstock. Witnesses were David Russell, John Condler, Jr. (*sic*), and Ebenezer Kee. The deed was acknowledged 2 June 1710 and recorded in Plainfield, Conn., 26 July 1710.[6]

The History of Windham states that, in 1712, a Matthew Allen, Esq., was asked to set the line between Windham and Canterbury.[7] It also states that John Allyn, Matthew's father, purchased Rattlesnake Hill from Captain Chandler,[8] which may have been the property mentioned above which Matthew obtained from Captain Chandler.

On 15 October 1716 Matthew Allyn's brother, Isaac Allyn "of Middlebery in the county of Plimoth," quitclaimed to Matthew Allyn 450 acres lying partly in Pomfret and partly in Canterbury, bounded on the west by Hannah Allyn and on the east by Thomas and Jabez Allyn. This land was part of a large tract purchased by John Allyn from Major Fitch and given by John Allyn to Matthew Allyn 5 June 1705. This was witnessed by John Church and Benjamin Leavens 5 March 1717/8, acknowledged by Isaac Allyn, and recorded, all on the same day.[9]

On 16 January 1727, recorded 16 June 1728, Matthew Allyn of Killingly, husbandman, sold to his brother-in-law, James Holmes of Pomfret, for £120, a tract of land in Pomfret and Canterbury bounded by land called Stoddard Two Mile Tract and land of Isaac Allen [certainly his brother]. The deed was signed by Matthew Allyn and Sarah Allyn, his wife, with their marks, and witnessed by Joseph Leavens and Joseph Leavens, Jr.[10]



A Court of Probate held In Plainfield January ye 22 1728/9 mrs Mehetabell Allyn Administratrix on ye Esta of mr Jabez allin late of Killingly deceased Exhibited into ye Court an inventory of ye sd Estate wch inventory is By this Court alowed & ordered to be Recorded and kept on file

And also ye sd Administratrix Presented to ye Court an acount of sundry debts pay'd out of ye sd Estate amounting to ye sum of 12 - 7 - 0 wch appears by Receipts & is by this Court alowed

John Cary Clerk

A Court of Probate held In Plainfield February ye 20 1729/30: mr John Hallowell and mrs Mehetable Hallowell Administrators on ye Estate of mr Jabez Allin: of Killingly deced: exhibited to ye Court an account ...

Fig. 17. Letters of administration for the estate of Jabez Allyn[4] of Killingly, Conn. [Windham Prob. Dist. 1:2:137 (FHL #5930)]. See p. 61.

On 29 August 1729, Matthew Allien (*sic*) sold to John Hollowell, physician, for £35, thirty-five acres of land in Killingly. This was witnessed by Joseph Leavens and Ebenezer Corbin.[11] John Hallowell was the second husband of Matthew's sister-in-law, Mehitable, the widow of his brother, Jabez Allyn.

On 25 April 1737, Matthew Allyn of Killingly, husbandman, for the parental love and affection he had for his daughter, Sarah Allyn of Killingly, deeded her fifty acres of land bounded on the north by Five Mile River, by a corner of land he had sold to Ebenezer Brooks, and extending to Matthew's homestead, then on to Daniel Lawrence's field, etc. This was witnessed by Joseph Cady and Shepard Fisk and was acknowledged at Killingly, Windham County, 26 April 1737.[12] This may have been a wedding present to Sarah before her marriage to John Pooler.

Matthew Allyn, husbandman, died intestate 10 September 1754. His son-in-law, John Pooler, was named as administrator of his estate and gave bond, 15 October 1754, for £100, with Samuel Rennels as surety. Witnesses were Anna Sabin and Joanna Dana. The inventory, taken 28 October 1754 by Peter Adams, Joseph Hubbard and Elias Davis, amounted to £766-13-6, and was recorded 5 November 1754.[13]

Children (**Allyn**), born in Killingly, Conn.:[14]

+63 i. **Sarah**[5], born 24 September 1711.

REFERENCES

1. *Middleboro VR* 1:3. 2. Pomfret VR 1:6; Hale Coll.; Brooklyn Cemetery Records. 3. Killingly VR 1:17. 4. Larned, *Hist. of Windham*, 163. 5. Ibid., 114. 6. Killingly Deeds 1:35 [FHL #4658]. 7. Larned, *Hist. of Windham*, 148. 8. Ibid., 163. 9. Killingly Deeds 1:146 [FHL #4658]. 10. Pomfret Deeds 1:269 [FHL #5423]. 11. Killingly Deeds 3:57 [FHL #4658]. 12. Ibid. 4:70 [FHL #4659]. 13. Pomfret Prob. Dist. #124, 1754 (Matthew Pooler) [FHL #1027074]. 14. Killingly VR 1:17.

15. **Jabez Allyn**[4] (*Mary*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 2 February 1689,[1] the son of John and Mary (Howland) Allyn. Jabez died in Killingly, Conn., before 10 November 1727, the date his widow, Mehitable, was appointed as the administratrix of his intestate estate.[2]

Jabez Allyn married in Killingly, Conn., 20 July 1720 **Mehitable Moffat/Moffitt**,[3] the daughter of William Moffitt of Killingly.[4] Mehitable married second, the local doctor, John Hallowell. This marriage took place between 4 July 1729, the date she was still called "Mehitable Allyn" in a Killingly land record, and 20 February 1729/30, the date she was named as "Mehitable Hallowell" when she and her second husband filed an accounting for the estate of Mehitable's first husband, Jabez Allyn.[5] By her second husband, Mehitable had Theophilus Hallowell, born 28 March 1730, John, baptized

1731, Bezaleel, born 1732, Sabra, born 1734/5, Calvin, born 1737, and Luther, born 1740,[6] none of them descendants of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. John Hallowell had married, as his first wife, Marcy Dresser, by whom he had Aholiah, born in Killingly 11 March 1726, and Marcy, born 17 January 1728/9.[7] Mehitable probably died in Providence, R.I., after 20 May 1748, the date she and her second husband, John Hallowell, signed a release for her share in the property of her father, William Moffitt, late of Killingly.[8]

On 5 June 1705 Jabez Allyn's father, John Allyn, "of the East side of the Quinebaug River, near Woodstock, Conn., but late of Middlebury, Plimoth County, Massachusetts Bay," gave Jabez and his brother, Thomas, 1410 acres of land and housing in Killingly, near Woodstock, "expecting maintenance" for himself and his wife, Mary, for the rest of their natural lives.[9]

On 1 February 1707, Jabez and his brother, Thomas, divided their father's estate between them. Thomas promised to support his father, John Allyn, for the rest of his life, and Jabez promised to care for his mother, Mary Allyn.[10]

On 30 December 1712, Jabez Allyn, husbandman, signed a deed to his father, for £300 "to be paid to the said John Allyn, husbandman, by my heirs, executors and administrators . . . . or such other person as John Allyn shall appoint." Jabez agreed that he had received full consideration and satisfaction from his brother, Thomas, for providing for the maintenance of their honoured father up to that date, and he promised to pay "£7-10 in money or equivalent every six months from 5 November 1712 during the natural life of John Allyn." This was witnessed by Samson How and John Chandler. It was acknowledged 31 December 1712 and recorded 23 January 1713.[11]

In a quit-claim deed dated 15 October 1716, from Jabez Allyn's brother, Isaac Allyn of Middleboro, Mass., to their brother, Matthew Allyn of Killingly, Isaac gave up any rights he might have in 450 acres of land in Pomfret and Canterbury, which had been given to Matthew in 1705 by their father, John Allyn. This property was bounded on the west by property given by their father to their sister, Hannah Allyn, and on the east by property given to Jabez and his brother, Thomas. This was recorded in Killingly 6 March 1717/8.[12]

On 1 June 1720, his father's old friend, Thomas Palmer, conveyed to Jabez Allyn of Killingly 160 acres of land in the township of Killingly which Jabez and his brother, Thomas, had "passed over" to Thomas Palmer as a bond to ensure that they would support their parents as long as they lived. This deed was acknowledged 2 June 1720 and recorded at Killingly 4 June 1722.[13]

A year after his marriage to Mehitable Moffitt, Jabez Allyn, yeoman, on 14 November 1721, sold to his brother, Isaac Allyn, now called "of Pomfret,"

for £300, 160 acres of land in Killingly on the Quinebaug River, "a little below a pair of falls." This was witnessed by David Church and Mary Church, acknowledged 19 December 1721 and recorded 15 July 1724.[14]

On 20 March 1722, Jabez Allyn of Killingly, yeoman, bought from his father-in-law, William Moffit, and his brother-in-law, William Moffit, Jr., both of Killingly, 100 acres of land, more or less, with housing, in Killingly, next to his own land, and two other parcels of land which bordered on land owned by Benjamin Leavens, Capt. Sabin, William Moffit and William Moffit, Jr. The witnesses were Miles Sweeney and David Church. This was acknowledged 1 April 1722.[15]

On 13 October 1724, Jabez Allyn, yeoman, sold to Isaac Shepard of Plainfield, Conn., yeoman, for £100 several tracts of land which Jabez had purchased on 26 March 1722 from his wife's brother, William Moffit, Jr. This was acknowledged 24 September 1726 and recorded 1 November 1728 by Samson How, town clerk.[16]

Jabez Allyn died intestate. At a court of probate held in Plainfield, 10 November 1727, the administration of the estate of Mr. Jabez Allyn, late of Killingly, deceased, was granted to his widow, Mrs. Mehitable Allyn.[17] On 22 January 1728/9, Mrs. Mehitable Allyn, administratrix, presented an inventory of the estate with an account of debts paid amounting to £126-7-0, which was approved by the court.[18]

On 3 July 1729, Mehitable Allyn, widow, confirmed the sale of 33 acres of land to Thomas Moffitt of Killingly, and said, "Whereas my husband Jabez Allyn, late of Killingly, dec'd, did in his lifetime sell and convey to Thomas Moffitt a certain tract of land of thirty-three acres and said Jabez Allyn deceased before he had executed and signed conveyance of said land and my honoured father, William Moffitt, did petition the General Court holden at Hartford May the ninth 1728 . . . to impower myself to make conveyance. . . that I am the sole and lawful owner of the above bargained premises and have in myself good right to convey to Thomas Moffitt, his heirs . . . ."[19]

On 25 October 1729, the inventory of the estate of Jabez Allin (*sic*), amounting to £250, was taken by Eleazar Bateman and Benjamin Bixby.[20] By 28 February 1729/30, Mehitable had married John Hallowell for, on that day, Mehitable and her second husband, John Hallowell, as joint executors of the estate of Jabez Allyn of Killingly, submitted an accounting which showed debts and court costs amounted to £150-6-4.[21] On the same day, Mr. John Hallowell and Mrs. Mehitable Hallowell were named as guardians of Elizabeth Allin (*sic*), Mary Allin and Mehitable Allin, minors, daughters of Jabez Allin of Killingly, deceased.[22]

Mehitable continued her efforts to regain land her husband had sold to others before his death. On the 20 February 1729/30, recorded six days later, Isaac Shepard of Plainfield, yeoman, "for £125-7 current money paid

by John Hallowell and Mehitable his wife of Killingly . . . as they are administrators to the estate of Jabez Allyn of Killingly, decd," sold back to Mehitable and her second husband the land Isaac Shepard had bought from Jabez Allyn, her first husband, in 1725. Isaac Shepard promised that "neither I the sd Isaac Shepard my heirs or executors, [or] adminis[rs], shall hence forth and forever in any way hinder or molest or disturb the above named Elizabeth Allyn, Mary Allyn, Mehitable Allyn, or the sd Mehitable Hallowell or any of the heirs or assigns forever hereafter in the peaceable & quiet possession of the sd premises."[23]

Unfortunately, the *History of Windham* reports that John Hallowell became involved with counterfeiters and was also accused of performing illegal abortions. He was sentenced to be whipped and to spend time in jail but he escaped to safety in Rhode Island. Responsible friends there signed affidavits stating that he had been a helpful member of their community and should be allowed to return to his wife and children in Killingly. However, the Killingly court would not relent and Mehitable and all of her children joined John Hallowell in Rhode Island.[24]

After the Allyn daughters were of legal age, 11 February 1744, Jabez Allyn's brother, Isaac Allen, was called "of Pomfret in the County of Windham in the Colony of Connecticut, yeoman," when he transferred all of the land and real estate "which my sd brother died seized of. . . whatsoever and wherever situated," to his beloved nieces, Elizabeth Currie and Mary Allen, both of Providence, Rhode Island, and Mehitable Spaulding of Killingly, daughters of his youngest brother, Jabez Allen, "late of Killingly, deceased."[25]

After Mehitable's father, William Moffit of Killingly, had died, his heirs, Mehitable Hallowell and her brothers and sisters, signed a release to Thomas Moffitt of Killingly, physician, 29 May 1748, giving up their father's property in Killingly. Among the heirs listed were John Hallowell of Providence, Rhode Island, and Mehitable his wife. This was acknowledged by Mehitable Hallowell, 4 June 1748. Her brothers and sister acknowledged their shares during the next year. The witnesses included Joseph Spaulding, the husband of Jabez and Mehitable's daughter, Mehitable.[26]

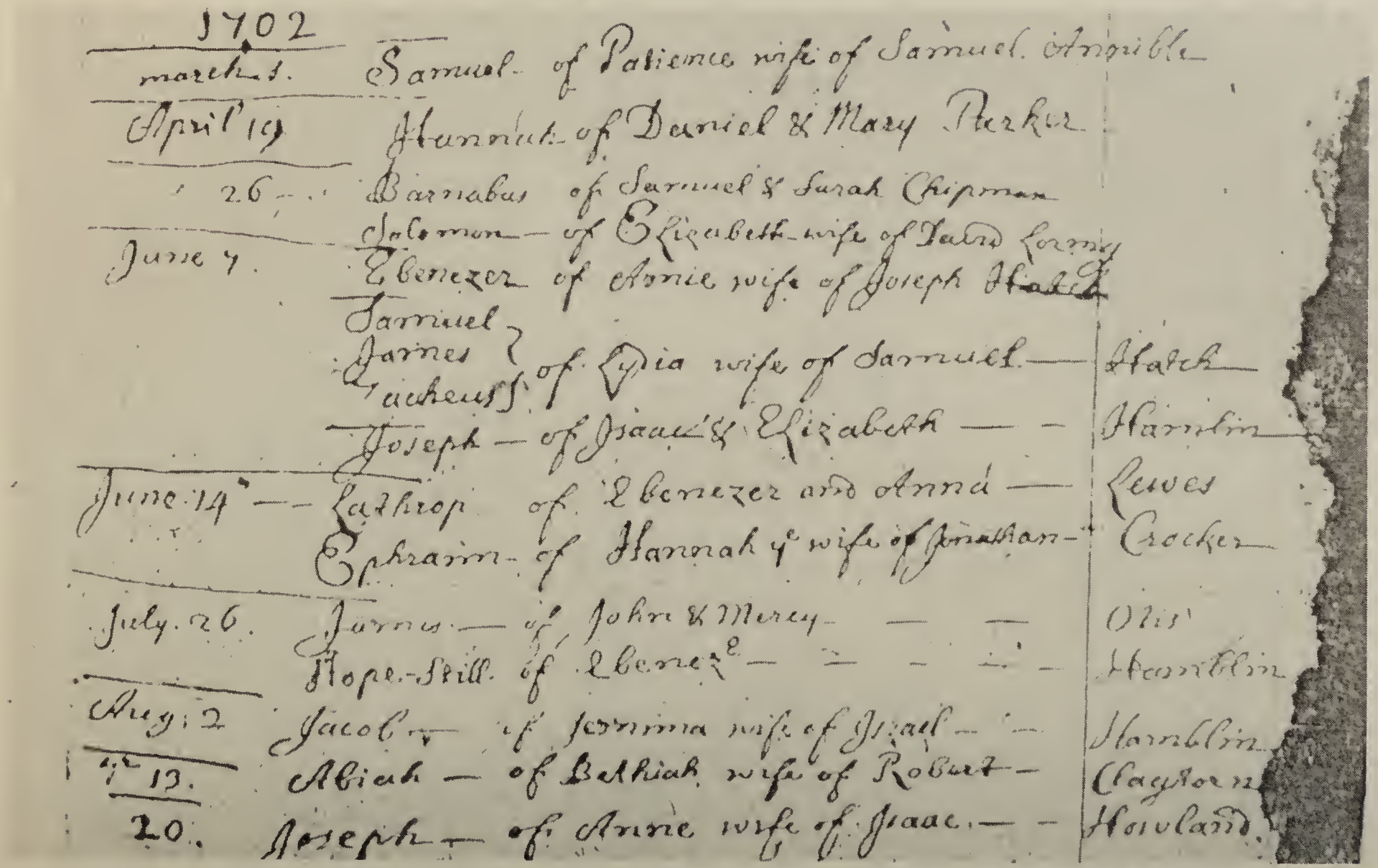
In one last deed dated 23 May 1749, William Moffitt, yeoman, was paid £30 by the heirs of Jabez Allyn, deceased, to reimburse him for damages William Moffit had suffered when some of the land he had bought from Jabez Allyn was taken away by the government when the boundary line between Connecticut and Rhode Island was moved in 1747.[27]

Children (**Allyn**), born in Killingly, Conn.:[28]

+64 i. **Elizabeth**[5], born about 1721.
+65 ii. **Mary**, born 16 November 1722.
+66 iii. **Mehitable**, born about 1724.

REFERENCES

1. *Middleborough VR* 1:41 (no parent named). 2. Windham Prob. Dist. 1:1:137a (Jabez Allyn) [FHL #5930]. 3. Killingly First Church Recs. 4. Killingly Deeds 3:61 [FHL # 4658]. 5. Ibid. 3:84 [FHL #4658]; Windham Prob. Dist. 1:1:137 (Jabez Allyn). 6. Killingly VR 1:24 [FHL #2910]. 7. Ibid. 1:3. 8. Killingly Deeds 10:152. [FHL #4662]. 9. Ibid. 1:41-42 [FHL #4658]. 10. Ibid. 1:58, 59, 59a [FHL #4658]. 11. Ibid. 1:69 [FHL # 4658]. 12. Ibid. 1:146 [FHL #4658]. 13. Ibid. 2:109a [FHL #4658]. 14. Ibid. 2:73-74 [FHL #4658]. 15. Ibid. 2:93-94 [FHL #4658]. 16. Ibid. 2:123 [FHL #4658]. 17. Windham Prob. Dist. 1:2:137 (Jabez Allyn) [FHL #5930]. 18. Ibid. 1:2:137 (Jabez Allyn) [FHL #5930]. 19. Killingly Deeds 3:61 [FHL #4658]. 20. Windham Prob. Dist. 1:1:279 (Jabez Allyn). 21. Ibid. 1:2:137 (Jabez Allyn). 22. Ibid. 1:2:196 (Guardianship). 23. Killingly Deeds 3:84 [FHL #4658]. 24. Larned, *Hist. of Windham* 1:354-55, 363-64. 25. Killingly Deeds 5:24. 26. Ibid. 10:152 [FHL #4662]. 27. Ibid. 5:177 [FHL 4659]. 28. Killingly VR 1:25; Killingly Deeds 5:24.



1702

march 1.	Samuel	of Patience wife of Samuel Hinkley	
April 19	Hannah	of Daniel & Mary Parker	
" 26	Barnabas	of Samuel & Sarah Chipman	
	Solomon	of Elizabeth wife of David Lewis	
June 7.	Ebenezer	of Annie wife of Joseph Hatch	
	Samuel, James, Zacheus?	of Lydia wife of Samuel	Hatch
	Joseph	of Isaac & Elizabeth	Hamblin
June 14	Lathrop	of Ebenezer and Anna	Lewes
	Ephraim	of Hannah ye wife of Jonathan	Crocker
July. 26.	James	of John & Mercy	Otis
	Hope. Still.	of Ebenez^r	Hamblin
Aug: 2	Jacob	of Jemima wife of Israel	Hamblin
" 13.	Abiah	of Bathiah wife of Robert	Claghorn
20.	Joseph	of Anne wife of Isaac	Howland

Fig. 18. Barnstable West Parish Church Records showing the baptisms of Ephraim Crocker[4], son of Jonathan and Hannah (Howland) Crocker, and for Joseph Howland[4], son of Isaac and Anne (Taylor) Howland. [Barnstable West Parish Church Records, 38 (FHL #22364)]. See pp. 32, 34 and 79.

5. The Children of Elizabeth[3] Howland

16. **John Bursley**[4] (*Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 1 March 1677/8,[1] the son of John and Elizabeth (Howland) Bursley. John died in Barnstable before 5 April 1748.[2]

John Bursley married in Barnstable 11 February 1702/3, his cousin, **Mary Crocker**,[3] who was born in Barnstable,[4] the daughter of John Crocker and his second wife, Mary Bursley. Mary died in Barnstable after 10 February 1740, the date her sister, Experience Crocker, mentioned her in her will, and before 5 April 1748, the date her husband's estate was probated.[5]

John Bursley's father, in his will dated 18 July 1726, probated 29 August 1726, gave John the southwesterly part of his farm, on which John and Mary made their home, and named John and his brother, Joseph, joint executors of his estate. On 10 February 1729/30, John Bursley, as one of the executors of his father's estate, was given receipts for their shares by his married sisters and their husbands, Joseph and Mary Smith, Nathan and Joanna Crocker, and Nathan and Abigail Bodfish, and by his widowed sister, Elizabeth Crocker, and his unmarried sister, Temperance Bursley.[6]

John Bursley, a sea captain, was the captain of a vessel which was used in hunting whales.[7]

Mary Bursley's unmarried sister, Experience Crocker, in her will dated 10 February 1740, probated 12 March 1740, gave Mary all of her "wearing cloths," and directed that the rest of her estate, real and personal, was to be divided equally between Mary Bursley, Experience Lothrop, Hannah Lothrop, Abigail Lothrop and Prudence Gorham. Mary's husband, John Bursley, was named sole executor.[8]

John and Mary Bursley had only one surviving child, a daughter named Experience, who married Benjamin Lothrop. John Bursley of Barnstable, yeoman, died intestate before 5 April 1748, the date his estate was entered for probate. His son-in-law, Benjamin Lothrop, was appointed administrator, but the large estate was not settled until almost forty years later when Probate Judge Daniel Davis appointed Messrs. John Smith, Gent., of Sandwich, Ansel Howland, Gent., and John Bursley, yeomen, both of Barnstable, "to make division of sd estate; whereas Experience Lothrop, wife of Benj. Lothrop, late of Barnstable aforesaid, dec'd, died in the lifetime of her said husband, seized and possessed of a considerable real estate in said Barnstable and said Sandwich, which fell to her as sole heir to John Bursley,

late of Barnstable, dec'd, intestate, and her said husband having since dec'd also, the said Experience Lothrop having dec'd intestate, her whole estate descended to her three children, viz: Joseph Lothrop, Benjamin Lothrop and Mary Lothrop, (the latter of whom married with Nathan Foster of Barnstable) . . . and the said Joseph afterwards dying also in his minority unmarried, his . . . said estate descended by law equally to said Benjamin, and to Mary, wife of said Nathan, . . . and the said Mary, wife of said Nathan having since died also intestate, having first had issue by said husband and the said husband, Nathan Foster, now living . . . being desirous and making application to enjoy and improve his wife's portion . . . to have the same divided off to him . . . for his improvement during his life . . . 6 July 1784."[9]

Nathan Foster had married in Barnstable 21 May 1753 (intentions 31 March 1753) Mary Lothrop[6], daughter of Benjamin and Experience (Bursley[5]) Lothrop,[10] and granddaughter of John Bursley[4] and his wife, Mary Crocker.

Children (**Bursley**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[11]

+67 i. **Experience**[5], born 30 November 1706.

ii. Daughter, born in 1710, died aged 2 weeks.

iii. Son, born 12 April 1711, died aged 3 weeks.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 3:53; Barnstable VR 1:347 (original 395). 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 7:86 (John Bursley). 3. *MD* 3:53; Barnstable VR 1:347 (original 396). 4. *MD* 3:150; Barnstable VR 1:354 (401 original); Crocker, *Crocker Genealogy*, 2. 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:21-22 (Experience Crocker); 7:86 (John Bursley). 6. Ibid. 4:326, 576 (John Bursley, father). 7. Otis, *Barnstable Families* 1:134. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:21-22 (Experience Crocker). 9. Ibid. 7:86; 23:215-19 (John Bursley). 10. Barnstable VR 2:307, 309. 11. *MD* 3:53; Barnstable VR 1:347.

17. **Mary Bursley**[4] (*Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 23 May 1679, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Howland) Bursley.[1] Mary died in Barnstable after 24 February 1746.[2]

Mary Bursley married between 2 July 1722 and 10 February 1730, as his second wife, **Joseph Smith**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 6 December 1667,[4] the son of John and Susannah (Hinckley) Smith. Joseph Smith had married first, in Barnstable 29 April 1689 Ann Fuller, by whom he had fourteen children.[5] Joseph Smith died in Barnstable 14 March 1746.[6]

Mary was mentioned by her father, John Bursley of Barnstable, as one of his daughters in his will dated 18 July 1726. On 10 February 1729/30. Joseph and Mary Smith gave their receipt to the executors of her father's estate for Mary's share of the estate.[7]

Joseph Smith did not have any children by Mary Bursley. In his will dated 24 February 1746, probated 21 March 1746, Joseph Smith of Barnstable mentioned his second wife, Mary, and his children by his first wife, James Smith, Mathias Smith, David Smith, the heirs of his deceased son, Joseph Smith, who had married Reliance Crocker[4] (*Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]), [see #30, page 85], Daniel Smith, the heirs of his daughter, Ann, deceased, who had married Isaac Crocker[4] (*Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]), [see #29, page 83], daughters Elizabeth Parker and Jemima Hatch, son Thomas Smith, and his daughter, Susannah Smith, unmarried.[8]

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 3:53. 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:523-26 (Joseph Smith). 3. *MD* 32:59. 4. *MD* 12:154. 5. *MD* 12:155. 6. *MD* 32:59. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:326, 576 (John Bursley). 8. Ibid. 6:523-26 (Joseph Smith).

18. **Jabez Bursley**[4] (*Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 21 August 1681,[1] the son of John and Elizabeth (Howland) Bursley. Jabez died in Barnstable 15 January 1731/2, in his 51st year and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[2]

Jabez Bursley married about 1705 **Hannah Fuller**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 17 November 1681,[4] the daughter of Capt. Thomas and Elizabeth (Lothrop) Fuller and a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Edward Fuller. Hannah died in Barnstable after 5 January 1731, the date her husband made his will.[5]

Hannah's father, Capt. Thomas Fuller of Barnstable, in his will dated 14 December 1716, probated 16 December 1718, called his daughter "Hannah Bursley."[6] Jabez Bursley's father, John Bursley, in his will dated 18 July 1726, proved 29 August 1726, gave Jabez the northwest quarter of his farm in Barnstable.[7]

Jabez Bursley, in his own will dated 5 January 1731, probated 20th and 26th day of January 1731/2, named his wife, Hannah, his sons, Benjamin, John and Barnabas Bursley, and his five daughters, Elizabeth, Abigail, Hannah, Joanna and Mary. He appointed his brother, John Bursley, and his eldest son, Benjamin Bursley, as his co-executors.[8]

Children (**Bursley**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[9]

+68 i. **Benjamin**[5], born 21 July 1706.
+69 ii. **John**, born 1 September 1708.
iii. **Elizabeth**, born 1 February 1710/1; mentioned in her father's will; no further record.
+70 iv. **Abigail**, born 25 February 1713/4.
+71 v. **Hannah**, born in November 1715.

Nathan and Joanna (Bursley) Crocker

of Barnstable, Mass.

John[1] Howland 1592 - 1672/3 — Plymouth m.1623 — Elizabeth Tilley 1607 - 1687

John[2] Howland 1627 - aft. 1699 — Plymouth m.1651 — Mary Lee 1632 - aft. 1691

John Chipman 1620 - 1708 — prob. Plymouth m.1646/7 — 1) Hope[2] Howland 1629 - 1683/4

John Bursley 1652 - 1726 — Barnstable m.1673 — 1) Elizabeth[3] Howland 1655 - aft. 1695

Eleazer Crocker 1650 - 1723 — Barnstable m.1682 — 1) Ruth Chipman[3] 1663 - 1698

Joanna Bursley 1684 - aft. 1750 — Barnstable m.1709/10 — Nathan Crocker[4] 1685 - 1750

Children (Crocker) born in Barnstable, Mass.

i. Jabez[5], b.1709, mar. 1) Deliverance Jones
2) Mary Baker
3) Remember Fuller

ii. Benoni, b.1711/2, mar. Abigail Bursley

iii. Nathan, b.1713/4, mar. Mehitable Crocker

iv. Isaac, b.1719, mar. Elizabeth Fuller

v. John, b.1721/2, mar. Mary Bursley

vi. Temperance, b.1724, mar. Joseph Annable

R. G. R. White

+72 vi. **Joanna**, born in June 1719.
+73 vii. **Mary**, born in August 1723.
+74 viii. **Barnabas**, born 16 January 1724/5.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 3:53; Barnstable VR 1:347 (original 395). 2. "West Barnstable Cemetery Inscriptions," *MQ* (May 1979) 45:94. 3. Estimated from birth of first child, Barnstable VR 1:347 (original 395). 4. *MD* 4:226; Barnstable VR 1:370 (original 413). 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:76-79 (Jabez Bursley). 6. Ibid. 3:490-94 (Thomas Fuller). 7. Ibid. 4:326 (John Bursley). 8. Ibid. 5:76-79 (Jabez Bursley). 9. *MD* 3:53; Barnstable VR 1:347 (original 396).

19. **Joanna Bursley**[4] (*Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 29 November 1684,[1] the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Howland) Bursley. Joanna died after 17 May 1750, the date her husband made his will.[2]

Joanna Bursley married in Barnstable 10 March 1708/9, her second cousin, **Nathan Crocker**[4],[3] who was born in Barnstable 27 April 1685,[4] the son of Eleazer Crocker and his first wife, Ruth Chipman[3] (*Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]). Nathan was also a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Nathan Crocker, called "yeoman," died in Barnstable between 17 May 1750, the date he made his will, and 5 June 1750, the date his will was probated.[5]

Joanna was mentioned in the will of her father, John Bursley, dated 18 July 1726. On 10 February 1729/30, she and her husband signed a receipt for her share of her father's estate.[6] In the division of the intestate estate of his father, Eleazer Crocker, Nathan Crocker was called "eldest son" and received a double share which amounted to £265. He also was given the homestead, house and land where he lived, valued at £470, and several other parcels of land, and was directed to pay certain sums to his brothers and sisters.[7]

In his will dated 17 May 1750, probated 5 June 1750, Nathan Crocker mentioned his wife, Joanna, his sons, Jabez, Benoni, Nathan, Isaac and John Crocker and his daughter, Temperance Annable. He named his sons, Jabez and Benoni Crocker as his executors.[8]

Children (**Crocker**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[9]

+75 i. **Jabez**[5-5], born 10 June 1709.
+76 ii. **Benoni**, born 24 February 1711/2.
+77 iii. **Nathan**, born 7 March 1713/4.
+78 iv. **Isaac**, born 6 May 1719.
+79 v. **John**, born 11 January 1721/2.
+80 vi. **Temperance**, born 3 October 1724.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 3:53; Barnstable VR 1:347 (original 395). 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:256-57 (Nathan Crocker). 3. *MD* 14:226; Barnstable VR 1:337 (original 387). 4. *MD* 4:120; 18:159-64; Barnstable VR 1:358 (original 404). 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:256-57 (Nathan Crocker). 6. Ibid. 4:326, 576 (John Bursley). 7. Ibid. 4:136, 142, 144, 145, 216 (Eleazer Crocker); *MD* 18:158-65. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:256-57 (Nathan Crocker). 9. *MD* 4:221; 33:23-24; Barnstable VR 1:261 (original 406).

20. **Joseph Bursley**[4] (*Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 29 January 1686/7,[1] the son of John and Elizabeth (Howland) Bursley. Joseph died in Barnstable 23 June 1750, in his 63rd year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[2]

Joseph Bursley married in Barnstable 7 November 1712, his second cousin, **Sarah Crocker**[4,3] who was born in Barnstable 23 March 1689,[4] the daughter of Eleazer Crocker and his wife, Ruth Chipman[3] (*Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]). Sarah was a sister of Nathan Crocker who married Joseph Bursley's sister, Joanna Bursley, and was also a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Sarah died in Barnstable 3 October 1743, in her 55th year and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[5]

Joseph Bursley was mentioned by his father, John Bursley of Barnstable, in his will dated 18 July 1726 and probated 29 August 1726, and was named as one of the two joint executors.[6] Sarah was called "Sarah Bursley" in the division of the intestate estate of her father, Eleazer Crocker.[7]

Joseph Bursley, in his will dated 14 June, probated 5 July 1750, bequeathed to his son, Joseph Bursley, all of his real property and named him executor of the estate. He also mentioned his daughter, Mercy.[8]

Children (**Bursley**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[9]

+81 i. **Joseph**[5-5], born 8 March 1713/4.

ii. **Lemuel**, born 8 September 1718, died unmarried, 29 July 1744, in his 26th year; buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[10]

+82 iii. **Mercy**, born 10 July 1721.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 3:53; Barnstable VR 1:347 (original 395). 2. "West Barnstable Cemetery Inscriptions," *MQ* (May 1979) 45:94. 3. *MD* 32:151; Barnstable VR 2:375 (original 310). 4. *MD* 4:120; Barnstable VR 1:358 (original 404); Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:216-18 (Eleazer Crocker). 5. "West Barnstable Cemetery Inscriptions," *MQ* (May 1979) 45:94. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:326 (John Bursley). 7. Ibid. 4:142, 144, 145, 216 (Eleazer Crocker); *MD* 18:158-65. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:292-93 (Joseph Bursley). 9. *MD* 33:29; Barnstable VR 2:290 (original 323). 10. "West Barnstable Cemetery Inscriptions," *MQ* (May 1979) 45:94.

21. **Abigail Bursley**[4] (*Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 27 August 1690,[1] the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Howland) Bursley. Abigail died in Barnstable 31 March 1735, in her 45th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery, called "wife to Nathaniel."[2] [Amos Otis, in *Barnstable Families*, states that she died 31 March 1739, in her 49th year.]

Abigail Bursley married, in Barnstable 10 March 1713 **Nathan Bodfish**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 27 December 1685,[4] the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Besse) Bodfish. Nathan's date of death is not known.

Abigail's father, John Bursley, in his will dated 18 July 1726, probated 29 August 1726, named Abigail as one of his daughters. On 10 February 1729/30, Nathan and Abigail Bodfish signed a receipt for her share of the estate of her father, John Bursley.[5] This proves that it was Nathan Bodfish whom Abigail married, not her sister's husband, Nathan Crocker.

No children have been found for Nathan and Abigail Bodfish.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 3:53; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:71. 2. West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., 3. 3. *MD* 32:151 erroneously states that Abigail Bursley married Nathan *Crocker*, her sister's husband, instead of Nathan *Bodfish*, whom she actually married. [See #19, page 69.] Abigail's father's probate records, in which Abigail and her husband, Nathan Bodfish, signed a receipt for her share of her father's estate, proves this marriage. 4. *MD* 3:51. 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:326, 576 (John Bursley).

22. **Elizabeth Bursley**[4] (*Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 5 August 1692,[1] the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Howland) Bursley. Elizabeth died in Barnstable after 10 February 1729/30, the date she signed a receipt as Elizabeth Crocker, for her share of her father's estate.[2]

Elizabeth Bursley married in Barnstable 28 November 1723, her cousin, **Jonathan Crocker**[4],[3] who was born in Barnstable 28 August 1696 and baptized in the West Barnstable Church 1 November 1696,[4] the son of Jonathan Crocker and his wife, Hannah[3] Howland (*John*[2-1]). Jonathan Crocker was also a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Jonathan Crocker died in Barnstable 21 September 1725, aged 29 years.[5] [See #31, page 86.]

Elizabeth was mentioned in the will of her father, John Bursley, dated 18 July 1726, probated 29 August 1726. On 10 February 1729/30 Elizabeth Crocker was already a widow when she gave the executors of her father's estate her receipt for her share of the inheritance.[6]

Jonathan Crocker died intestate, leaving his widow with one child who died one month after his father. Widow Elizabeth Crocker was appointed administratrix of the estate of her husband and the inventory was taken 20

October 1725. On 16 November 1725, all of the personal estate was set off to the widow.[7]

Child (**Crocker**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[8]

i. **Ephraim**[5-5], born 2 October 1724, died 7 October 1725, aged 12 months and 5 days; buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 3:53; Barnstable VR 1:347 (original 395). 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:326 (John Bursley). 3. *MD* 14:89; Barnstable VR 1:333 (original 385). 4. *MD* 3:150; Barnstable VR 1:354 (original 401); *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 615. 5. *MD* 33:24; Barnstable VR 2:382 (original 316). 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 4:326, 576 (John Bursley). 7. Ibid. 4:576 (Jonathan Crocker). 8. *MD* 33:24; Barnstable VR 2:382 (original 316); "West Barnstable Cemetery Inscriptions," *MQ* (Aug. 1979) 45:24.

6. The Children of Isaac[3] Howland

23. **Ebenezer[4] Howland** (*Isaac[3], John[2-1]*) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 7 September 1687,[1] the son of Isaac and Anne (Taylor) Howland. Ebenezer died after 1733 or 1734, the date his last child was baptized in Barnstable.[2]

Ebenezer Howland married in Barnstable 26 June 1712 **Elizabeth Justice**,[3] whose birthdate and parentage are unknown. Elizabeth died after March 1733/4, the date her youngest child was born.[4]

Elizabeth Howland, wife of Ebenezer Howland, was admitted into membership in the West Barnstable Church, 31 August 1718.[5]

Ebenezer and Elizabeth Howland must have lived just over the border between Sandwich and Barnstable because he was recorded as head of a family in Sandwich, Mass., in 1730.[6] Their only surviving child was their son, Justus Howland.

No probate records were found in Barnstable County for either Ebenezer or Elizabeth Howland.

Children (**Howland**), born in Barnstable, Mass., baptized in the West Barnstable Church:[7]

+83 i. **Justus**[5], born about 1713, bapt. 27 September 1718.

ii. **Benjamin**, born about 1715, bapt. 27 September 1718, died young.

iii. **Martha**, born about 1717, bapt. 27 September 1718, died young.

iv. **Elizabeth**, bapt. 17 December 1720/1, died young.

v. **Alice**, bapt. 19 July 1724, died young.

vi. **Isaac**, bapt. 13 March 1725/6, died young.

vii. **Mary**, bapt. 31 March 1727, died young.

viii. **Thankful**, bapt. 10 March 1733/4, died young.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 5:75; Barnstable VR 1:375 (original 417). 2. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 180 [FHL #22364]. 3. *MD* 32:151; Barnstable VR 2:374 (original 311). 4. *MD* 32:151. 5. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 62 [FHL #22364]. 6. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:51. 7. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 150, 154, 164, 167, 170, 180 [FHL #22364].

I Give to Mary the Wife of Isaac Howland One Silver Spoon
I Give to Abigail the Wife of George Howland One Silver Spoon
I Give to Hannah the Daughter of my Son David Crocker one Silver Spoon
I also give to my Grand daughter Hannah Allin One puter platter
I Give to my Grand Son John Howland Twenty Shillings Money
Item my Will further is that all the Remaining part of my Estate &c
Equally Divided Between my four Daughters Mary Hannah Elizabeth
and Sarah, I Do also hereby Nominate Constitute and appoint my Son
David Crocker to be Sole Executor to this my Last Will & Testament
hereby Disannulling all Other and former Wills by me made Ratifying
this and no Other to be my Last Will and Testament In Wittness
Whereof I have hereunto Set my hand & Seal the Day & Date above Written
Signed Sealed pronounced & Declared
By the said Hannah Crocker to be her
Last Will & Testament in presence of

her
Hannah ✕ Crocker
mark

Fig. 20. Portion of the will of Hannah (Taylor) Crocker of Barnstable, Mass., mother of Mary (Crocker) Howland, Sr., step-grandmother of Mary (Crocker) Howland, Jr., and grandmother of Abigail (Crocker) Howland and John[5] Howland. [Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:437 (FHL #904600)]. See pp. 75-76, 113 and 117.

24. **Isaac**[4] **Howland** (*Isaac*[3], *John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 3 July 1689,[1] the son of Isaac and Anne (Taylor) Howland. Isaac died in Barnstable 8 November 1751, in his 63d year.[2]

Isaac Howland married about 1720 **Mary Crocker**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 8 April 1700,[4] the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Parker) Crocker. Proof of her identity, which was previously unknown, was found by tracing the parentage of one of the witnesses to her husband's will, David Crocker, Esq.,[5] who was found to have been her father's youngest step-brother, the son of Deacon Job Crocker and his second wife, Hannah Taylor. Mary's father, Samuel Crocker, was the son of Deacon Job Crocker by his first wife, Mary Walley.[6] Samuel's step-brother, David Crocker, was called "Esq.," to differentiate him from Samuel's son, (Mary's brother), also named David Crocker, who was called "Jr.," meaning that he was the younger of two men of the same name, not the son of a David Crocker, Sr. Mary's younger sister, Rachel Crocker, married Isaac's brother, Joseph Howland.[7] [See #26, page 79.] After her husband's death, Mary was called "Mary Howland, Jr.," when she married second, in Barnstable 21 February 1754, as his third wife, Samuel Bacon, Jr.,[8] who was born in Barnstable 15 April 1692,[9] the son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Howes) Bacon. Samuel Bacon, Jr., had married first, in 1713 Deborah Orris, by whom he had Sarah, Orris, Thomas, Susannah and Deborah Bacon.[10] Samuel Bacon married second, in 1724/5 Hannah (Paine) Russell, a descendant of *Mayflower* passengers William Brewster and Stephen Hopkins, by whom Samuel Bacon had Hannah and Mary Bacon.[11] Samuel Bacon and his third wife, Mary (Crocker) Howland, did not have any children. None of Samuel Bacon's children were descendants of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Samuel Bacon died 29 January 1770, aged 77 years.[12] Mary died after 20 April 1770, the date her second husband's will was probated.[13]

Mary, wife of Isaac Howland, was baptized in the West Barnstable Church, 7 April 1728, after their marriage.[14] Their first child was named for Isaac's mother, Anne (Taylor) Howland. Their second child was named for Mary's mother, Sarah (Parker) Crocker. Their third child was named for Isaac's brother, Joseph Howland. Their fourth child was named for Mary's brother, Benjamin Crocker. Their fifth child died unnamed. Their sixth child was named for Mary's sister, Rachel Crocker who married Isaac's brother, Joseph Howland, and their seventh child was named for Mary's father, Samuel Crocker.[15]

Proof of these relationships was found in the will of Mary's step-grandmother, Hannah (Taylor) Crocker, of Barnstable, the second wife and widow of Mary's grandfather, Deacon Job Crocker. In her will dated 10 July 1739, proved 8 July 1743, Hannah Crocker named her "son-in-law" [step-son] Samuel Crocker (Mary's father), [her step-grandsons] Thomas and Wally Crocker, [sons of step-son Thomas Crocker], her own daughter, Mary

Howland [second wife of John[3-2-1] Howland], her own son, John Crocker [father of Abigail Crocker who married George[4] Howland (*John*[3-2-1]), John Howland's son by his first wife], her other three daughters, Hannah Crocker, Elizabeth Allen and Sarah Lumbert, and her other two sons, David Crocker, [Esq.], and Job Crocker, who was deceased. Widow Hannah Crocker gave one silver spoon to each of the following: [her step-granddaughter] Mary, wife of Isaac Howland, [her own granddaughter] Abigail, wife of George Howland, and [her own granddaughter] Hannah, daughter of David Crocker. She gave [her own granddaughter] Hannah Allin, a pewter platter, and [her own grandson] John Howland, [son of her daughter Mary (Crocker) Howland], 20 sh. "in money." All of the remaining estate was divided between her own daughters, Mary, Hannah, Elizabeth and Sarah. Her own son, David Crocker, Esq., was named executor. Witnesses were Zaccheus Crocker, Mary Parker and Jn° Baker.[16]

Isaac Howland of Barnstable, yeoman, in his will dated 26 March 1751, probated 3 December 1751, bequeathed to his loving wife, Mary Howland, "during her widowhood or until my son, Samuel, arrives at the age of twenty-one years, if she remains a widow, till then and no longer, the use and improvement of all of my Estate . . . after debts are paid and after that time use of a third only of the real estate and half of the personal." If she married again, she was to have only one bed and furniture. Son Benjamin Howland was given half of the real estate and son Samuel received the other half. Son Benjamin was to pay his sister, Anna Lombart, 13sh 4d, and son Samuel was to pay their other sister, Sarah Hinckley, a like sum when he came of age. Daughter Rachel Howland was given half of his personal estate. All three daughters, Anna Lumbart, Sarah Hinckley and Rachel Howland were to share in the other half of his personal estate. Son Benjamin was named sole executor. Witnesses were David Crocker, Esq., David Parker and Alice Howland.[17] On 3 December 1751, David Crocker, Esq., David Parker and Cornelius Crocker, were appointed to appraise the estate. The inventory was taken 7 February 1752 and presented to the court 3 March 1752.[18] David Crocker, Esq., who was a witness to the will as well as an appraiser of the estate, was Mary's step-uncle.[19] David Parker was Mary's cousin, a nephew of her mother, Sarah (Parker) Crocker. The Alice Howland who witnessed the will was the widow of Isaac's brother, John[4] Howland (*Isaac*[3]. *John*[2-1]).[20]

Mary's father, Samuel Crocker of Barnstable, died after her husband. In his will dated 30 October 1751, probated 3 July 1760, Samuel Crocker named Mary as one of his daughters and heirs.[21]

Mary's second husband, Samuel Bacon, Jr., in his will dated 5 April 1755, probated 20 April 1770, called her "my dearly beloved wife, Mary Bacon" and gave her the bed she brought with her at their marriage, half of his indoor household goods, half of his house and garden and half of the

pears from his great pear tree, as long as she remained his widow. He also gave her one-third of his real estate and his Indian girl, Lucy Harry. He named his children and grandchildren by his first two wives. Witnesses were Silvanus Cobb, Stephen Cobb and Solomon Otis, Jr.[22]

Children (**Howland**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[23]

+84 i. **Anne**[5], born 4 September 1721.
+85 ii. **Sarah**, born 23 July 1722.
iii. **Joseph**, born 10 May 1726; probably died young; not mentioned in his father's will.
+86 iv. **Benjamin**, born 22 November 1729.
v. Child (twin), born 22 December 1734, died soon.
vi. **Rachel** (twin), born 22 December 1734, bapt. 29 December 1734, died after 1769 when she was mentioned by Sarah (Crocker) Lumbart, her step-great-aunt, the step-sister of her grandfather, Samuel Crocker, in her will dated 25 October 1765, proved 11 January 1769.[24]
+87 vii. **Samuel**, born 30 January 1740/1.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 5:75; Barnstable VR 1:375 (original 417). 2. *MD* 32:59; Barnstable VR 2:363 (original 301); Maclean W. McLean, "Edward Taylor of Barnstable, Mass.," *NGSQ* 61:109, in which, as Mr. McLean later told this researcher, he mistakenly identified the wife of this Isaac Howland as Elizabeth Jennings. 3. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:499-502 (Isaac Howland). 4. *MD* 3:151; Barnstable VR 1:355 (original 402); James Russell Crocker, *Crocker Genealogy*, 11; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:215, 223-24. 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:499-502 (Isaac Howland); *MD* 3:151. 6. Crocker, *Crocker Genealogy*, 11; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:215, 223-24. 7. *MD* 33:124, 171; Barnstable VR 2:419 (original 302). 8. *MD* 31:10; Barnstable VR 2:309 (original 246). Mary (Crocker) Howland, Jr., daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Parker) Howland and widow of Isaac[4] Howland (*Isaac*[3], *John*[2-1]), was called "Jr." because she was younger than Mary (Crocker) Howland, Sr., daughter of Deacon Job and Hannah (Taylor) Crocker and widow of John[3] Howland *John*[2-1]. 9. *MD* 2:215; Barnstable VR 1:343 (original 393). 10. Barnstable VR 2:374 (original 310); Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:29. 11. *MD* 8:160; *Harwich VR*, 38. 12. Barnstable East Parish Ch. Recs., 3; *MFIP: Stephen Hopkins*, 41. 13. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:524-25 (Samuel Bacon). 14. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 70. 15. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:223-24. 16. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:436-38 (Hannah Crocker) [FHL #904600]; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:214-16. 17. *MD* 10:89-90; Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:499 (Isaac Howland). 18. *MD* 10:90: Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:501 (Isaac Howland). 19. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:225, 241 (has errors). 20. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 2:795. 806, 811-12. 21. Barnstable Co. Prob. 12:116 (Samuel Crocker). 22. Ibid. 13:524-25 (Samuel Bacon). 23. *MD* 32:153; Barnstable VR 2:377-78 (original 313). 24. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:403-4 (Sarah Lumbart).

25. **John**[4] **Howland** (*Isaac*[3], *John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 2 February 1696/7, and baptized 4 April 1697,[1] the son of Isaac and Anne (Taylor) Howland. John died in Barnstable between 27 August 1747, the

date he made his will, and 20 January 1747/8, the date his will was accepted for probate.[2]

John Howland married in Barnstable 3 August 1728 (intentions) **Alice Hamblin**[4],[3] who was born in Barnstable 4 February 1705,[4] the daughter of Joseph Hamblin and his wife, Mercy[3] Howland (*Joseph*[2], *John*[1]). She was also a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Alice/Ales Howland married second, in Barnstable 13 September 1753 (intentions 21 August 1753),[5] as his second wife, Barnabas Chipman[4] (*Samuel Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]). Barnabas Chipman had married first, 20 February 1727/8 Elizabeth Hamlin/Hamblin[4] (*Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John*[1]) by whom he had Barnabas Chipman, born 28 December 1728, Joseph Chipman, born 22 December 1731, Elizabeth Chipman, born 12 May 1734, Thomas Chipman, born 5 March 1735/6, and Hannah Chipman, born 20 February 1737/8,[6] who were descendants of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland through both of their parents. Alice, widow of both John Howland and Barnabas Chipman, died in Barnstable 3 January 1781, in her 76th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery, called "Mrs. Alice Chipman, widow of Deacon Barnabas Chipman."[7]

John Howland of Barnstable, yeoman, in his will dated 27 August 1747, proved 20 January 1747/8, mentioned his loving wife, "Ales," who was named sole executrix, his two sons, David and Jonathan, and his three daughters, Desire, Susannah and Deborah. Witnesses were Isaac Howland, David Crocker and David Parker. Widow Alice Howland was appointed guardian of Susannah, David, Jonathan, Desire and Deborah, all children of John Howland, late of Barnstable, yeoman.[8]

Children (**Howland**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[9]

+88 i. **Desire**[5-5], born 15 June 1732.
+89 ii. **Susannah**, born 22 December 1734.
+90 iii. **David** (twin), born 8 August 1737.
+91 iv. **Jonathan** (twin), born 8 August 1737.
+92 v. **Deborah**, born 25 October 1739.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 5:75; Barnstable VR 1:375 (original 417). 2. *MD* 10:88-89; Barnstable Co. Prob. 7:59-62; 8:167, 168 (John Howland). 3. *MD* 34:118; Barnstable VR 2:433 (original 364); *NGSQ* 61:109. 4. *MD* 6:137; Barnstable VR 1:382 (original 420). 5. *MD* 31:6, 10; Barnstable VR 2:309 (original 246). 6. *MD* 33:121. 7. *MQ* (May 1979) 45:95. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 7:59-62 (Guardianships); 8:167-68 (John Howland). 9. *MD* 33:126; Barnstable VR 2:406 (308 original); Sandwich, Mass., First Parish Ch. Recs. Bk. G:99.

26. **Joseph**[4] **Howland** (*Isaac*[3], *John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., the last of July 1702,[1] the son of Isaac and Anne (Taylor) Howland. Joseph died in Barnstable after 1747,[2] the year his last child was born.

Joseph Howland married first, in Barnstable 18 January 1738/9 (intentions 30 December 1738) **Rachel Crocker**,[3] who was born about 1717,[4] the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Parker) Crocker. Rachel died in Barnstable 9 May 1742.[5] Rachel was a sister of Mary Crocker, the wife of Joseph's brother, Isaac Crocker. [See #24, page 75.]

Joseph Howland married second, in Barnstable 16 May 1745 (intentions 20 April 1745) **Mariah Fuller**,[6] who may have been the widow of Ebenezer Fuller, son of Barnabas and Elizabeth (Young) Fuller, whose intentions of marriage were published in Barnstable 1 January 1724/5 to *Martha* Jones.[7] However, when their six Fuller children were registered in Barnstable, the name "Mariah" was written over "Marrah" as the name of the mother. When the same children were baptized in the West Parish Church of Barnstable, they were called "of Maria, wife of Eben. Fuller."[8] [See *John Howland of the Mayflower* 1:277 for a discussion of two men named Ebenezer Fuller.] Therefore, it is possible that the Mariah Fuller who married Joseph Howland as his second wife, was the widow of Ebenezer Fuller, son of Barnabas Fuller. Her maiden name was **Martha/Marrah/Maria Jones** but her parentage has not been ascertained. [See *Mayflower Families* 4:117.]

Rachel's father, Samuel Crocker of Barnstable, in his will dated 30 October 1753, probated 3 July 1760, mentioned among his heirs, "the heirs of my daughter Rachel, deceased," and gave them one share plus 40 shillings, but he did not name them.[9]

No probate records were found in Barnstable County for Joseph Howland. He may have divided his land among his heirs before his death but any such deeds would have been lost in the Barnstable County courthouse fire of 1827 and not refiled by family members.

Children (**Howland**), born in Barnstable, Mass: [10]

By his first wife, Rachel Crocker:

+93 i. **Hannah**[5], born 8 August 1739.

+94 ii. **Mary**, born 9 September 1740.

+95 iii. **Rachel**, born 2 May 1742.

By his second wife, Mariah (Jones) Fuller:

iv. **Ann**, born 19 September 1747; may have died unmarried after 1843, according to letters written to a nephew in Indiana.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 5:75; Barnstable VR 1:375 (original 417). 2. After the year his last child was born. 3. *MD* 33:124, 171; Barnstable VR 2:419, 421 (original 302, 353). 4. *MD* 3:151; Barnstable VR 1:356 (original 402). 5. *MD* 31:141; Barnstable VR 2:336 (original 273). 6. *MD* 33:124, 167; Barnstable VR 2:416 (original 348). 7. *MD* 34:116; Barnstable VR 2:431 (original 361). 8.

Barnstable VR 2:344 (original 283); Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 180, 181, 187 [FHL #22364]; Otis, *Barnstable Families* 2:51. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 12:226 (Samuel Crocker). 10. *MD* 31:141; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 180, 181, 187 [FHL #22364]; Barnstable VR 2:336 (original 273); Otis, *Barnstable Families* 2:51.

7. The Children of Hannah[3] Howland

27. **Lydia Crocker**[4] (*Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 26 September 1686,[1] the daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Howland) Crocker. Lydia died in Barnstable 27 March 1780, in her 94th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery as the "widow of Mr. Benjamin Bodfish."[2]

Lydia Crocker married in Barnstable 10 November 1709 **Benjamin Bodfish**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 20 July 1683,[4] the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Besse) Bodfish. Benjamin Bodfish died in Barnstable 25 March 1760, in his 77th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[5]

Lydia's father, Jonathan Crocker, in his will dated 10 June 1746, probated 11 July 1746, called her "Lydia Bodfish." He mentioned Lydia's son, Solomon Bodfish by name, and bequeathed money to Lydia's "children," whom he did not name.[6]

Benjamin Bodfish of Barnstable, yeoman, in his will dated 5 February 1756, probated 7 May 1760, gave his loving wife, Lydia Bodfish, one-half of his dwelling house, one cow, a certain amount of grain and wool annually, and all of his "indoors household stuff excepting what is particularly given to my son Jonathan hereafter." The services to Lydia were "to be performed by my son Jonathan in consideration of what is given to him." Jonathan was given the other half of the house, land in Sandwich and half of his father's wearing apparel. Son Solomon Bodfish received some land, some salt marsh, the other half of his father's wearing apparel, and half of his father's "weaving tackling." Daughter Hannah Nye was given £6-13-4 and the other half of her father's "weaving tackling." Daughter Thankful Shelly received £6-13-4. Hannah and Thankful were to share equally in the household goods after their mother's death. Sons Solomon and Jonathan Bodfish were named joint executors. The will was witnessed by David Crocker, David Smith and Matthias Fuller. On 7 May 1760, David Smith and Matthias Fuller, two of the witnesses, made oath that they, with David Crocker, Esq., since deceased, had subscribed their names as witnesses.[7]

Eldest son Sylvanus Bodfish was not mentioned in his father's will because he had died in 1740, after having married Mary Smith, but apparently left no surviving children. Sons Benjamin and Joseph also were omitted from their father's will, probably indicating that they, too, had died young, leaving no heirs.

Children (**Bodfish**), born in Barnstable, Mass., baptized in the West Parish Church in Barnstable:[8]

+96 i. **Sylvanus**[5], born 2 September 1710, bapt. 5 August 1716.
+97 ii. **Hannah**, born 12 February 1712, bapt. 5 August 1716.
+98 iii. **Thankful**, born 19 February 1714, bapt. 5 August 1716.
+99 iv. **Solomon**, born 20 March 1716, bapt. 5 August 1716.
v. **Joseph**, born 16 April 1718, bapt. 18 May 1718; may have died before 5 February 1756 when neither he nor his heirs were mentioned in his father's will; said to have married Mehitable Goodspeed but no proof has been found that the groom was this Joseph Bodfish.
vi. **Benjamin**, born 18 March 1720; not mentioned in his father's will; no further record.
vii. **Lydia**, bapt. 9 June 1723, died young.
viii. **Rachel**, bapt. in January 1725/6, died young.
+100 ix. **Jonathan**, born 10 August 1727.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 3:150; Barnstable VR 1:354 (original 401). 2. West Barnstable Cemetery Inscriptions, *MQ* (May 1979) 45:94. 3. *MD* 3:71; Barnstable VR 1:349 (original 397). 4. *MD* 3:51; Barnstable VR 1:344; (original 394). 5. *MD* 33:170; Barnstable VR 2:419, 421; *MQ* (May 1979) 45:93. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:10-11. 469-71 (Jonathan Crocker). 7. Ibid. 12:64-66 (Benjamin Bodfish) [FHL #904604]. 8. *MD* 3:71; Barnstable VR 1:349 (original 397); Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 144, 148.

28. **Hannah Crocker**[4] (*Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 26 March 1688,[1] the daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Howland) Crocker. Hannah died in East Haddam, Conn., 31 March 1751.[2]

Hannah Crocker married in Barnstable (also recorded in East Haddam) 7 December 1708 (intentions July 1708) **Shubael Fuller,**[3] who was born in Barnstable in 1684 and baptized in the West Barnstable Church 21 October 1688,[4] the son of John and Mehitable (Rowley) Fuller and a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Edward Fuller. [Otis states they were married 10th 7th mo. 1708.][5] Shubael Fuller died in East Haddam 29 May 1748.[6]

Shubael and Hannah Fuller lived in East Haddam, Conn. On 29 June 1712, Hannah Fuller became a member of the church and all of their children were baptized there. The *History of Haddam and East Haddam* states that "John, Thomas and Shubael Fuller were three brothers from Barnstable." Only Shubael's three sons, Ephraim, Shubael and Jonathan, were mentioned there; the daughters were not listed.[7]

Shubael Fuller's father, John Fuller of Haddam, Conn., died 23 March 1726. In his will written 28 February 1725/6, John Fuller mentioned Shubael as one of his seven sons and three daughters, and gave him "besides

what I have already confirmed to him by deed of gift, twenty pounds of my right or interest in the common or undivided lands besides sundry other valuable things which he has already had of me."[8]

Hannah's father, Jonathan Crocker, in his will dated 10 June 1746, proved 11 July 1746, called her "Hannah Fuller" and gave her £5.[9]

On 27 June 1748, after Shubael Fuller's death, his sons, Ephraim and Shubael Fuller, both of East Haddam, quitclaimed to their sisters, Lydia Gates, Thankful Brainard (*sic*), Zurviah Bill, Hannah Daniels and Rachel Hurd, all of the land in Middletown which had belonged to their father, Ensign Shubael Fuller, late of East Haddam.[10]

Children (**Fuller**), born in East Haddam, Conn.:[11]

+101 i. **Lydia**[5], born 1 September 1709.
+102 ii. **Ephraim**, born 8 September 1711.
+103 iii. **Thankful**, born 10 July 1713.
+104 iv. **Zerviah**, born 29 March 1716.
+105 v. **Hannah**, born 29 April 1718.
+106 vi. **Shubael**, born 6 January 1720/1.
vii. **Jonathan**, born 10 September 1724, died 19 January 1726.
+107 viii. **Rachel**, born 24 February 1727.
ix. **Leah**, bapt. 6 June 1731, died young.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 3:150; Barnstable VR 1:354 (original 401). 2. East Haddam VR LR 3:8. 3. Ibid. LR 3:8; *MD* 14:226; Barnstable VR 1:337 (original 387). 4. *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 612; W. H. Fuller, *Descendants of Edward Fuller* (1908), 42-44, 180-81, 189-91. 5. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:374. 6. East Haddam VR LR 3:509 [FHL #2969]. 7. David Dudley Field, *Hist. of the Towns of Haddam and East Haddam, Conn.*, 47. 8. Hartford Prob. Dist. #2081 (John Fuller) [FHL #2081]. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:10-11, 469-71 (Jonathan Crocker). 10. Middletown Deeds 12:567. 11. East Haddam VR LR 1:577, 578; Middletown Deeds 12:567.

29. **Isaac Crocker**[4] (*Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 4 April 1692 and baptized in the West Barnstable Church 15 May 1692,[1] the son of Jonathan and Hannah (Howland) Crocker. Isaac died in Westchester Parish, Colchester, Conn., 8 August 1769.[2]

Isaac Crocker married first, recorded in East Haddam, Conn., 13 December 1718 **Ann Smith**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 8 November 1695,[4] the daughter of Joseph and Ann (Fuller) Smith. Isaac Crocker's sister, Reliance Crocker, had married Ann's brother, Joseph Smith, five years earlier. Ann was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Edward Fuller. Ann died in East Haddam, Conn., in June 1725.[5]

Isaac Crocker returned to Barnstable to marry second, 31 October 1726 (intentions 27 August 1726, also recorded in East Haddam, Conn.) **Eliza-**

beth Fuller,[6] who was born in Barnstable 3 September 1692,[7] the daughter of Capt. Thomas and Elizabeth (Lothrop) Fuller. Elizabeth was also a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Edward Fuller. Elizabeth died probably in Westchester Parish, Colchester, Conn., after 26 September 1736, the date her last child was stillborn.[8]

Isaac Crocker moved from Barnstable, Mass., to East Haddam, Conn., in 1718.[9] When his first wife, Ann, died there in 1725, she left three small children, the first named for Isaac's mother, Hannah, and the other two named for Ann's parents, Ann and Joseph Smith. Her father, Joseph Smith of Barnstable, in his will dated 2 February 1746, bequeathed "three pounds to the children of my daughter Ann, deceased."[10]

Isaac Crocker's second wife, Elizabeth, was named as "Elizabeth Fuller" by her father, Thomas Fuller, in his will dated 14 December 1716, probated 16 December 1718 and 30 January 1718/9.[11] In May 1726, Elizabeth Fuller was dismissed from the West Barnstable Church to the church in East Haddam, Conn.[12] In December 1727, she was admitted to the First Congregational Church of East Haddam "from the Church of Christ in the west part of Barnstable."[13]

In 1729 the Crockers moved to Westchester Parish, Colchester, Conn., where their children were raised.[14]

No probate records have been found for Isaac Crocker.

Children (**Crocker**), born in East Haddam, Conn.:[15]
By his first wife, Ann Smith:

+108 i. **Hannah**[5], born 22 September 1719.
ii. **Ann**, born 29 June 1722, died in Colchester, 29 March 1772, aged 49, unmarried.
+109 iii. **Joseph**, born 20 December 1724.

By his second wife, Elizabeth Fuller, last three born in Colchester, Conn.:

+110 iv. **Elizabeth**, born 26 August 1727, bapt. East Haddam, 1 October 1727.
v. **Mary**, born 30 April 1729, bapt. East Haddam, 15 June 1729; no further record.
vi. **Martha**, born 3 March 1731; no further record.
+111 vii. **Abigail**, born 10 March 1733.
vii. Daughter, stillborn, 26 September 1736.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 3:150; Barnstable VR 1:354 (original 401); *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 613. 2. Colchester VR LR 451; East Haddam 2:128; LR 1:575. 3. *MD* 34:117; East Haddam LR 1:575. 4. *MD* 12:155; Barnstable VR 1:326 (original 381). 5. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:220. 6. *MD* 33:27; 34:117; Barnstable VR 2:388 (original 321); East Haddam LR 2:128. 7. *MD* 4:226; Barnstable VR 1:370 (original 413); *NYGBR* (1902) 33:229. 8. Colchester VR LR 1:120. 9. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:220. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:523-26 (Joseph Smith). 11. Ibid.

3:492-94 (Thomas Fuller). 12. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 68 [FHL #0022364). 13. East Haddam First Congregational Ch. Recs. 1:6 [FHL #4112]. 14. Otis, *Barnstable Families* 1:220-21. 15. Colchester VR LR 1:120; East Haddam First Congregational Ch. Recs. 1:19; *NYGBR* (1902) 33:229.

30. **Reliance Crocker**[4] (*Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 28 June 1694 and baptized in the West Barnstable Church 19 August 1694,[1] the daughter of Jonathan and Hannah (Howland) Crocker. Reliance died in Barnstable 4 May 1724, at 30 years of age.[2]

Reliance Crocker married in Barnstable 5 October 1713 **Joseph Smith, Jr.**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 28 October 1691,[4] the son of Joseph and Ann (Fuller) Smith. He was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Edward Fuller. Reliance Crocker's brother, Isaac Crocker, married her husband's sister, Ann Smith. Joseph Smith married second, in Barnstable 8 March 1726 **Sarah Bodfish**,[5] daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Besse) Bodfish, by whom he had one more daughter, Sarah Smith, born 22 January 1727/8,[6] who was not a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Joseph Smith died in Barnstable 20 September 1728.[7]

Reliance was admitted as a member by the West Barnstable Church 22 June 1722.[8] Reliance died before her father, Jonathan Crocker. In a codicil to an earlier will, dated in June 1742, her father left property to "the children and heirs of Reliance Smith."[9]

Joseph Smith died intestate. His second wife, Sarah, was named as the administratrix of his estate 25 November 1728.[10]

Children (**Smith**), born in Barnstable, Mass., baptized in the West Parish Church in Barnstable:[11]

+112 i. **Lydia**[5], born 17 August 1714, bapt. 8 July 1722.
+113 ii. **Abigail**, born 11 July 1716, bapt. 8 July 1722.
iii. **Joseph**, born 31 July 1718, bapt. 8 July 1722; no further record.
iv. **Ephraim**, born 16 August 1720, bapt. 8 July 1722; no further record.
+114 v. **Ann**, born 15 May 1722, bapt. 8 July 1722.
vi. **Manasseth**, born 26 February 1723/4, bapt. 19 April 1724; no further record.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 3:150; Barnstable VR 1:354 (original 402); *Mayflower Souce Recs.*, 614. 2. *MD* 32:154; Barnstable VR 2:380 (original 314). 3. *MD* 12:155; Barnstable VR 1:327 (original 382). 4. Barnstable VR 1:326 (original 382). 5. *MD* 2:275; Barnstable VR 2:389 (original 351). 6. *Mayflower Fams.: Edward Fuller* 4:59. 7. *MD* 33:28, 34; 34:117; Barnstable VR 2:355 (original 314). 8. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 65. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:10-11, 469-71

(Jonathan Crocker). 10. Ibid. 4:447 (Joseph Smith). 11. Barnstable VR 1:327 (original 1:38), first three children; 2:380; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 158.

31. **Jonathan Crocker**[4] (*Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 28 August 1696 and baptized 1 November 1796 in the West Parish Church in Barnstable, the son of Jonathan and Hannah (Howland) Crocker. Jonathan Crocker died in Barnstable 21 September 1725, aged 29 years.

Jonathan Crocker married in Barnstable 28 November 1723, his cousin, **Elizabeth Bursley**[4], who was born in Barnstable, Mass., 5 August 1692, the daughter of John Bursley and his wife, Elizabeth[3] Howland (*John*[2-1]). Elizabeth died in Barnstable after 10 February 1729/30, the date she signed a receipt, as Elizabeth Crocker, for her share of her father's estate.

[For the record of this family see #22, page 71.]

32. **James Crocker**[4] (*Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 3 September 1699 and baptized 15 October 1699 in the West Barnstable Church,[1] the son of Jonathan and Hannah (Howland) Crocker. James died in Westchester Parish, Colchester, Conn., 7 November 1785, at 86 years of age.[2]

James Crocker married in Sandwich, Mass., 2 November 1721 **Alice Swift**,[3] who was born in Sandwich 23 July 1698,[4] the daughter of Jireh and Abigail (Gibbs) Swift. She was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Richard Warren. Alice died in Westchester Parish, Colchester, 15 January 1783, at 84 years of age.[5]

About 1724, James and Alice Crocker moved to Colchester and built a house on the Colchester-East Haddam turnpike where their descendants lived for 150 years. James and Alice both were members of the church in the parish of Westchester.[6]

James Crocker's father, Jonathan, in his will dated 10 June 1746, proved 11 July 1746, with earlier versions written in June 1737 and June 1742, gave his gun to his son James's eldest son, and divided other property equally among all of his children and their heirs.[7]

Alice was called "Alice Croker" by her father, Jireh Swift, in his will dated 29 March 1749, probated 1 May 1749.[8]

No probate records were found in Connecticut for James Crocker.

Children (**Crocker**), first two born in Barnstable, Mass., last seven born in Colchester, Conn.:[9]

+115 i. **Simeon**[5], born 22 March 1722.

+116 ii. **Abigail**, born 19 September 1724.
iii. **Hannah**, born 17 January 1726; no further record.
+117 iv. **Levi**, born 11 May 1728.
+118 v. **Jonathan**, born 16 March 1730.
+119 vi. **James**, born 20 April 1732.
+120 vii. **Thankful**, born 27 January 1733/4.
+121 viii. **Lydia**, born 14 January 1735/6.
+122 ix. **Ephraim**, born 21 September 1739.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 3:150; Barnstable VR 1:354 (original 401); *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 616. 2. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:221. 3. Sandwich VR, Marriages, MS, alphabetic, n.p. 4. *MD* 30:99. 5. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:221. 6. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:221. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:10-11, 469-71 (Jonathan Crocker). 8. *MD* 23:39-41; Plymouth Co. Prob. #19894, 2:241, 243, 335 (Jireh Swift). 9. *MD* 32:155; Colchester VR LR 3:7.

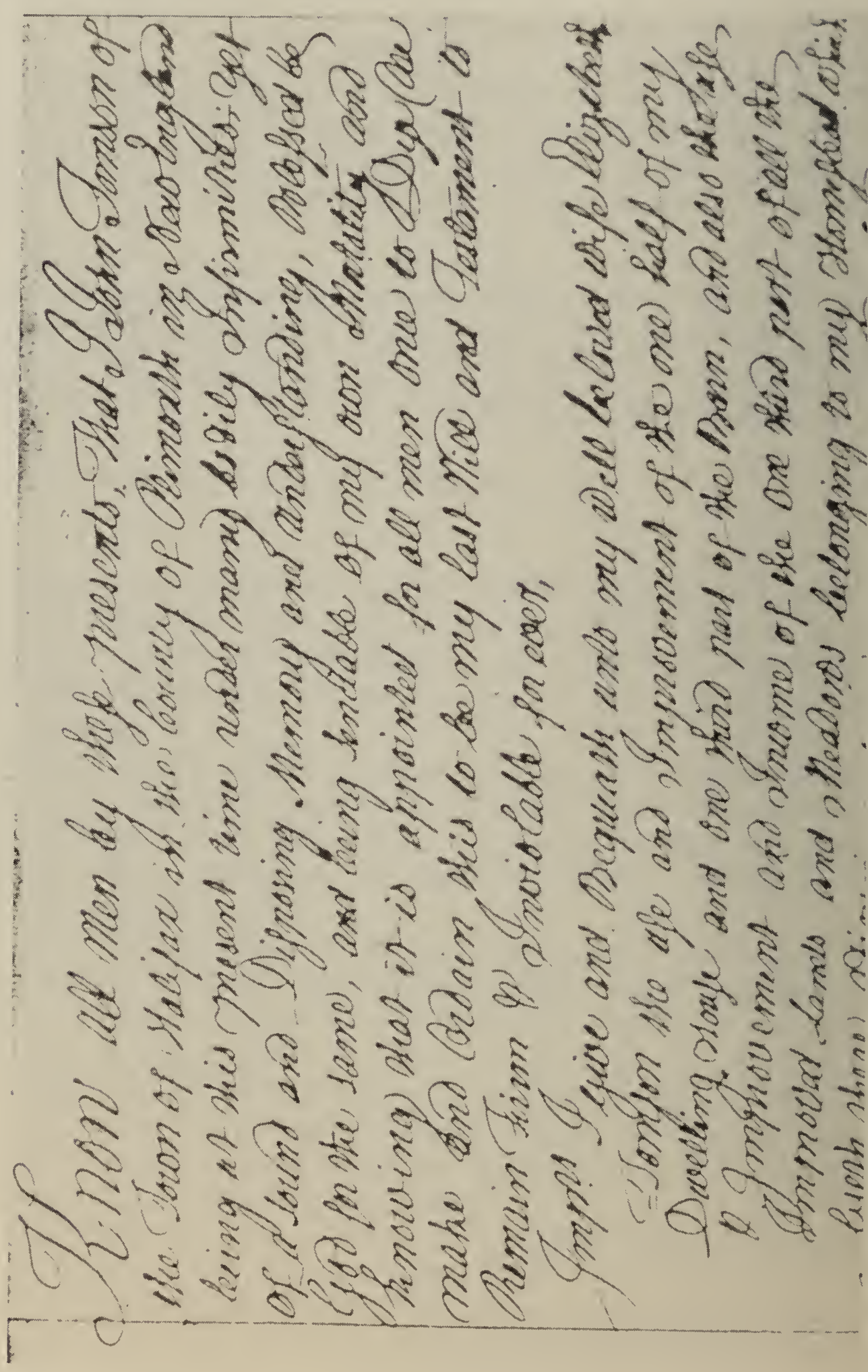


Fig. 21. Portion of the will of John Tomson of Halifax, Mass., husband of Elizabeth Thomas[4]. [Plymouth Co. Prob. 14:312 (FHL #551542)]. See p. 94.

8. The Children of Lydia[3] Howland

33. **Nathaniel Thomas**[4] (*Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 2 January 1686,[1] the son of Jeremiah and Lydia (Howland) Thomas. Nathaniel died after 1758, the date he deeded land to his sons.[2]

Nathaniel Thomas married before 1722 **Abigail Ransom**,[3] who was born in Plymouth, Mass., 7 June 1691,[4] the daughter of Robert and Ann (Waterman) Ransom. Abigail probably died before 3 March 1758, the day her husband, Nathaniel Thomas, deeded land to their three sons without Abigail giving up her dower rights.[5]

Abigail was called "Abigail, wife of Nathaniel Thomas" in the probate records for the estate of her father, Robert Ransom of Plympton, Mass., 13 March 1723.[6] She was called "Abigail Thomas, wife of Nathaniel Thomas," in the division of her father's estate, 22 September 1725. Witnesses were David Wood and Ichabod King.[7] As the wife of Nathaniel Thomas, Abigail became a member of the First Church of Middleboro during the month of May 1742.[8]

Nathaniel Thomas was called "eldest son" by his father, Jeremiah Thomas, in his will dated Middleboro, 29 September 1735, and allowed for probate at Marshfield, 11 February 1736. Nathaniel was bequeathed 20 acres of land adjoining his father's homestead.[9]

On 3 March 1758, Nathaniel Thomas, "Senior," for and in consideration of the love and good affection he had for his son, John Thomas, deeded John a lot of land in Middleboro containing 60 acres, being the third lot in laying out Coombe's land. Witnesses were Jedediah Thomas and George Shaw, Jr. It was acknowledged 4 April 1758 and recorded 26 October 1765.[10] On the same day, 3 March 1758, Nathaniel Thomas, Senior, for love and affection, gave his son, Seth Thomas of Middleboro, land lying in the first allotment in the Eight Men's Purchase originally belonging to the right of John Simmons, and also land which he had bought from Cornelius Bennet, totaling 67 acres. This was recorded 26 October 1765.[11] On 3 August 1758, Nathaniel Thomas, Senior, for his love and affection for his two sons, Seth Thomas and Jeremiah Thomas, both of Middleboro, gave them 2½ acres of cedar swamp lying in Plympton in a swamp called Beaver Den Swamp, formerly belonging to Thomas Nelson, to be equally divided between them. The deeds were witnessed by Jedediah Thomas and George Shaw, Jr., and were recorded 16 October 1765.[12]

These transactions probably took the place of a will or other probate records, since none were found in Plymouth County.

Children (**Thomas**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[13]

+123 i. **Prudence**[5], born 30 September 1722.

ii. **Nathaniel**, born 1 January 1726/7; may have died young; not deeded land by his father when his brothers were given their shares, although a Nathaniel Thomas is said to have died in Middleboro 15 February 1800, aged 73 years.[14]

+124 iii. **John**, born 4 August 1728.

+125 iv. **Seth**, born 8 February 1731/2.

+126 v. **Jeremiah**, born 18 February 1735/6.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 2:107; *Middleborough VR* 1:10. 2. Plymouth Co. Deeds 50:230. 3. Weston, *Hist. of Middleboro*, 661. 4. *MD* 1:211. 5. Plymouth Co. Deeds 50:230. 6. Plymouth Co. Prob. #16476 4:392 (Robert Ransom) [FHL #550510]. 7. Plymouth Co. Deeds 27:20 [FHL #558,823]. 8. Weston, *Hist. of Middleboro*, 661. 9. *MD* 20:131-33: Plymouth Co. Prob. 7:267 (Jeremiah Thomas). 10. Plymouth Co. Deeds 50:229-30 [FHL #559118]. 11. Ibid. 50:230a-231 [FHL #559118]. 12. Ibid. 50:230-230a [FHL #559118]. 13. *MD* 6:179; 12:230; 13:6; *Middleborough VR* 1:32, 53, 59. 14. *Middleboro Deaths*, 187.

34. **Sarah Thomas**[4] (*Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 25 December 1687,[1] the daughter of Jeremiah and Lydia (Howland) Thomas. Sarah died in Middleboro 30 April 1756, in her 68th year.[2]

Sarah Thomas married first, probably in Middleboro before 1714, **Isaac**[3] **Howland**, Jr.,[3] who was born in Middleboro 6 March 1678/9,[4] the son of Isaac[2] Howland (*John*[1]) and his wife, Elizabeth Vaughn. Isaac was also a descendant of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Isaac Howland died in Middleboro 26 February 1723/4, in his 45th year,[5] less than two weeks before his father, and was buried in the Old Cemetery at the Green in Middleboro.

Sarah married second, in Middleboro, as his second wife, 7 August 1730 **Samuel Wood**,[6] who was born there 19 September 1684,[7] the son of Samuel and Rebecca (Morton) Wood. Samuel Wood married first, 13 December 1716 Elizabeth Smith by whom he had Elizabeth, born 1 December 1717, Ichabod, born 13 July 1719, Joshua, born 15 February 1720/1, Ann, born 15 February 1722/3, and Nathaniel, born 18 April 1725,[8] who were not descendants of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Samuel Wood died in Middleboro before 13 July 1747.[9]

Sarah's first husband died rather young. On 6 March 1723/4, Sarah Howland of Middleboro, relict of Isaac Howland, Jr., of Middleboro, was appointed as the administratrix of her husband's intestate estate, with her brother-in-law, Nathaniel Southworth, and her brother, Nathaniel Thomas, as sureties. Sarah Howland and Nathaniel Southworth gave their bond of £200.[10] The inventory of the real estate amounting to £158 was taken 13 March 1723 by Jonathan Cobb, Peter Bennett and Nathaniel Southworth. On 1 June 1724, widow Sarah Howland made oath to the accuracy of the inventory.[11] On 19 June 1724 Sarah's father, "Mr. Jeremiah Thomas," was appointed as the guardian of Sarah's three children, Isaac, Jeremiah and Joseph Howland, "minors under 14 years of age." Jeremiah Thomas of Middleboro and Samuel Ransom of Plympton gave three surety bonds of £50 each. Witnesses were Thomas Witherell and Marcy Keen.[12] On 17 March 1725/6, Sarah's deceased husband's brother, Seth Howland of Middleboro, as the executor of the estate of his father, Isaac Howland, Sr., deeded property to Sarah's three surviving children, the sons of his brother, Isaac Howland, Jr., calling them Isaac, Jeremiah and Joseph Howland.[13] The following year, 29 November 1727, widow Sarah Howland, administratrix of her husband's estate, and her father, Jeremiah Thomas, guardian of her minor children, Isaac, Jeremiah and Joseph Howland, in return for £30 and a parcel of land next to her husband's land in Middleboro, signed a quit-claim and release to Seth Howland, for the children's legacy in the estate of their paternal grandfather, Isaac Howland, Sr. Witnesses were Elkanah Leonard and Jabez Wood. This was acknowledged the same day and recorded 20 March 1727 [1727/8].[14]

On 21 May 1735, after Sarah's marriage to her second husband, "Mr. Samuel Wood of Middleboro, yeoman," Samuel was chosen as their guardian by her three sons, Joseph, Jeremiah and Isaac Howland, each of them called a "minor under the age of twenty-one years and above the age of fourteen years." This was confirmed by the court and Samuel Wood, yeoman, and Joseph Bennet, Jr., yeoman, both of Middleboro, gave three bonds of £200 each. Witnesses were Josiah Cotton and John Cushing, Jr.[15]

When Sarah's father, Jeremiah Thomas, died in 1736, he bequeathed Sarah £5, calling her "Sary Wood."[16] Sarah's second husband, Samuel Wood, did not leave any probate records.

Children (**Howland**), all by her first husband, Isaac Howland, born in Middleboro, Mass.:[17]

+127 i. **Isaac**[5-4], born in 1714, died unmarried in Middleboro, 23 October 1787, in his 73rd year.[18]

+128 ii. **Jeremiah**, born in 1715.

+129 iii. **Joseph**, born in 1717.

iv. **Charles**, born 30 August 1722, died 20 September 1723, aged 1 year, 20 days.[19]

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 2:107; *Middleborough VR* 1:10. 2. *MD* 14:224; *Middleboro Deaths*, 90. 3. *MD* 17:188. 4. *MD* 1:200; *Middleborough VR* 1:2. 5. *MD* 17:188; *Middleboro Deaths*, 90. 6. *MD* 9:46; *Middleborough VR* 1:47. 7. *MD* 1:222; *Middleborough VR* 1:3. 8. Ibid. 1:18, 19, 33, 49; John Sumner Wood, Sr., *Wood Family Index*, 137, 221, 465. 9. Ibid., 465. 10. *MD* 17:189: Plymouth Co. Prob. 4:388 (Isaac Howland [Jr.]). 11. *MD* 17:189: Plymouth Co. Prob. 4:407 (Isaac Howland [Jr.]). 12. *MD* 17:189-90: Plymouth Co. Prob. 4:444 (Guardianships). 13. Plymouth Co. Deeds 56:45. 14. Ibid. 22:223-24 [FHL #558820]. 15. *MD* 17:190: Plymouth Co. Prob. 7:136-37 (Guardianships). 16. *MD* 20:131-33; Plymouth Co. Prob. 7:729 (Jeremiah Thomas). 17. *MD* 17:189-90: Plymouth Co. Prob. 4:444 (Isaac Howland). 18. *Middleboro Deaths*, 90. 19. Ibid., 90.

35. **Jeremiah Thomas**[4] (*Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 14 February 1688/9,[1] the son of Jeremiah and Lydia (Howland) Thomas. Jeremiah died in Middleboro 8 January 1763, in his 75th year.[2]

Jeremiah Thomas, Jr., married in Middleboro 12 December 1718 his cousin, **Miriam Thomas**,[3] who was born in Middleboro 28 December 1694,[4] the daughter of Edward Thomas and his wife, Mary Nelson. Miriam died in Middleboro 10 January 1758 in her 63rd year, according to the *Mayflower Descendant*, or 10 January 1768, in her 73rd year, as stated in the *History of Middleboro* and in *Middleboro Deaths*.[5]

Miriam Thomas joined the First Church of Middleboro 24 March 1729.[6]

Jeremiah and his wife, Miriam, inherited land from her father, Edward Thomas of Middleboro, which they sold to Barnabas Wood, Jr., of Plympton, Mass., 12 June 1729, with Miriam signing away her dower rights. This deed was witnessed by David Thomas and Samuel Thomas, and was acknowledged 6 November 1731.[7] On 28 May 1735, Jeremiah's cousins, David Thomas, Jonathan Thomas, Nehemiah Thomas, Joseph Jennings and his wife Hannah, John Severy and his wife Mary of Middleboro, and Ephraim Tomson and his wife Joanna of Halifax, deeded to Jeremiah Thomas, Jr., of Middleboro, land that had been given to them by their grandfather, David Thomas. Witnesses were Simon Lazell, James Cobb and Mary Savery.[8] Jeremiah Thomas, in his father's will probated 11 February 1736, was given one-half of his father's "Lot of Land" located in the South Purchase of Middleboro.[9] On 1 March 1738 Jeremiah Thomas, Jr., and his brother, Jedediah Thomas, sold to John Cavender land in Middleboro which had formerly belonged to their father, Jeremiah Thomas, deceased. Witnesses were Samuel Thacher and Susannah Thacher.[10]

On 2 August 1748 Jeremiah Thomas, as a gift, deeded to his son, Lemuel Thomas, land which he had bought from his kinsman, Jonathan Thomas, late of Middleboro, deceased. Witnesses were Simeon Totman and

Benajah Pratt. On 6 August 1759, Jeremiah deeded to son Lemuel part of his homelot. On 28 April 1762 Lemuel was deeded more land by his father, land which had belonged to Jonathan Thomas.[11] In March 1759, Jeremiah deeded to his son, Charles Thomas of Middleboro, the southerly part of his homestead. This was acknowledged 16 June 1762 and witnessed by Jacob Bennet and Benjamin Thomas. A second deed was dated 16 June 1762 and was witnessed by Samuel Thomas and Jacob Tinkham.[12]

Since Jeremiah Thomas had given most of his land to his sons before he died, he did not leave a will. On 17 June 1763 his eldest son, Lemuel, was appointed as the administrator of the estate of his father, "Jeremiah Thomas, yeoman."[13] The inventory of the estate, valued at £66-19-5, was taken by Gershom Cobb, Ebenezer Thomas and Jacob Bennet and was presented to the court 12 July 1763. Included in it were wearing apparel and books, "Notes for cash," his homestead farm with buildings, two parcels of "out lands" containing 14 acres and 10 acres each, four pewter plates, two sets of eight "old chopping knives" and "a cow James Little John received for his wife." [James Littlejohn was the husband of Jeremiah's daughter, Sarah.][14] Claims against the estate, many of them made by relatives, amounted to £45-1-3¼, and were entered 16 April 1764 by Joseph Tinkham and Nathaniel Wood. These were accepted and recorded 25 April 1764, the estate being represented as insolvent.[15]

Children (**Thomas**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[16]

i. **Mary**[5], born 10 October 1719, died 2 June 1723, in her 4th year.[17]

+130 ii. **Miriam**, born 5 August 1721.

+131 iii. **Lemuel**, born 16 July 1723.

+132 iv. **Lydia**, born 17 November 1725.

+133 v. **Martha**, born 17 September 1727.

+134 vi. **Charles**, born 6 December 1729.

vii. **Jeremiah**, born 5 December 1731, died 18 May 1733, in his 2nd year.[18]

+135 viii. **Sarah**, born 6 January 1733/4.

ix. **Deborah**, born 10 February 1736/7, died 3 January 1747, in her 11th yr.[19]

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 2:107; *Middleborough VR 1:10.* 2. *MD* 14:214-16; *Middleboro Deaths*, 183. 3. *MD* 4:71; *Middleborough VR* 1:25. 4. *MD* 2:107; *Middleborough VR* 1:10. 5. *MD* 14:214-16; Weston, *Hist. of Middleboro*, 654; *Middleboro Deaths*, 183. 6. Weston, *Hist. of Middleboro*, 654. 7. Plymouth Co. Deeds 27:42. 8. Ibid. 30:217. 9. *MD* 20:131-32: Plymouth Co. Prob. 7:267 (Jeremiah Thomas). 10. Plymouth Co. Deeds 33:228. 11. Ibid. 48:52, 53. 12. Ibid. 53:50-51. 13. Plymouth Co. Prob. 17:105 (Jeremiah Thomas). 14. Ibid. 16:507 (Jeremiah Thomas) [FHL #551543]; 17:105. 15. Ibid. 19:28 (Jeremiah Thomas) [FHL #550711]. 16. *MD* 8:249;

Middleborough VR 1:45, 46. 17. Ibid. 1:45, 58; *Middleboro Deaths*, 191. 18. *Middleborough VR* 1:58; *Middleboro Deaths*, 191. 19. Ibid., 183.

36. **Elizabeth Thomas**[4] (*Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 19 November 1690,[1] the daughter of Jeremiah and Lydia (Howland) Thomas. Elizabeth died probably in Halifax, Mass., in August 1776, in her 86th year.[2]

Elizabeth Thomas married in Middleboro 24 October 1723 **John Tomson**,[3] who was born in Middleboro 9 August 1682,[4] the son of John and Mary (Tinkham) Tomson. He was a descendant of *Mayflower* passengers Francis Cooke and Peter Brown. John Tomson died in Halifax between 11 May 1757, the date he made his will, and 5 July 1757, the date his will was probated.[5]

Elizabeth became a member of the First Church of Middleboro 14 June 1722. She was dismissed to the church in Halifax in 1734.[6]

Elizabeth's father, Jeremiah Thomas, in his will dated 29 September 1735, probated 11 February 1736, called her "Elizabeth Tomson" and gave her £5.[7]

Elizabeth's husband, John Tomson of Halifax, in his will dated 11 May 1757, probated 5 July 1757, gave his dearly beloved wife, Elizabeth, one-half of his dwelling house, one-third of his barn, and the use and income from one-third of all of the improved lands and meadow belonging to his homestead, as long as she remained his widow. He bequeathed his homestead to his son, John Tomson, subject to his wife's use during her lifetime. Son John also received the cedar swamp in the Major's purchase in Halifax, his father's part of the second lot in the Snipetuit Purchase in Rochester, his half-lot in the Winatuxett Meadow, and six acres of land which his father had inherited in the settlement of the estate of his brother, Thomas Tomson. Daughter Lydia Tomson, was to be allowed to live in his dwelling house while she was unmarried. He gave his married daughter, Elizabeth Fuller, Lot #26, containing 25 acres of land in the Six and Twenty Mens' Purchase. Son John and daughters, Elizabeth and Lydia, were to share equally in half of their father's outdoor moveables, with their mother keeping the other half. Witnesses were Jacob Tomson, Moses Inglee and Ephraim Soule. The inventory, amounting to £80-13-4, was taken by Barnabas Tomson, Robert Waterman and Noah Cushing.[8]

Children (**Tomson**), born in Plympton, Mass.:[9]

+136 i. **John**[5], born 18 February 1724/5.
+137 ii. **Elizabeth**, born 1 August 1726.
+138 iii. **Lydia**, born 13 August 1730.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 2:107; *Middleborough VR* 1:10. 2. Weston, *Hist. of Middleboro, Mass.*, 652. 3. *MD* 4:72; *Middleborough VR* 1:27. 4. *MD* 1:221; 20:159; *Middleborough VR* 1:2; Ralph V. Wood, Jr., *Francis Cooke of the Mayflower* (Cambridge 1986), 138. 5. Plymouth Co. Prob. 14:312 (John Tomson). 6. Weston, *Hist. of Middleboro, Mass*, 652. 7. Plymouth Co. Prob. 7:267 (Jeremiah Thomas). 8. Ibid. #20585, 14:312-13, 370 (John Tomson) [FHL #551542]. 9. *Plympton VR*, 215; Charles H. Bricknell, *Records of the Town of Plympton, Mass.*, 503.

37. **Mary Thomas**[4] (*Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 5 June 1692,[1] the daughter of Jeremiah and Lydia (Howland) Thomas. Mary died probably in Barnstable, Mass., after 1756,[2] when she was mentioned in the will of her second husband, John Annable.

Mary Thomas married first, in Barnstable, as his second wife, 25 October 1733 (intentions 29 September 1733) **Reuben Blish**[3], who was born in Barnstable 14 August 1683,[4] the son of Joseph and Hannah (Hull) Blish. Reuben Blish married first, in Barnstable 25 January 1717 Elizabeth Bodfish,[5] who was the mother of all of his children. Reuben Blish died in Barnstable between July 1738, the date he made his will, and October 1738, the date his will was probated.[6]

Mary married second, in Barnstable, as his second wife, 5 March 1744, **John Annable**[7], who was born in Barnstable 19 July 1673,[8] the son of Samuel and Mehitable (Allen) Annable. Lt. John Annable's first wife was Experience Taylor.[9] John died in Barnstable after 5 June 1755, when he made the second codicil to his will.[10]

Mary's father, Jeremiah Thomas, in his will probated 11 February 1736, called her "Mary Blush" (*sic*), and gave her £5.[11]

Mary's first husband, Reuben Blish, in his will probated 20 October 1738, mentioned his wife, Mary, and his three sons and two daughters, named John, Reuben, Silas, Hannah and Thankful Blish.[12] None of these children were descendants of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland.

Mary's second husband, Lt. John Annable, in his will dated 28 February 1750, with codicils dated 13 June 1753 and 5 June 1755, probated 15 May 1756, mentioned his wife, Mary, his "daughter Abigail's husband," [Wally Crocker], the heirs of his son, Samuel Annable, deceased, his daughters, Mehitable, Mary and Abigail, and his sons, John and Cornelius Annable, all of them his children by his first wife, Experience Taylor. His son, John Annable, was to reserve a way over his land for Abraham Blish and Wally Crocker, their heirs and assigns forever. Son-in-law Walley Crocker and his widow, Mary Annable, were named as executors.[13] None of Lt. John Annable's children were descendants of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland.

Mary (Thomas) (Blish) Annable did not have any children of her own.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 2:107; *Middleborough VR* 1:10. 2. Maclean W. McLean, "Edward Taylor of Barnstable," *NGSQ* (June 1973) 61:11. 3. *MD* 34:19, 20; Barnstable VR 2:424-25 (original 356-57). 4. *MD* 3:52; Barnstable VR 1:346 (original 395). 5. *MD* 3:52; Barnstable VR 1:346 (original 395). 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 7:126-28 (Reuben Blish). 7. *MD* 33:165, 167; Barnstable 2:413 (original 346). 8. *MD* 2:213; Barnstable VR 1:340 (original 391). 9. *MD* 2:213; Barnstable VR 1:340 (original 346). 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:233 (John Annable). 11. *MD* 20:131-33; Plymouth Co. Prob. 7:267 (Jeremiah Thomas). 12. *MD* 3:52; Barnstable Co. Prob. 7:126-28 (Reuben Blish). 13. *MD* 2:213; Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:233 (John Annable).

38. **Lydia Thomas**[4] (*Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 26 March 1694,[1] the daughter of Jeremiah and Lydia (Howland) Thomas. Lydia died after 31 March 1756, the date her son, Gideon Hackett of Middleboro, sold property in Middleboro, reserving to Lydia her dower rights.[2]

Lydia Thomas married in Middleboro, "after lawful publication and consent of parents," 13 January 1723/4 **George Hackett**,[3] who was probably born in Taunton, Mass., about 1694,[4] the son of John and Elinor (Gardiner) Hackett of Taunton. George Hackett probably died in Middleboro before 4 September 1732, the date an inventory was taken of his intestate estate.[5]

Lydia married second, as his second wife, in Middleboro 26 August 1736 **Jonathan Cobb**[4] "of Falmouth,"[6] who was born in Barnstable, Mass., 26 April 1686,[7] the son of Jonathan Cobb and his second wife, Hope (Chipman[3]) Huckins (*Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]). Jonathan was also a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Jonathan had married first in Middleboro in December 1711 Elizabeth Vaughn,[8] by whom he had Elizabeth, Josiah and Sarah, born in Middleboro, and Lydia, Ebenezer, Mary, Deborah, Jonathan, and Jedediah Cobb, born in Falmouth, (Portland), Maine,[9] who were all descendants of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland through their father. Jonathan Cobb died in Falmouth, now Portland, Maine, 29 October 1777.[10] Lydia had no children by her second husband.

Lydia joined the First Church of Middleboro 10 March 1728, called "wife of George Hackett."[11] She was called "Lydia Hackett" by her father, Jeremiah Thomas, in his will dated 20 September 1735, probated 11 February 1736, and was bequeathed £5.[12]

George Hackett of Middleboro died intestate. On 4 September 1732 Samuel Barrow, Ebenezer Morton and Nathan Bassett were directed by the court to take an inventory of his estate, which was done 20 September 1732. It included a house and land appraised at £230. On 21 September 1732, his widow Lydia Hackett was appointed as the administratrix of her husband's estate.[13]

Lydia and her second husband, Jonathan Cobb, moved to Maine where he had been granted land in Falmouth. On 27 September 1731, he received

60 acres from Moses Pearson, Thomas Haskell and John Tyng of the Proprietor's Committee, for laying out land in Falmouth. On 22 May 1733 he was allowed 10 acres in place of 10 acres he had formerly been allotted, signed by Edmund Mountfort, Phineas Jones and John Brown, for the Proprietor's Committee. On 12 December 1733 he was given another 60 acres, signed by Joshua Heverly, John East and Edmund Mountfort, for the Proprietor's Committee. These last two deeds were recorded 26 February 1733/4.[14]

Twenty-two years later, 21 March 1756, Lydia's son, Gideon Hackett, of Middleboro, sold land in Middleboro which had belonged to his father, George Hackett, deceased, "always reserving to my honoured mother, Lydia Hacket (*sic*), her dower thirds." Betty Hackett, wife of Gideon, relinquished her right of dower. This deed was witnessed by John Bursley and Shubael Howland. It was acknowledged 31 March 1756 and recorded 30 April 1756.[15] Note that the name of Lydia's first husband was used here even though Lydia was now Lydia Cobb, because the deed concerned land which had belonged to her first husband.

Children (**Hackett**), all by her first husband, born in Middleboro, Mass.:[16]

+139 i. **Sarah**[5], born 19 March 1725.

+140 ii. **Gideon**, born 22 February 1726/7.

+141 iii. **Lydia**, born 22 November 1730.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 2:107; *Middleborough VR* 1:10. 2. Plymouth Co. Deeds 43:225 [FHL #558830]. 3. *MD* 4:73; *Middleborough VR* 1:27. 4. *Boston Transcript*, 4 Feb. 1931, #2429. 5. Plymouth Co. Prob. #8837 6:220, 223-24 (George Hackett) [FHL #550512]. 6. *MD* 8:30; *Middleborough VR* 1:44. 7. *MD* 3:150; Barnstable VR 2:353 (original 400). 8. *MD* 2:158; *Middleborough VR* 1:11. 9. Ibid. 1:17; Philip Cobb, *Cobb Family*, 77-78, 113 [has many errors; use with caution]. 10. Ibid. 11. Weston, *Hist. of Middleboro*, 654. 12. *MD* 20:132-33: Plymouth Co. Prob. 7:267 (Jeremiah Thomas). 13. Ibid. #8837 6:220, 223-24 (George Hackett) [FHL #550512]. 14. Falmouth Deeds, 130, 214, 215 [FHL #10866]; William Willis, *Hist. of Portland (Maine) From Its First Settlement*, (Day Fraser and Co., Portland 1831) 1:28, fn 2. 15. Plymouth Co. Deeds 43:225 [FHL #558830]. 16. *MD* 6:229; 8:250; *Middleborough VR* 1:38, 46.

39. **Thankful Thomas**[4] (*Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 30 June 1695,[1] the daughter of Jeremiah and Lydia (Howland) Thomas. Thankful died in Middleboro 17 April 1743, in her 48th year.[2]

Thankful Thomas married in Middleboro 6 March 1717/8 **James Cobb**,[3] who was born in Middleboro 12 April 1696,[4] the son of John and Rachel (Soule) Cobb and a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger George Soule. James Cobb died in Middleboro 27 January 1743/4, in his 47th year.[5]

On 1 July 1733, Thankful was called Thankful Cobb when she became a member of the First Church of Middleboro.[6] Thankful's father, Jeremiah

Jedediah and Lois (Nelson) Thomas of Middleboro, Mass.

John[1] Howland
1592 - 1672/3

Plymouth m. 1623

Elizabeth Tilley
1607 - 1687

John[2] Howland
1627 - aft. 1690

Plymouth m. 1651

Mary Lee
ca. 1632 - aft. 1691

Jeremiah Thomas
1650 - 1730

Barnstable m. 1684

Lydia[3] Howland
1665 - 1717

John Chipman
ca. 1620 - 1708

Barnstable m. 1647

Hope[2] Howland
1620 - 1683/+

John Huckins
1649 - 1678

Barnstable m. 1670

Hope Chipman
1652 - 1728

Thomas Nelson
1675 - 1755

Middleboro m. 1697/8

Hope Huckins
1677 - 1782

Jedediah Thomas[4]
1698 - 1777

Middleboro m. 1723/4

Lois Nelson[5]
1704 - 1709

Children (Thomas), born in Middleboro, Mass.

i. Hope[3,6], b. 1724, m. Elijah Clapp.

ii. Jedediah, b. 1726/7, m. Keziah Churchill.

iii. Elizabeth, b. 1728/9, m. Moses Sturtevant

iv. Lois, b. 1732, m. James Shaw.

v. Mercy, b. 1734/5, m. George Shaw.

vi. Abiah, b. 1737, m. Nehemiah Allen.

vii. Joanna, b. 1739, m. John Harlow.

viii. Isaac, b. 1742, m. Phebe Thomas.

ix. Foxwell, b. 1746, m. Martha Holmes.

W. G. R. Blake.

Thomas, in his will dated 29 September 1735, probated 11 February 1736, mentioned her as his daughter, Thankful Cobb, and gave her £5.[7]

James Cobb was called a blacksmith in his probate records. He died intestate. His son-in-law, Ichabod Wood, husbandman, was appointed as the administrator, 6 March 1743.[8] On 6 April 1748, James Cobb, Jr., "only son," was allotted all of the real estate on condition that he pay cash to his seven sisters. The four oldest were listed as Lydia, wife of Seth Howland, Rachel, wife of Samuel Smith, Thankful, wife of Ichabod Wood, and Patience, wife of William Winslow. The three youngest children were Sarah, Priscilla and Elizabeth, whose guardian, William Cushman, signed for their shares, 6 March 1743. On 11 April 1748, the heirs who signed receipts for their shares were Samuel Smith and [his wife] Rachel Smith, Ichabod Wood and [his wife] Thankful Wood, William Winslow and [his wife] Patience Winslow, William Cushman as guardian for Sarah Cobb, Priscilla Cobb and Elizabeth Cobb, and Seth Howland and [his wife] Lydia Howland.[9]

Children (**Cobb**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[10]

+142 i. **Lydia**[5], born 17 October 1718.
+143 ii. **Rachel**, born 17 October 1719.
+144 iii. **Thankful**, born 4 June 1722.
+145 iv. **Patience**, born about 1724, listed in father's probate records.
+146 v. **James**, born 11 March 1726/7.
+147 vii. **Sarah**, born 9 April 1729.
+148 viii. **Priscilla**, born 15 March 1730/1.
ix. **Elizabeth**, born 7 May 1734, died in Middleboro 24 December 1814, in her 82nd year, unmarried.[11]

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 2:107; *Middleborough VR* 1:10. 2. *MD* 12:144; *Middleboro Deaths*, 39. 3. *MD* 4:71; *Middleborough VR* 1:25. 4. *MD* 2:42; 24:35-37; *Middleborough VR* 1:6. 5. *MD* 12:144; *Middleboro Deaths*, 39. 6. Weston, *Hist. of Middleboro*, 656. 7. Plymouth Co. Prob. 7:267 (Jeremiah Thomas). 8. Ibid. 9:220 (James Cobb). 9. Ibid. 11:279-80, 301 (James Cobb). 10. *MD* 3:234; 4:69; 7:240, 242; 8:29; 12:231; *Middleborough VR* 1:19, 23, 38, 41, 43, 54; Patience listed only in probate records. 11. *Middleboro Deaths*, 40.

40. **Jedediah Thomas**[4] (*Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 19 August 1698,[1] the son of Jeremiah and Lydia (Howland) Thomas. Jedediah died in Middleboro 20 December 1777, in his 80th year.[2]

Jedediah Thomas married in Middleboro 12 March 1723/4 **Lois Nelson**[5],[3] who was born in Middleboro 19 April 1704,[4] the daughter of Thomas Nelson and his wife, Hope Huckins[4] (*Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]). Lois was also a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland.

Lois died after 1769, the date she joined her husband in selling land to their sons, Isaac and Jedediah Thomas.[5]

On 14 September 1722 Jedediah's father, Jeremiah Thomas, deeded to him as a gift, land in the South Purchase, witnessed by Ebenezer Bennet and Henry Wood.[6] In his will dated 29 September 1735 and accepted for probate 11 February 1736, Jeremiah Thomas, Sr., gave his son, Jedediah, one-half of his "Lot of Land" in the South Purchase in Middleboro.[7] On 1 March 1738 Jedediah joined his brother, Jeremiah, in selling land which had formerly belonged to their father. Witnesses were Samuel Thacher and Susannah Thacher.[8]

On 15 June 1746, Jedediah's wife, Lois, also received land in the South Purchase from her father, Thomas Nelson.[9] In 1769 Jedediah and Lois Thomas sold their homestead farm to their son, Isaac Thomas. They also gave Isaac a lot in the South Purchase which Lois had received from her father. At the same time Jedediah Thomas, with the consent of his wife, Lois, gave his son, Jedediah Thomas, Jr., about 150 acres in Middleboro "whereon my son Jedediah now dwelleth."[10] These deeds apparently took the place of a will.

Children (**Thomas**), born in Middleboro. Mass.:[11]

+149 i. **Hope**$^{5-6}$, born 16 November 1724.
+150 ii. **Jedediah**, born 19 February 1726/7.
+151 iii. **Elizabeth**, born 10 February 1728/9.
+152 iv. **Lois**, born 4 April 1732.
+153 v. **Mercy**, born 5 March 1734/5.
+154 vi. **Abiah**, born 3 August 1737.
+155 vii. **Joanna**, born 6 April 1739.
+156 viii. **Isaac**, born 28 May 1742.
+157 ix. **Foxwell**, born 12 September 1746.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 2:107; *Middleborough VR* 1:10. 2. *MD* 14:215; *Middleboro Deaths*, 183. 3. *MD* 4:73; 20:132-33; *Middleborough VR* 1:27. 4. *MD* 2:42; *Middleborough VR* 1:6; Plymouth Co. Deeds 38:245. 5. Ibid. 33:228. 6. Ibid. 28:202. 7. *MD* 20:131-33: Plymouth Co. Prob. 7:267 (Jeremiah Thomas). 8. Plymouth Co. Deeds 33:328 [FHL #558825]. 9. Ibid. 38:245 [FHL #558827]. 10. Ibid. 56:127; 57:229 [FHL #559121]. 11. *MD* 12:232-33; 16:14; 17:20; *Middleborough VR* 1:54, 56, 78, 101.

41. **Bethiah Thomas**^{4} (*Lydia*^{3} *Howland, John*$^{2-1}$) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 27 March 1701,[1] the daughter of Jeremiah and Lydia (Howland) Thomas. Bethiah died after 2 November 1741,[2] the date her husband's will was probated.

Bethiah Thomas married in Barnstable, Mass., (intentions) 27 July 1725, as his second wife, **Jacob Chipman**[4],[3] who was born in Barnstable 30 August 1695,[4] the son of Samuel Chipman[3] (*Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) and his wife, Sarah Cobb. He was also a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Jacob Chipman had married first, in Barnstable 25 October 1721 Abigail Fuller,[5] who died 5 October 1724,[6] by whom he had Sarah and Abigail (Elizabeth written first and crossed out),[7] who were also descendants of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland through their father, as well as descendants of *Mayflower* passenger Edward Fuller through their mother. Jacob Chipman died in the West Indies 8 May 1741,[8] on the ill-fated Havana Expedition.

Bethiah's father, Jeremiah Thomas, in his will dated Middleboro 29 September 1735, approved and allowed 11 February 1736, called her "Bethiah Chipman" and gave her £5.[9]

Bethiah's husband, Jacob Chipman, husbandman, in his will dated 17 September 1740, probated 2 November 1741, "being bound on an expedition against the Spaniards in the West Indies," named his brother, Seth Chipman, and his wife, Bethiah, as his executors. Jacob directed that what was coming to him from his first wife, Abigail, was to go to his two eldest daughters, Sary and Abigail, when they became eighteen. His wife, Bethiah, was to receive all of the income from the whole estate until son, Jacob Chipman, reached twenty years of age. Jacob gave £15 to each of his nine daughters, Sary, Abigail, Lucretia, Lydia, Anna, Bethiah, Priscilla, Hannah and Mary, the first two being his daughters by his first wife. He gave to his eldest daughter, Sary Chipman, one feather bed with the furniture thereof. Of the rest of his moveable estate he gave one-third part to his wife, Bethiah, and the other two-thirds to his nine daughters, to be equally divided, as soon as his son, Jacob Chipman, arrived at the age of 21 years. Witnesses were Abiah Wadsworth, Samuel Palmer and Moses Basset.[10] The inventory was taken 10 November 1741 by Ignatius Loring, Jonathan Freeman and Samuel Palmer of Halifax and amounted to £1477-7sh. This report was accepted 1 December 1741.[11] Seth Chipman, joint executor, submitted an accounting of the personal estate, totaling £341-0-6. Costs and expenses came to £506-19-5, with a balance due from the executor of £63-5-9.[12]

Children (**Chipman**), born in Halifax, Mass.:[13]

+158 i. **Lucretia**[5-5], born 3 October 1727.
+159 ii. **Lydia**, born 19 December 1728.
+160 iii. **Anna**, born 31 March 1730.
+161 iv. **Bethiah**, born 19 March 1732.
+162 v. **Jacob** (twin), born in May 1733.
+163 vi. **Priscilla** (twin), born in May 1733.

vii. **Hannah**, born 4 March 1735; mentioned in her father's will, 17 September 1740; no further record.

+164 viii. **Mary** (twin), born 17 July 1738.

ix. Daughter (twin), born 17 July 1738, died 1 August 1738.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 2:107; *Middleborough VR* 1:10. 2. Plymouth Co. Prob. 8:468-69; 11:77 (Jacob Chipman). 3. *MD* 34:116; Barnstable VR 2:431 (original 361). 4. *MD* 4:121; Barnstable VR 1:360 (original 405). 5. *MD* 32:148; Barnstable VR 2:376 (original 312). 6. *MD* 32:148; Barnstable VR 2:371 (original 307). 7. *MD* 32:148, 152; Barnstable VR 2:376 (original 312); Otis, *Barnstable Families* 1:163; *Mayflower Families* 4:55. 8. B. L. Chipman, *Chipman Genealogy* (1920), 20-21; John Hale Chipman III, *A Chipman Genealogy* (1970), 17-19, 31. 9. Plymouth Co. Prob. 7:267 (Jeremiah Thomas). 10. Ibid. 8:468-69 (Jacob Chipman) [FHL #551531]. 11. Ibid. 8:470-71 (Jacob Chipman) [FHL #551531]. 12. Ibid. 11:256-59 (Jacob Chipman) [FHL 551531]. 13. *Halifax VR* 41, 57, 60, 62.

42. **Ebenezer Thomas**[4] (*Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 1 November 1703,[1] the son of Jeremiah and Lydia (Howland) Thomas. Ebenezer died before 7 October 1771,[2] the date his will was probated.

Ebenezer Thomas married in Middleboro about 1731 **Anna Ransom**,[3] who was born about 1712,[4] and whose parentage has not been ascertained. Anna died in Middleboro 8 November 1763, in her 52nd year.[5]

Anna Thomas, called "wife of Ebenezer, originally Ransom," joined the First Church of Middleboro 13 June 1736.[6]

Ebenezer's father, Jeremiah Thomas, in his will written 29 September 1735, entered and witnessed 7 February 1736, and allowed and probated 11 February 1736, gave Ebenezer the family homestead and lands in Middleboro and named him sole executor of his father's estate. Ebenezer was to receive payment for all debts owed his father, and to pay all of his father's just debts.[7]

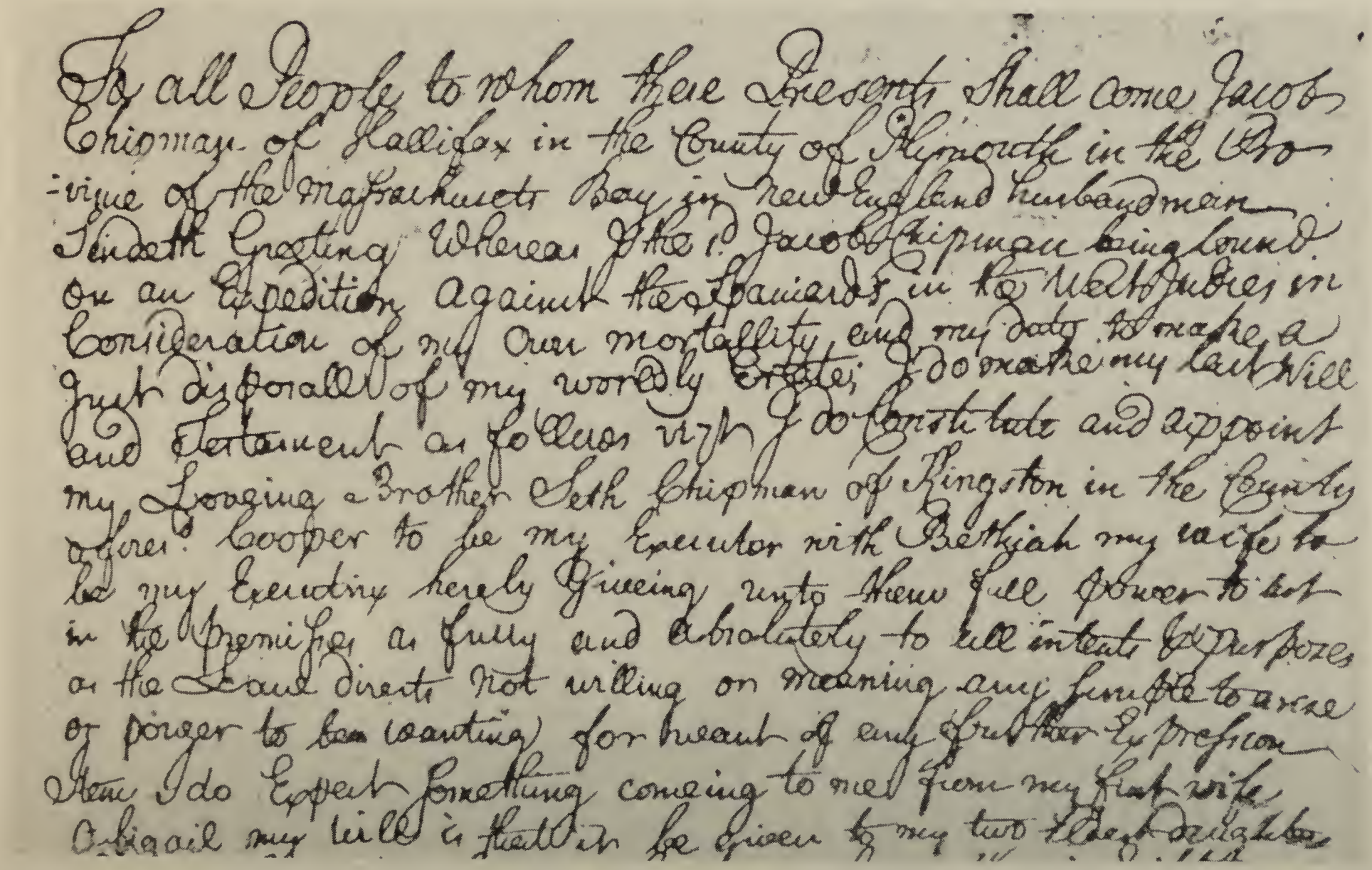
In his will dated 20 November 1770, probated 7 October 1771, Ebenezer Thomas of Middleborough, yeoman, gave his son, Jacob Thomas, all of his lands, buildings, "live stock of creatures," and fodder, and also all debts due him. Jacob was to pay daughter Priscilla Thomas one cow and £5 in money or creatures, and was to provide Priscilla with firewood and house room as long as she remained unmarried. Sons Jacob and Ebenezer, Jr., were to divide the outdoor movables between them, one third to Ebenezer and two-thirds to Jacob. Ebenezer was to pay his sister, Rachel, wife of Abner Barrows, £5 in money or creatures. All four children, Ebenezer, Jacob, Rachel and Priscilla, were to share all other indoor movables equally, as well as the pew in the meeting house. Jacob Bennett of Middleborough was appointed executor. Witnesses were Jedediah Thomas, Caleb Williamson and Lemuel Thomas.[8]

Children (**Thomas**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[9]

+165 i. **Rachel**[5], born 29 May 1733.
+166 ii. **Priscilla**, born 13 March 1736/7.
+167 iii. **Ebenezer**, born 20 March 1738/9.
iv. **Mary**, born 22 March 1741/2, died 17 February 1747.[10]
v. **Thankful**, born 18 March 1744/5, died 15 February 1754.[11]
vi. **Ransom**, born 25 February 1747, died 21 March 1747, aged 24 days.[12]
+168 vii. **Jacob**, born 16 September 1749.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 2:107; *Middleborough VR* 1:10. 2. Plymouth Co. Prob. #20283 21:60-61 (Ebenezer Thomas) [FHL #550712]. 3. Weston, *Hist. of Middleboro*, 657. 4. From age at death. 5. *MD* 16:247; *Middleborough VR* 1:99; *Middleboro Deaths*, 191. 6. Weston, *Hist. of Middleboro*, 657. 7. *MD* 20:132-33: Plymouth Co. Prob. 7:267 (Jeremiah Thomas). 8. Ibid. #20283 21:60-61, 145 (Ebenezer Thomas) [FHL #550712]. 9. *MD* 8:250; 16:14; 17:20; 18:151; *Middleborough VR* 1:44, 46, 78, 79, 101, 112. 10. Ibid. 1:101; *Middleboro Deaths*, 191. 11. *Middleborough VR* 1:106; *Middleboro Deaths*, 191. 12. *Middleborough VR* 1:101; *Middleboro Deaths*, 191.



In all People to whom these Presents Shall come Jacob
Chipman of Halifax in the County of Plymouth in the Pro-
vince of the Massachusetts Bay in New England Husbandman
Sendeth Greeting Whereas I the s.d Jacob Chipman being bound
on an Expedition against the Spaniards in the West Indies in
Consideration of my Own mortality and my duty to make a
just disposall of my worldly Estate; I do make my last Will
and Testament as follows viz.t I do Constitute and appoint
my Loveing Brother Seth Chipman of Kingston in the County
aforesd Cooper to be my Executor with Bethiah my wife to
be my Executrix hereby Giveing unto them full power to act
in the premises as fully and absolutely to all intents & purposes
as the Law directs Not willing or meaning any Surplice to arise
or longer to be wanting for want of any further Expression
Item I do Expect Something coming to me from my first wife
Abigail my will is that it be given to my two Eldest Daughters

Fig. 23. Portion of the will of Jacob Chipman of Halifax, Mass., husband of Bethiah Thomas[4]. [Plymouth Co. Prob. 8:460 (FHL #551521)]. See p. 100.

9. The Children of Anne[3] Howland

43. **Prudence Crocker**[4] (*Anne*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 26 July 1692,[1] the daughter of Joseph and Anne (Howland) Crocker. Prudence died in Barnstable in January 1779, aged "about 85 years,"[2] called "the Widow Gorham."

Prudence Crocker married in Barnstable 2 October 1712 **John Gorham**[4],[3] who was born in Barnstable, 28 September 1688,[4] the son of John Gorham[3] (*Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) and his wife, Mary Otis. John was also a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. [See *Descendants of John Howland* 1:89-90.] John Gorham died in Barnstable in 1769, in his 82d year.[5]

Prudence was called "my daughter Prudence Gorham" by her father, Joseph Crocker, Gentleman, in his will dated 27 April 1741, probated 11 February 1741/2, in which he gave her all of his real estate in the East Precinct of Barnstable, except land which was specifically bounded out to her son, Joseph Gorham, which included the farm "where he now dwells and a piece of land and marsh in or near the Calves Pasture so-called." He also gave Prudence one-third of the real estate which had belonged to his brother, Nathaniel Crocker. He then added, "It is my will and I do resolve to my above sd wife Anne the Improvement [use and income] of one-third of the real estate given to my daughter Prudence during her natural life."[6]

Prudence Gorham was admitted to the Church in the East Parish of Barnstable 26 December 1771, "at home, confined by sickness."[7]

John Gorham was a merchant engaged in the cod and whale fisheries. He was the sheriff of Barnstable County from 1748 through 1764, and the Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1765.[8]

In his will dated 4 November 1762, probated 19 October 1769, he bequeathed to his wife, Prudence, half of his house and land, etc., and also his negro girl, Peg, and half of the services of his negro man Cesar. He gave his son, Benjamin, his silver-hilted sword and his son, Nathaniel, received the rest of his father's "armoury." Benjamin and Nathaniel were given all of their father's land divided between them. John Gorham mentioned his five daughters, Thankful, Mary, Abigail, Rachel and Prudence, the latter to have a right to live in the house so long as she remained single. He named his granddaughter, Thankful Annable, his grandson, John Gorham, as well as his grandsons Daniel and Joseph Gorham, and the daughters (unnamed) of

his son, Joseph Gorham, deceased. Son Benjamin was named as executor. The witnesses were David Phinney, Thomas Allyn and James Allyn. There were three codicils to his will. In his first codicil, dated 21 October 1765, daughter Abigail having died, John Gorham left £18 to Abigail's daughter, Sarah Gorham. The witnesses were David Phinney, James Allyn and Sarah Lombard. In the second codicil, dated 12 January 1767, his daughter Prudence having married, John Gorham revoked the legacies given her and bequeathed £3 to her, the same as to the other daughters. Witnesses were David Gorham, John Marston and Shubael Gorham. In the third codicil, dated 3 November 1768, his daughter Mary Clapp having died, he bequeathed her legacy to her daughter, Prudence Clapp. Witnesses were David Gorham, Edward Bacon and Enoch Hallet. The inventory was taken 27 October 1769 and totaled £1053-17-7. It was accepted by the court 13 March 1770.[9]

Children (**Gorham**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[10]

+169 i. **Joseph**[5-5], born 26 August 1713.
+170 ii. **Benjamin**, born 18 June 1715.
+171 iii. **Ann**, born 13 January 1716/7.
iv. **Deborah**, born 13 November 1718, married 16 November 1738 (intentions Scituate 15 July 1738) **Samuel Barker** of Scituate. She died in Scituate 11 December 1738, at 20 years of age, twenty-six days after her marriage. Samuel Barker married second, 6 December 1739 Patience Howland[3] (*Jabez*[2], *John*[1]).[11]
v. **John**, born 10 November 1720, died young.
+172 vi. **Thankful**, born 10 February 1721/2.
+173 vii. **Mary**, born 1 January 1723/4.
+174 viii. **Nathaniel**, born 30 September 1726.
ix. **Experience**, born 23 June 1728, died 5 July 1728.
x. **Mercy**, born 5 July 1729; not mentioned in father's will.
xi. **Naomi**, born 16 June 1731, died 21 June 1731.
+175 xii. **Abigail**, born 1 June 1732.
+176 xiii. **Prudence**, born 16 August 1734.
+177 xiv. **Rachel**, born in 1736.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 3:150; Barnstable VR 1:355 (original 401). 2. Barnstable East Parish Ch. Recs., 14. 3. *MD* 5:180; 33:24; Barnstable VR 2:375, 383 (original 311, 317). 4. *MD* 5:73; Barnstable VR. 1:372 (original 414). 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:490-92 (John Gorham) [FHL #904505]; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:438. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:154-55 (Joseph Crocker). 7. Barnstable East Parish Ch. Recs., 15, 29, 34. 8. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:438-39. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:490-92 (John Gorham) [FHL #904605]. 10. *MD* 33:24; Barnstable VR 2:383 (original 317), except Rachel. 11. *Scituate VR* 2:19, 20, 351; Gorham MS 2:177.

44. **Benjamin Crocker**[4] (*Anne*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 5 April 1696,[1] the son of Joseph and Anne (Howland) Crocker. Capt. Benjamin Crocker died in Cotuit, Mass., 20 June 1757, in his 62nd year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[2]

Benjamin Crocker married in either Barnstable or Yarmouth, Mass., 17 September 1719 **Priscilla Hall**,[3] who was born in Yarmouth, 8 March 1693,[4] the daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Miller) Hall. Priscilla died after 19 July 1757,[5] the date her husband's will was probated.

Benjamin's father, Joseph Crocker, in his will probated 11 February 1741/2, bequeathed land in the West Precinct of Barnstable to Benjamin and named him as sole executor of his estate.[6]

On 12 July 1756, Benjamin Crocker, called "Gent.", made his will which was probated 19 July 1757. He gave half of his estate, both real and personal, to his beloved wife, Priscilla. The other half was to be divided equally between his two surviving daughters, Desire Sampson and Martha Crocker. Martha was also given £64. After his widow's death, her half of the property was to be equally divided between Desire and Martha.[7]

Children (**Crocker**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[8]

i. **Deborah**[5], born 22 June 1721, died 28 March 1744, aged 23 years, unmarried; buried in West Barnstable Cemetery as "Mrs" Deborah Crocker, the word "Mrs" being used as a term of respect.[9]

+178 ii. **Desire**, born 9 August 1727.

iii. **Martha**, born 6 June 1732; unmarried when she was mentioned in her father's will; may have sold her half of her father's land in Barnstable to her brother-in-law, Cornelius Sampson, since her sister, Desire Sampson, still owned the other half in her own name when her husband, Cornelius Sampson, died, leaving half of what had been Benjamin Crocker's land to their son, Josiah Sampson; no further record found for Martha Crocker.[10]

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 3:150; Barnstable VR 1:355 (original 401). 2. *MQ* (May 1979) 45:95; West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., 17. 3. *MD* 14:89; *Yarmouth VR* 1:141. 4. Ibid. 1: 3. 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:288-89 (Benjamin Crocker). 6. Ibid. 6:21, 154-55; 8:219-20 (Joseph Crocker). 7. Ibid. 9:288-89 (Benjamin Crocker). 8. *MD* 32:150; Barnstable VR 2:373 (original 309). 9. West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., 17. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 36:99-100 (Cornelius Crocker) [FHL #550719].

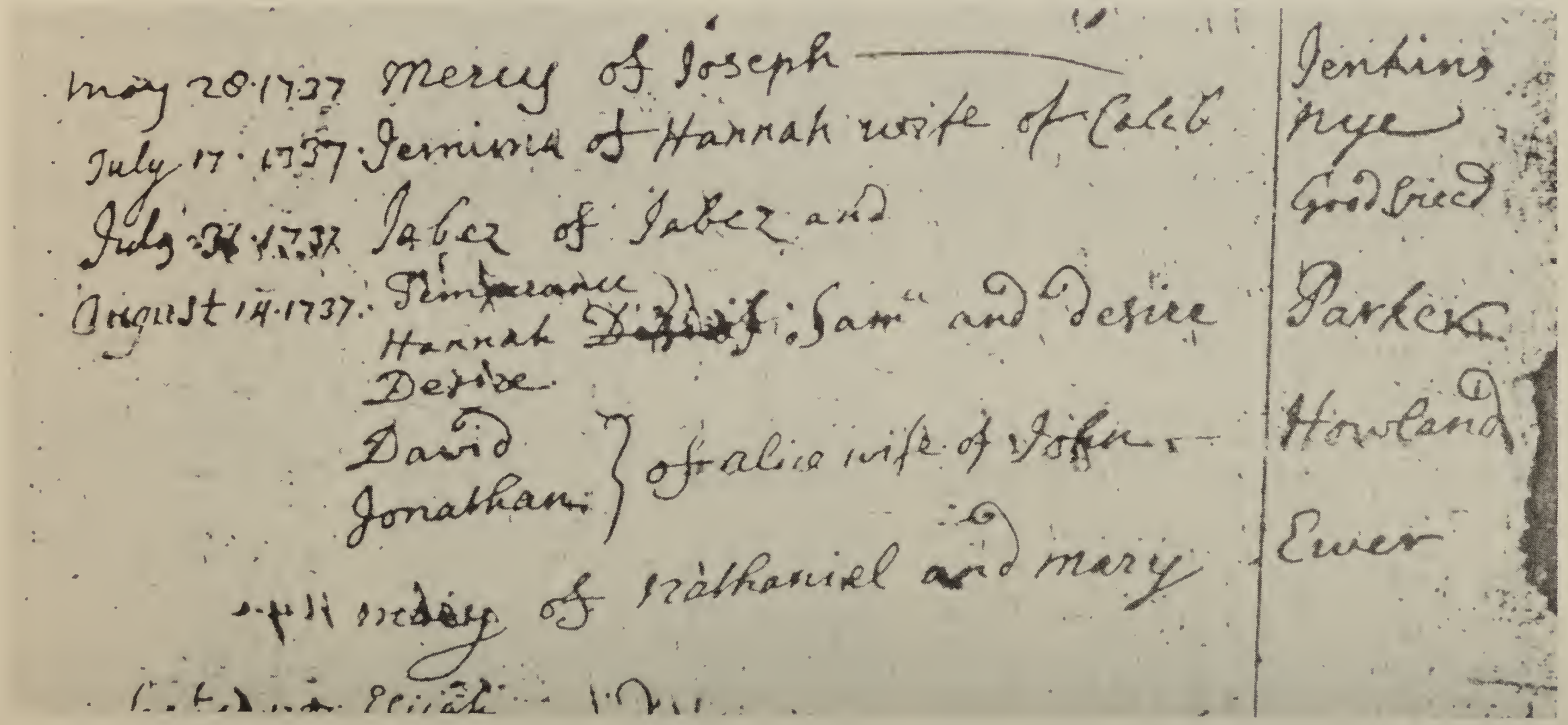


Fig. 24. Barnstable West Parish Church Records, showing the baptisms of Mary Jenkins[5-5], daughter of Joseph and Mary (Howland) Jenkins, and of David[5-5] and Jonathan[5-5] Howland, twin sons of John and Ales (Hamblin) Howland. [Barnstable West Parish Church Recs., 27a (FHL #22364)]. See pp. 78 and 110.

10. The Children of Shubael[3] Howland

45. **Jabez[4] Howland** (*Shubael[3], John[2-1]*) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 16 September 1701,[1] the son of Shubael and Mercy (Blossom) Howland. Jabez died in Barnstable 25 December 1765, in his 64th year.[2]

Jabez Howland married in Barnstable 22 December 1727 (intentions 17 November 1727) **Elizabeth Percival**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 22 February 1704,[4] the daughter of John and Mary (Bourne) Percival. Elizabeth died in Barnstable 18 October 1775, in her 72nd year.[5] She and her husband were both buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[6]

Jabez Howland's father, Shubael Howland, in his will dated 14 June 1737, proved 31 August 1737, gave Jabez all of the land they had bought together.[7] Jabez's mother, Mercy Howland, in her will proved 6 March 1759, named him as a joint executor with his sister, Mercy Jenkins.[8]

Jabez Howland, yeoman, in his will dated 18 December 1764, probated 12 March 1765, left his property to his wife, Elizabeth, "as long as she remains my widow." He gave his son James Howland the land north of the highway. Sons Nathaniel and Zaccheus Howland received land south of the highway. Son Ansel was given the house and land west of James's property. None of them were to come into possession unless their mother died or remarried. He gave his daughter, Elizabeth Wood £6, daughter Mercy £20, and daughter Mary £20 "lawful money," and his grandson, Jabez Howland was bequeathed a heifer. Son Zaccheus received his father's pistols and sword. Mercy and Mary were to have two rooms in his house as long as they remained single. His black boy, Peter, was to belong to his wife and son, Ansel, until Peter became twenty-one years of age. Widow Elizabeth Howland and son Ansel Howland were named as executors. Witnesses were Timothy Chipman, Thankful Bassett and Nathan Bassett. On 1 May 1765 Timothy Chipman was appointed guardian for Zaccheus Howland, "minor son of Jabez Howland.[9]

Children (**Howland**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[10]

+179 i. **James**[5], born 30 June 1729.

ii. **Jabez**, born 27 January 1730/1; killed 6 July 1758 during the French and Indian Wars in which he served as a Lieutenant.[11]

+180 iii. **Elizabeth**, born 26 October 1732.

iv. **Mercy**, born 15 August 1734, "a woman of feeble health; died unmarried," after 18 December 1764, the date she was named in her father's will.[12]

+181 v. **Nathaniel**, born 9 October 1736.

+182 vi. **Ansel**, born 3 December 1738.

+183 vii. **Mary**, born 31 January 1741.

+184 viii. **Zaccheus**, born 30 June 1747.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 5:75; Barnstable VR 1:375 (original 417). 2. West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., 32-33. 3. *MD* 33:28; 34:118; Barnstable VR 2:389, 433 (original 322, 364). 4. *MD* 12:154; Barnstable VR 1:325 (original 381); *NEHGR* 118:202. 5. West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., 32-33. 6. Ibid., 32-33. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 7:155-57 (Shubael Howland). 8. Ibid. 9:417 (Mercy Howland). 9. *MD* 11:82-84: Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:83, 137; 14:85; 17:272; 20:45, 46 (Jabez Howland). 10. Ibid.; *MD* 10:87; 33:120; Barnstable VR 2:397 (original 329); Zaccheus was not listed there but was named in his father's will. 11. *Rolls of Connecticut Men in the French and Indian War, 1755-1762* (Connecticut Historical Society Collections, 1905) 2:60. 12. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:52.

46. **Mercy**[4] **Howland** (*Shubael*[3], *John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 21 May 1710,[1] the daughter of Shubael and Mercy (Blossom) Howland. Mercy died in Barnstable before 4 December 1760, the date her eldest son was named as guardian of his younger brothers and sisters.[2]

Mercy Howland married in Barnstable 15 July 1736 (intentions 2 May 1736) **Joseph Jenkins**[4],[3] who was born in Barnstable 29 February 1703/4,[4] the son of Joseph Jenkins and his wife, Lydia[3] Howland (*Joseph*[2], *John*[1]), and also a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Joseph Jenkins died in Barnstable 15 January 1749, in his 47th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery, called "Ensign Joseph Jenkins."[5]

Mercy's father, Shubael Howland, in his will dated 14 June 1737, probated 31 August 1737, called her "Mercy Jenkins," and gave her £5 in addition to what she had been given previously.[6]

Joseph Jenkins, yeoman, died in Barnstable, intestate. The administration of his estate was granted to his widow, Mercy, 6 February 1749. The inventory was presented 7 February 1750. Mercy died before 4 December 1760, at which time guardians were appointed for the minor children, named as Bathsua, Mary and Zaccheus, "with power to receive whatever accrues to [them] in right of [their] said father or as legatee to [their] mother, deceased." In the division of the estate, 5 October 1762, Joseph Jenkins, "eldest son," received two shares, Zaccheus, Mercy, Bathsua and Mary Jenkins were each given one share. Abigail Jenkins was not mentioned and probably died young.[7]

Children (**Jenkins**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[8]

+185 i. **Mercy**[5-5], born 25 May 1737.

+186 ii. **Joseph**, born 3 May 1739, called "eldest son."

+187 iii. **Bathsheba**, born 22 October 1741.

iv. **Mary**, born 13 March 1742, died 14 December 1810, in her 64th year, unmarried; buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[9]

v. **Abigail**, born 6 September 1745, probably died before 4 December 1760; not mentioned in guardianship records nor in the division of her father's estate.

+188 vi. **Zaccheus**, born 8 February 1748.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 5:75; Barnstable VR 1:375 (original 417). 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 11:134[2] (Mercy Jenkins). 3. *MD* 33:169; Barnstable VR 2:418, 422 (original 351, 355). 4. *MD* 6:236; Barnstable VR 1:388 (original 424). 5. West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., 34-35; *MD* 32:152. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 7:155-57 (Shubael Howland). 7. Barnstable VR 2:377 (original 312); Barnstable Co. Prob. 7:163; 8:511; 11:134[2], 135[2], 136[2]; 12:320 (Joseph Jenkins). 8. *MD* 32:152. 9. West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., 34-35.

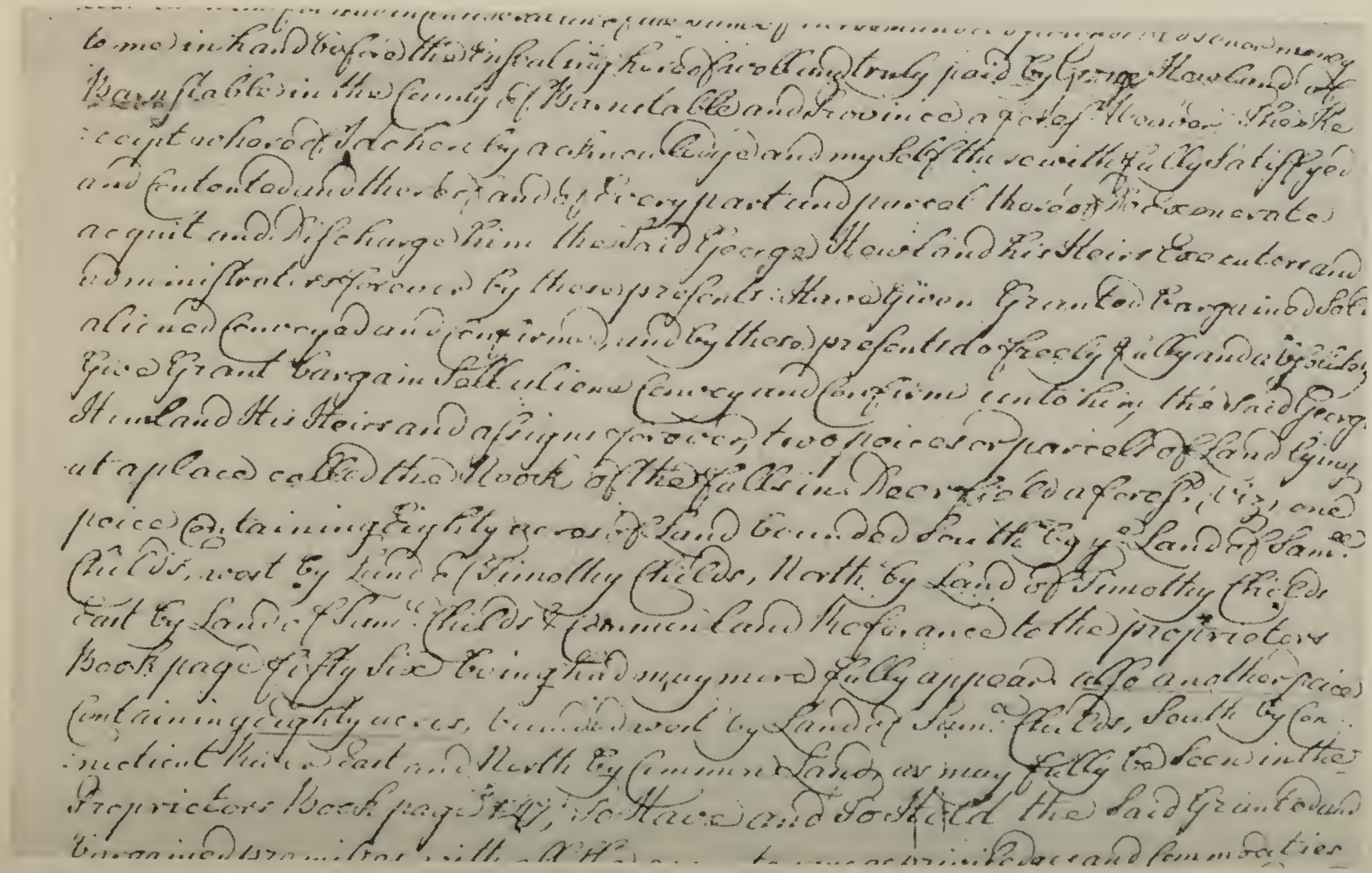


Fig. 25. Hampshire County deed to George[4] Howland of Barnstable, Mass., for land in "Nook of the Falls," which was then in Deerfield, Mass. [Hampshire Co. Deeds 6:366 (FHL #845693)]. See p. 113.

11. The Children of John[3] Howland

47. **George[4] Howland** (*John[3-2-1]*) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 30 December 1705,[1] the son of John and Joanna (Shove) Howland. George died in Gill (Greenfield), Mass., 13 February 1796.[2]

George Howland married in Barnstable 28 October 1731 (intentions 19 September 1731) **Abigail Crocker**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 5 October 1705,[4] the daughter of Deacon John Crocker and his first wife, Hannah. Abigail died in Greenfield, Mass., 18 February 1795, in her 90th year, called "wife of George Gill [Howland]."[5]

George's father, John Howland of Barnstable, in his will dated 8 February 1737/8, probated 29 March 1738, gave his son, George, five shillings which, "with what he had received from the estate of his mother," [Joanna Shove], was his full share.[6] Abigail's grandmother, Hannah (Taylor) Crocker, widow of Deacon Job Crocker, in her will dated 10 July 1739, probated 8 July 1743, called her "Abigail, wife of George Howland."[7] Abigail's father, Deacon John Crocker of Barnstable, in his will dated 16 February 1769, probated 9 March 1773, mentioned Abigail as his daughter, "Abigail Howland," and gave her his "best bed and furniture with the curtain and one spare pair of sheets and my high case of Draws and Round table." He also gave her "three pounds Lawful money due me on Note from her husband [and] I also give her the sum of Twenty pounds Lawful money to be paid her out of the money due me from my son Jonathan Crocker . . . and one quarter part of my personal estate not herein disposed of."[8]

George Howland registered his earmark in Barnstable in 1732. He served on the petit jury in 1738 and in 1742. He was a tithingman in 1739.[9] On 23 April 1743 George Howland of Barnstable bought from John Sheldon of Deerfield, Hampshire Co., Mass., two parcels of land containing 80 acres in Gill, which was then part of Greenfield, Hampshire County, Mass., and is now in Franklin County. This land was described as "lying at a place called nook of the falls in Deerfield," and bordered on the Great Falls of the Connecticut River. Witnesses were Elijah Williams and Lydia Williams. This deed was acknowledged 24 April 1743 and was recorded 29 April 1765 "from the original."[10] The year after he bought his land, George and Abigail Howland took their family to Gill. George was always referred to as "George Gill Howland."[11] He was baptized as an adult in Greenfield, 2 May 1773, in his 66th year.[12] [Greenfield became Gill in 1793.]

Lane. — Delight, the daughter of [illegible]

Garnett. Joshua, the son of Stephen Garnet, and Hannah, his wife, born Feb. 5, 1734—5.

Jacob. — Mary, the daughter of Joseph Jacob, and Ruth, his wife, born Feb. 6, 1734—5.

Beal. — Jacob, the son of John Beal, and Deliverence, his wife, born February 1, 1734—5.

Johnson. Jacob, the son of Joshua Johnson, and Lydia, his wife born January 31, 1734—5.

Lane. — Ruth, the daughter of Jonathan Lane, and Abagail, his wife, born April 10, 1734

Allen. — Shofe, the son of John Allen, and Hannah, his wife, born October 28, 1733.

Allen. — John the son of John Allen, and Hannah his wife, born February 6, 1734—5.

Hearsey. — Abagail, the daughter of Jeremiah Hearsey, and Elizabeth, his wife, born August 21, 1734

Jorden. — Baruch Jorden the son of Baruch Jordan, and Elizabeth, his wife, born March 9, 1734—5.

Tower. — Nehemiah Tower, son of Cornelius Tower, and Hannah, his wife, born October 15, 1732.

Loring. — Elizabeth, the daughter of Benjamin Loring, and Jael, his wife, born January 19, 1733—4.

Tower. Elkanah, the son of Cornelius Tower, and Hannah, his wife, born September 3, 1734.

Gallett. — Hannah, the daughter of Nathaniel Gallet, and Hannah, his wife, born Feb. 15, 1734-5

Lincoln. Hiriam, the daughter of Joshua Lincoln, and Rachell, his wife, born March 24, 1734—5.

Fig. 26. Hingham, Mass., Town Records showing the births of Shove[5] and John[5] Allen, sons of John and Hannah (Howland) Allen of Hingham. [Hingham Town Records 1:223 (FHL #426570)]. See p. 116.

No probate records were found for George Howland. However, in deeds dated "County of Hampshire," 20 March 1794, George Howland of Gill, yeoman, sold to Seth Howland of Gill, yeoman, [his son, but not so stated] for £106, 43½ acres of land in Gill, "and is the east end of an Eighty acre Draft of land set out to John Sheldon in the second division." Witnesses were William Smalley and David Smead. This was acknowledged 20 March 1794 and recorded 1 July 1794.[13] On the same date, 20 March 1794, George Howland of Gill, yeoman, on a slightly different printed form, sold to "his son," John Howland of Gill, gentleman, for £100, 32 acres of land in Gill, "and is the west end of an Eighty acre Lot." Witnesses were Dav[d] Smead and Wm. Smally (*sic*). This deed was acknowledged the same day but was not recorded until 16 February 1799,[14] after George's death.

Children (**Howland**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[15]

i. **Hannah**[5], born 4 August 1732, died 5 September 1732.
+189 ii. **Seth**, born 17 March 1734/5.
+190 iii. **John**, born 2 June 1738.
iv. **Shove**, born 15 June 1741; no further record.
+191 v. **George**, born 25 April 1743.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 5:75; Barnstable VR 1:376 (original 417). 2. *Greenfield VR*, 65; Ralph M. Stoughton, *Hist. of Gill, Mass.*, 284-85. 3. *MD* 34:20; Barnstable VR 2:425, 430 (original 357, 460). 4. *MD* 3:151; Barnstable VR 1:356 (original 402). 5. *Greenfield VR*, 265; Stoughton, *Hist. of Gill, Mass.*, 284-85. 6. *MD* 10:87-88: Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:326-28 (John Howland). 7. Ibid. 6:436-38 (Hannah Crocker) [FHL #904600]; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:215. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 17:71-73 (John Crocker) [FHL #904607]. 9. Barnstable Town Recs. 2:112, 115, 127, 131, 362. 10. Hampshire Co. Deeds 6:366-67 [FHL #845693]. 11. Stoughton, *Hist. of the Town of Gill, Mass., 1793-1843*, 284-85. 12. *Greenfield VR*, 65. 13. Franklin Co. Deeds 7:386 [FHL #893557]. 14. Ibid 12:361 [FHL #893804]. 15. *MD* 32:56; Barnstable VR 2:357, 425, 430.

48. **Hannah**[4] **Howland** (*John*[3-2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 2 February 1708,[1] the daughter of John and Joanna (Shove) Howland. Hannah died probably in Hingham, Mass., after 6 February 1734/5, the date the birth of her second child was recorded.[2]

Hannah Howland married in Barnstable 28 December 1732 (intentions 12 November 1732) **John Allen** "of Hingham,"[3] whose identity has not yet been ascertained. John Allen's date of death has not been found.

Hannah's father, John Howland of Barnstable, in his will dated 8 February 1737/8, proved 26 April 1738, gave Hannah's brother, George Howland, only £5 because he had already received his portion by deed. He also gave Hannah only £5, apparently because she was married and had already received her share. Hannah's married name was not mentioned in her father's will but her two younger sisters, Mary and Joanna, were

specifically called "unmarried" and were to have room in their father's house, and firewood, as long as they remained single. Therefore, Hannah must have married John Allen "of Hingham," as recorded in Barnstable town records, before her father died.[4]

No probate records have been found for either John or Hannah Allen.

Children (**Allen**), born in Hingham, Mass.:[5]

i. **Shove**[5], born 28 October 1733; possibly the Shove Allen who married in King's Chapel, Boston, 1 August 1754 (intentions 10 April 1754) **Mary Proctor**;[6] no further record.

ii. **John**, born 6 February 1734/5; no further record.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 5:75; Barnstable VR 1:376 (original 417). 2. Hingham Town Recs. 1:223 [FHL #426570]. 3. *MD* 34:20; Barnstable VR 2:423, 425 (original 355, 357). 4. *MD* 10:87-88: Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:326-28 (John Howland). 5. *Hist. of Hingham* 2:8; Hingham Town Recs. 1:223 [FHL #426570]. 6. *Boston Marriages, 1700-1800* (Intentions, 1752-61) 2:46; *Boston Marriages, 1751-1809*, 46.

49. **Joanna**[4] **Howland** (*John*[3-2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 8 January 1715,[1] the daughter of John and Joanna (Shove) Howland. Joanna died after 12 April 1750, the date of her marriage.[2]

"Mrs." Joanna Howland married in Barnstable 12 April 1750 (intentions 17 March 1749) "**Mr. James Lewes,**"[3] who has not been identified. The marriage was performed by the Rev. Jonathan Russell. Mr. James Lewes may have been a relative of Joanna's sister-in-law, Elizabeth (Lewis) Howland, wife of Joanna's half-brother, the Rev. John Howland. No further record has been found for either Joanna or James Lewis/Lewes.

Joanna's husband was certainly not the James Lewis of Barnstable who married first, 4 March 1732/3, Rebecca Hatch of Falmouth, Mass.,[4] and second, 30 September 1745 Dorcas Baker,[5] as stated by Otis in his *Barnstable Families*.[6] That James Lewis, born 4 August 1696, the son of Ebenezer and Anna (Lothrop) Lewis, was declared non compos mentis 13 May 1756, the day Edward Bacon of Barnstable, yeoman, was appointed as his guardian and was directed to use James's estate for his support and for his family.[7] The inventory of James Lewis of Barnstable, yeoman, was taken 20 May 1756 and totaled £241-10-6.[8] In the record of the accounts, cash was paid to his daughter, Rebecca Baker, "as his own cook," etc. Amounts were paid out for "the said non-compos and family" until November 1760, the date of "said non compos decease."[9] No mention was made of a wife named Joanna.

Joanna's father, John Howland of Barnstable, in his will dated 8 February 1737/8, probated 29 March 1738, mentioned Joanna as one of his two

unmarried daughters and gave her the right to live in his house as long as she was unmarried.[10]

After her marriage to "Mr." James Lewes, nothing more has been ascertained about Joanna Howland. She and her husband may have moved to Bristol where her sister, Mary, died in 1748, and where Joanna's uncle and aunt, Josiah and Yetmercy (Shove) Howland lived. No children have been found for James and Joanna (Howland) Lewis, and their probate records have not been located.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 5:75; Barnstable VR 1:376 (original 417). 2. Ibid. 2:308, 321 (original 245, 257). 3. Ibid. 2:308. 4. Ibid. 2:423. 5. Ibid. 2:413. 6. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:136. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 7:419 (James Lewis, Guardianship). 8. Ibid. 9:266 (James Lewis, Guardianship). 9. Ibid. 9:267 (James Lewis). 10. *MD* 10:87-86; Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:326-28 (John Howland).

50. **John**[4] **Howland** (*John*[3-2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 13 February 1720/1,[1] the son of John and Mary (Crocker) Howland. The Rev. John Howland died in Carver, Mass., 17 November 1804, "on Saturday about 8 o'clock in the evening, aged 84 years, 8 months and 23 days, by new style."[2]

John Howland married in Pembroke, Mass., 21 January 1747/8 **Elizabeth Lewis**,[3] who was born in Pembroke 5 June 1729,[4] the daughter of the Rev. Daniel and Elizabeth (Hawkes) Lewis of Hingham, Mass., a descendant of George Lewis, an early settler of Barnstable. Elizabeth died in Carver 20 June 1800, at 71 years of age.[5]

John Howland's father, John Howland "of Barnstable, yeoman," made his will 8 February 1737/8, probated 29 March 1738. In it he gave his son John "one half of the Upland and Meadow that came by his Mother [Mary Crocker] and half of my wearing Cloaths." Son Job received the other half, as well as the remainder of his homestead, housing and lands, except for the rooms reserved to his sisters, Mary and Joanna. If son John should "fail of being brought to Colledge," he was to be an equal partner with Job in the real estate and to pay half of Job's obligations to his sisters.[6]

The Rev. John Howland graduated from Harvard College in 1741 and served for more than 58 years as the pastor of the church in the South Precinct of Plympton, Mass., in the area which later became Carver. He was called, "Exact, prudent and economical in his affairs, a plain Gospel Preacher, and very agreeable in conversations.[7]

In his will dated Carver, 19 January 1801, proved in Plymouth 8 December 1804, John Howland of Carver, Clerk, [meaning minister], named his son, Calvin Howland, as his executor. He named his other children as Daniel Howland, Elizabeth Lewis Ripley, Mary Weld, William Howland, James Howland, Charles Howland, Sarah Thomas and Sophia Sampson. He

Job and Hannah (Jenkins) Howland of Barnstable, Mass.

John[1] Howland (1592 – 1672/3) — Plymouth 1623 — Elizabeth Tilley (1607–1687)

John[2] Howland (1627 – aft 1699) — Plymouth 1651 — Mary Lee (ca 1632 – aft 1691)

Joseph[2] Howland (1639 – 1703/4) — Plymouth 1664 — Elizabeth Southworth (1645 – 1717)

John[3] Howland (1674 – 1737/8) — Barnstable 1719 (2) — Mary Crocker (1681 – 1759)

Joseph Jenkins (1669 – 1734) — Barnstable 1689 — Lydia[3] Howland (1675 – aft 1739)

Benjamin Jenkins[4] (1707 – 1787) — Barnstable 1730 — Mehitable Blush (1711 – ?)

Job[4] Howland (1726 – 1794) — Barnstable 1753 (1) — Hannah Jenkins[5] (1733/4 – 1781)

Children (Howland) born in Barnstable, Mass.

i. Mary,[5-6] b. 1753/4, m. Samuel Bassett
ii. John, b. 1757, m. Grace Avery
iii. Shove, b. 1759, m. Elizabeth Hastings
iv. Hannah, b. 1762, m. (1) William Chipman
(2) Lemuel Nye
v. Job, b. 1764, m. Mary Fisher
vi. Joanna, b. 1766, m. John Chipman
vii. Benjamin, b. 1768, died young
viii. Benjamin, b. 1770, m. Hepsibah Hastings
ix. Mehitable, b. 1773, m. Heman Nye
x. Southworth, b. 1775, m. (1) Esther Allen
(2) Polly Ware
xi. Timothy, b. 1777, m. Lydia Putnam

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also mentioned his daughter Mary's husband, the Rev. Ezra Weld of Braintree.[8]

Children (**Howland**), born in Plympton, Mass.:[9]

+193 i. **Daniel**[5], born 25 March 1749.
ii. **John**, born 8 November 1750, died in Grenada, West Indies, 1 January 1775; unmarried.
iii. **Elizabeth**, born 20 September 1752, died 26 April 1753.
+194 iv. **Elizabeth Lewis**, born 18 March 1754.
+195 v. **William**, born 22 March 1756.
+196 vi. **Mary/Polly**, born 5 June 1758.
+197 vii. **James**, born 18 July 1760.
+198 viii. **Calvin**, born 8 December 1762.
+199 ix. **Charles**, born 13 February 1765.
+200 x. **Sarah**, born 10 March 1767.
+201 xi. **Sophia**, born 9 March 1770.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 33:121; 5:75; Barnstable VR 1:376 (original 417). 2. *Plympton VR*, 487; Charles H. Bricknell, *Records of the Town of Plympton, Mass.* (1972) 2:3:562. 3. *Pembroke VR*, 137. 4. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:133. 5. *Plympton VR*, 487; Bricknell, *Plympton Town Recs.* 2:3:562. 6. *MD* 10:87-88: Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:326-28 (John Howland). 7. Sibley-Shipton, *Harvard Graduates*, Class of 1741, Vol. 11:30-32; Bricknell, *Plympton Town Records* 2:3:562. 8. Plymouth Co. Prob. #10935, 40:134-35 (John Howland). 9. *Plympton VR*, 121, 122, 335, 487.

51. **Job**[4] **Howland** (*John*[3-2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 18 June 1726,[1] the son of John and Mary (Crocker) Howland. Job died in Barnstable 1 May 1794, in the home of his daughter, Joanna Chipman, at the age of 68 years, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery, called "of the 4th generation of John Howland who came in the *Mayflower*."[2]

Job Howland married first, in Barnstable 6 December 1753 (intentions 18 August 1753) **Hannah Jenkins**[5],[3] who was born in Barnstable 25 January 1733/4,[4] the daughter of Benjamin Jenkins[4] (*Lydia*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John*[1]) and his wife, Mehitable Blish. She was also a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Hannah died in Barnstable 21 September 1781, in her 48th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[5]

Job Howland married second, in Barnstable 17 February 1785 (intentions 25 December 1784) **Huldah (Smith) Hathaway**,[6] who was born in Barnstable 9 August 1736,[7] the daughter of Matthias and Hannah (Fuller) Smith and a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Edward Fuller. She was the widow of Thomas Hathaway whom she had married 18 December 1757 (intentions 19 November 1757),[8] by whom she had six children named Lot Hathaway, born 22 January 1759, Thomas Hathaway, born 14 March 1763,

John Hathaway, born 3 July 1766, Hannah Hathaway, born 28 October 1768, Frederick Hathaway, born 14 June 1771, and Benjamin Hathaway, born 11 August 1774, none of them descended from *Mayflower* passenger John Howland but descendants, through their mother, of *Mayflower* passenger Edward Fuller.[9] Huldah died in Barnstable 23 February 1789, in her 53rd year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery, called, "2d wife of Mr. Job Howland."[10]

Job Howland served in the Revolutionary War as a matross in 1778 and 1779.[11] No probate records were found in Barnstable County for Job Howland. All of his children were by his first wife, Hannah Jenkins, and he may have distributed his property to his children before he died. Any such deeds would have been destroyed in the Barnstable County courthouse fire of 1827, unless they were among the lucky few that were recorded in the Barnstable Town Hall, or re-recorded at the courthouse.

Children (**Howland**), born in Barnstable, all by his first wife, Hannah Jenkins:[12]

+202 i. **Mary**[5-6], born 21 July 1755.
+203 ii. **John**, born 31 March 1757.
+204 iii. **Shove**, born 28 December 1759.
+205 iv. **Hannah**, born 20 May 1762.
+206 v. **Job**, born 24 July 1764.
+207 vi. **Joanna**, born 28 May 1766.
vii. **Benjamin**, born 7 August 1768, died 14 January 1770, at 17 months of age.[13]
+208 viii. **Benjamin**, born 18 June 1770.
+209 ix. **Mehitable**, born 23 June 1773.
+210 x. **Southworth/Southward**, born 29 March 1775.
+211 xi. **Timothy**, born 27 September 1777.

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1. *MD* 5:75; 33:121; Barnstable VR 1:376 (original 417): no date of month stated; Barnstable VR 2:398: dated 18 June 1726. 2. J. O. Howland, "History of the Howland Family," MS, NEHGS, (written prior to 1875), 3, 4; West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., (MS), 14; tombstone viewed by Roberta G. Bratti and Elizabeth P. White 16 June 1991. 3. *MD* 31:6, 10; Barnstable VR 2:309 (original 246). 4. *MD* 32:152; Barnstable VR 2:377 (original 312). 5. West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., 14. 6. Barnstable VR 3:286, 533 (original 166, 330). 7. *MD* 33:123; Barnstable VR 2:402 (original 334). 8. *MD* 25:129, 132; 33:123; Barnstable VR 3:365 (original 208). 9. *MD* 33:123; 34:20, 115; Barnstable VR 3:365 (original 208). 10. West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., MS, 14. 11. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:349; *Mass. Soldiers and Sailors* 8:405. 12. Barnstable VR 2:292, 303. 13. West Barnstable Cemetery Recs. (MS), 14.

Fifth Generation

12. The Grandchildren of Mary[3] Howland

52. **John Allyn**[5] (*Isaac*[4], *Mary*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Pomfret, Conn., 12 December 1734,[1] the son of Isaac and Lydia (Leonard) Allyn. He died in Pomfret, 1 August 1776, aged 42 years, and was buried in South Cemetery, Brooklyn, Conn.[2]

John Allyn married in Pomfret 8 May 1758 **Dinah Thayer**,[3] who was born in Mendon, Mass., 19 December 1740,[4] the daughter of David and Hannah Thayer. Dinah married second, in Brooklyn, 17 December 1778, Lemuel Storrs.[5] Dinah was buried next to her first husband in South Cemetery, Brooklyn, 30 October 1819, aged 76 years (*sic*), called "consort of John Allen and relict of Lemuel Storrs."[6]

In the division of the intestate estate of his father, Isaac Allyn, dated 16 October 1761, John Allyn, was called eldest son, and was given a double share or two-tenths part of the two-thirds share of their father's estate allotted to the children. This included 94 acres of land and buildings in Pomfret. The division was made by Boaz Stearns, Zachariah Spaulding and Seth Paine, Jr.[7]

On 23 February 1764, John's younger brother, Isaac Allyn, for the sum of £26, sold John his [future] rights in three tracts of land lying partly in Pomfret, partly in Canterbury and partly in Killingly, all of which had been laid out to their mother, now Lydia Dean, as part of her dower share in the real estate of their father, Isaac Allyn, deceased. The witnesses were Ichabod Turner and James Cleveland. This deed was acknowledged and recorded in Killingly the same day. It was also recorded in Canterbury, 12 February 1771, by John Fitch, Town Clerk.[8]

On 16 June 1770, John's younger brother, Jonathan Allin (*sic*) of Pomfret, for the sum of £130, sold John 75 acres of land in Pomfret which Jonathan had inherited from their father, Isaac Allin (*sic*), deceased, which was bounded by the Quinebaug River on the east, by land of Peter Adams on the north, by John's own land on the west, and on the south by land which their brother, Jabez Allin, had bought from their sister, Thankful Allin. The witnesses were Joseph Cleveland and Jonathan Miles.[9]

On 4 May 1779, after John's death, John's brother, Jabez Allen of Pomfret, gave his bond as the guardian of Sarah Allen (*sic*) of Pomfret, minor daughter of John Allyn, deceased.[10] On 10 April 1787, Jabez Allen presented his accounts as guardian of John Allen, minor son of his brother, John Allen, from 1781 to 1786.[11]

Almost twenty years later, 11 June 1798, while John's mother, now Lydia Deane, was still living but unable to look after her property, her heirs petitioned the court for a division of her dower rights in their father's estate. On 3 July 1798, the heirs of the eldest son, John Allyn[5], represented by his son, John Allyn[6], received two tracts of land in Brooklyn, one containing 18 3/4 acres and the other 15 acres. John Allyn[6] also signed for the share of his uncle, Isaac Allyn[5], who had sold his rights to his brother, John Allyn[5], 23 February 1764.[12]

No probate records have been found for John Allyn[5] in Connecticut. Birth records were found for two sons named John and for one daughter, Mary. A guardianship record was found for a second daughter, Sarah. Daughter Mary Allen married Samuel Cleveland in Brooklyn 11 January 1781.[13] On 25 March 1807, Mary and her husband, Samuel Cleveland sold to her brother, John Allyn[6], her one-quarter part of a certain tract of land lying in Brooklyn, being a lot of land set out to their mother, now widow Dinah Storrs, for her dower right in the estate of their father, John Allyn, late of Brooklyn.[14] If son John received a double share, being the eldest child and only surviving son, then Mary's one-quarter part would indicate that there were only three surviving children, John, Mary and Sarah.

Children (**Allyn**), first three born and recorded in Pomfret, Conn., possibly incomplete:[15]

i. **John**[6], born 8 March 1762, died 28 December 1764.
ii. **Mary**, born 1 December 1763.
iii. **John**, born 28 August 1767.
iv. **Sarah**, a minor in 1779 when her uncle, Jabez Allyn, was appointed as her guardian.[16]

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1. Pomfret VR 1:5, 15. 2. Hale Coll., Brooklyn Cemetery Recs. 1:56 [FHL #3078]. 3. Pomfret VR 1:114. 4. Elisha Thayer, *Family Memorial, Fourteen Families of the Early Settlers of New England: Ephraim and Sarah Thayer* (Hingham 1835) 2:2:150; IGI File (Mass.). 5. Bailey, *Connecticut Marriages* 1:40. 6. Hale Coll.: Brooklyn Cemetery Recs. 1:56. 7. Pomfret Prob. Dist. #102 (1761) 2:402-7 (Isaac Allyn). 8. Killingly Deeds 7:137-37a [FHL #4660]; Canterbury Deeds 7:545 [FHL #3973]. 9. Pomfret Deeds 5:180 [FHL #5425]. 10. Pomfret Prob. Dist. Packet #133 (Guardianship) [FHL #1027074]. 11. Ibid. 6:222 (Jabez Allen) [FHL #5416]. 12. Ibid., Packet #102 (Isaac Allyn) [FHL #1027073]. 13. Bailey, *Connecticut Marriages* 1:14. 14. Brooklyn Deeds 3:300. 15. Pomfret VR 2:16 [FHL #2888]. 16. Pomfret Prob. Dist., Packet #133 (Guardianship) [FHL #1027074].

53. **Mary Allyn**[5] (*Isaac*[4], *Mary*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Pomfret, Conn., 13 November 1736,[1] the daughter of Isaac and Lydia (Leonard) Allyn. Mary was living 11 June 1798, the date she was called "Mary Holland" when her mother's dower from her father's estate was distributed.[2]

Mary Allyn married about 1756 **Joseph Holland, Jr.**,[3] who was born in Pomfret 24 April 1733,[4] the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (----) Holland. He probably died in Pomfret, sometime before 21 December 1780, the date an inventory was taken of his estate.[5]

Mary Allyn was called "eldest daughter, Mary," 16 October 1761 when she was given her share of one-tenth part of her father's estate which included 56 acres of land lying in Pomfret, in addition to £56-4-9 in moveables.[6]

Mary's husband, Joseph Holland, was named as the guardian for Mary's younger sister, Thankful Allyn, 20 October 1762. On 15 July 1771, Thankful signed a receipt for £115-9-3, paid to her by Joseph Holland as her share of her father's estate.[7] On 26 December 1769, recorded 3 January 1770, Joseph and Mary Holland of Pomfret sold for £200 to Mary's brother, Jabez Allyn of Canterbury, 56 acres of land in Pomfret bounded on the east by the Quinebaug River, on the north by land of Thankful Allen (*sic*), on the west by land of Joseph Holland which he bought from Mary's sister and brother-in-law, Lydia and Peregreen Gardner, and on the south by land of Mary's sister, Hannah Cogswell and her husband, Nathaniel Cogswell. All 56 acres of this land had been inherited by Mary in the distribution of the estate of her father, Isaac Allyn of Pomfret. Witnesses were Jonathan Miles and Thankful Allen.[8]

Joseph and Mary Holland lived in New London during the early years of their marriage for their first three children were born and recorded there.[9]

On 3 June 1770 Joseph Holland bought from his brother-in-law, Jabez Allyn, for £230 a tract of 81 acres of land, partly in Pomfret and partly in Canterbury, starting at a stake and heap of stones at the southeast corner of land which Joseph Holland had bought from [his brother-in-law], Peregreen Gardiner, and Lydia, his wife, [Lydia was a sister of Joseph's wife], continuing to land of John Still Winthrop, then to the Woodward lot which Jabez Allyn had lately bought, then to land which was set off to [Joseph's wife's sister] Hannah, wife of Nathaniel Cogswell, thence turning west and running two rods to land set out to Joseph's wife, Mary, being all the land Jabez Allyn had inherited from the estate of his father, Mr. Isaac Allen of Pomfret, except a piece west of the land of his brother-in-law, Nathaniel Cogswell. This deed was witnessed by Samuel Williams and Peter Davison, and was attested to the same day and recorded 15 March 1770.[10]

On 15 July 1771 Joseph Holland of Pomfret was discharged by Thankful Allyn, Mary's younger sister, as her guardian, because she had reached twenty-one years of age.[11] On 30 November 1773, recorded 6 December 1773, Joseph Holland of Pomfret sold for £93-10-0 paid by Mary's brother, Jabez Allyn of Pomfret, a tract of land which lay partly in Pomfret and partly in Canterbury, containing 19 acres and 131 perch, bounded in part by land owned by John Allyn and Jabez Allyn, and by Joseph's own land. Witnesses were Henry Shephard and Sarah Holland.[12] On 17 August 1773, re-

corded 20 January 1774, Joseph Holland sold for £100 to James Cleavland of Pomfret, 20 acres of land, partly in Pomfret and partly in Canterbury, with a dwelling house near the dwelling house where he then lived. Witnesses were Peter Davison and James Cleavland, Jr.[13]

Joseph Holland is on record as having given public service to the cause of the Patriots during the Revolutionary War.[14] The War had not yet been won when Joseph Holland, late of Pomfret, died intestate, before 21 December 1780, the date an inventory of his estate was taken by Noah Adams and Ebenezer Weeks. This included a house and 82 acres of land. On 27 March 1781, a few more items were added to the inventory.[15] Widow Mary Holland, administratrix for her husband's estate, presented a list of payments made from the estate, 8 December 1783.[16] A few months later, 4 April 1784, the constable of Pomfret filed a demand for money to be paid to him from the widow's thirds, both land and buildings, set out to Mary Holland.[17] Two days later, 6 April 1784, Mary Holland, administratrix, presented to the probate court the division and distribution of the real estate which had been made by Seth Paine, Ebenezer Weeks and Noah Adams. On 1 February 1785, the court approved the following division: To Mary Holland, widow, one-third of the estate, the west half of the house and two tracts of land, one containing 3 acres and 40 perch of woodland in the west end of the farm, and the other 18 acres; To Joseph Holland, eldest son, his two-ninths share of 7 acres and 40 perch of land and the east half of the house; To Sarah Borden, daughter, 2 acres and 80 perch of land; To Elizabeth Borden, daughter, 5 acres and 40 perch of land; To Mary Whitney, daughter, a tract of land of 26 acres and 40 perch; To Thankful Holland, daughter, 7 acres and 80 perch of land; To Eunice Holland, daughter, two tracts, one of 2 acres and the other of 9 acres, bounded on the north by land belonging to the heirs of John Allyn, Mary's brother; To Anna Augusta Holland, [daughter], 3 acres and 80 perch of land; To John Holland, son, a tract of land containing 2 acres and 120 perch; To widow Mary Holland the pew in the Brooklyn Meeting House.[18]

On 11 February 1785, Joseph Holland of Pomfret, Mary's eldest son, sold to his uncle, Joseph Allyn of Canterbury, a tract of land of 7 acres and 40 perch, partly in Pomfret and partly in Canterbury, being the same tract of land he had inherited from his father's estate. The deed was witnessed by his cousins, Albe [Albigence] Allin (*sic*) and John Allin.[19]

Mary was called "Mary Holland," when her mother's dower from her father's estate was distributed 3 July 1798, before her mother had died. Her son-in-law, Andrew Murdock signed the petition for Mary Holland, when she and her brothers and sisters asked the court to divide their mother's dower rights in their father's estate among them, since their mother had become incapable of caring for her property. Mary's share was 9 3/4 acres west of the Brooklyn meeting house and 5 acres of the old farm.[20]

Larned, in her *History of Windham County, Conn.*, states that "Captain Andrew Murdock married a daughter of Major Holland and added to her patrimony land which he purchased of Widow Isaac Allyn" (*sic*), meaning Mary's mother, Lydia (Leonard) (Allyn) Dean.[21]

Children (**Holland**), first three born and recorded in New London, Conn., remainder mentioned in father's probate records:[22]

i. **Sarah**[6], born 12 February 1759.
ii. **Joseph**, born 12 September 1760.
iii. **Elizabeth**, born 3 May 1762.
iv. **Mary**.
v. **Thankful**.
vi. **Eunice**.
vii. **Anna Augusta**.
viii. **John**.

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54. **Jabez Allyn**[5] (*Isaac*[4], *Mary*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Pomfret, Conn., 13 April 1738,[1] the son of Isaac and Lydia (Leonard) Allyn. Jabez died 9 December 1803, at 65 years of age, and was buried in Brooklyn, Conn.[2]

Jabez Allyn married in Brooklyn, Conn., 3 June 1758 **Mary Darby/Darbee**,[3] who was born in Pomfret, Conn., 26 January 1741/2,[4] the daughter of Reuben and Sibbell (Howard) Darbee. Mary died after 26 November 1800, the date her husband mentioned her in his will.[5]

Jabez Allyn's father, Isaac Allyn, quitclaimed 60 acres of land with a house and two barns to Reuben Darbee for £2,250-10s, "where he now dwells," 4 October 1751. This land was bounded on the north by Isaac Allyn's own land, on the east by John Woodward and Henry Smith, and on the west by heirs of Capt. Joseph Cleavland. This deed was witnessed by

James Darby and Joseph Holland and recorded 15 March 1755.[6] This indicates that Jabez Allyn and Mary Darbee grew up together as neighbors.

Jabez Allyn was called "second son" in the distribution of the estate of his father, Isaac Allyn, dated 16 October 1761. Jabez received 81 acres in Pomfret, which was one-tenth part of the two-thirds remaining in the estate after his mother's dower was set off to her.[7]

On 10 June 1769 Jabez Allen of Canterbury, Conn., sold to George Soule of Dutchess County, Province of New York, approximately 53 acres for £70. This sale was witnessed by Jabez Allen's brothers-in-law, Nathaniel Cogswell and Joseph Holland, and was attested to the same day. That same day, George Soule sold 18 acres, "more or less," in Canterbury to Jabez Allen for £70, with the same witnesses. Still on the same day, George Soule of Dutchess County, sold about 53 acres of his Canterbury land for £64 to Nathaniel Cogswell of Canterbury. This was witnessed by John Hammond and Joseph Holland.[8]

On 3 June 1770 Jabez Allen sold to his brother-in-law, Joseph Holland, for £230, a tract of 81 acres of land, partly in Pomfret and partly in Canterbury, starting at a stake and heap of stones at the southeast corner of land Joseph Holland had bought from [his brother-in-law], Peregreen Gardiner, and Lydia, his wife, [Lydia was Jabez Allyn's sister], continuing to land of John Still Winthrop, then to the Woodward lot which Jabez Allyn had lately bought, then to land which was set off to [Jabez Allen's sister] Hannah, wife of Nathaniel Cogswell, thence turning west and running two rods to land set out to [Jabez Allen's sister] Mary, wife of Joseph Holland . . . "being all the land set out to me from the estate of my honoured father Mr. Isaac Allen of Pomfret, except a piece . . . joining west of the land of Nathaniel Cogswell." This was witnessed by Samuel Williams and Peter Davison and attested to the same day and recorded 15 March 1770.[9]

On 4 May 1779, Jabez Allyn gave his bond as the guardian of Sarah Allyn, minor daughter of his brother, John Allyn, deceased.[10] On 10 April 1787, Jabez presented an accounting to the probate court covering his records as guardian of John Allyn, minor son of his brother, John Allyn, for the years 1781 to 1786, less expenses, including "trouble and expense in being guardian, £3-0-0." The accounting included rents due the minor for the years, 1781 to 1786, less expenses.[11]

On 3 December 1785, Jabez Allen of Pomfret joined his relatives, Nathaniel Cogswell, Andrew Murdock and Joseph Allen of Canterbury, in giving land to Canterbury for a road. This was attested to the same day and recorded 13 December 1785.[12]

The town of Brooklyn was formed from Pomfret and Canterbury in 1786 and Brooklyn held its first town meeting, 26 June 1786. Soon the town of Hampton was formed by taking land from Brooklyn, Canterbury, Mansfield, Pomfret and Windham, making it very difficult to find birth and marriage

records in this area. A tax list for Brooklyn residents who had previously belonged to Pomfret, published in August, 1788, contained the names of Jabez, John and Joseph Allyn, their brothers-in-law, Nathaniel Cogswell and John Stevens. and their nephews, Amasa Pooler (here called Pooles), and Andrew Murdock.[13] Note that Jabez Allyn had previously been called "of Canterbury," and also "of Pomfret."

On 11 June 1798, Jabez Allyn, second son, agreed with his brothers and sisters, or their heirs, in a petition requesting the division of his mother's dower rights in the estate of their father who had died thirty-seven years earlier. On 3 July 1798 he received, as his share, 9 3/4 acres of land in Brooklyn and 21 acres in Killingly.[14]

The U.S. Census of 1790 shows Jabez Allen (*sic*) living in Brooklyne Town as head of a household with two males over 16, two males under 16 and six females.[15] The 1800 Census lists Jabez Allen in Brooklyn, Conn., next to his nephew, John Allen[6] (John[5], Isaac[4], Mary[3] Howland, John[2-1]), his son-in-law, Eddy Winslow, husband of his daughter, Azuba, and his sister Hannah's husband, Nathaniel Cogsell (*sic*).[16]

In his will dated 26 November 1800, proved 12 December 1803, Jabez Allyn of Brooklyn mentioned his beloved wife, Mary Allyn, his son, Albigence, his daughters, Anna Wilson, Azubah Winslow, Lucy Pellet, Catherine Cushman, Betsy Allyn and Tamison [Jemima?] Allyn, and his granddaughter, Martha Rice, daughter of his deceased daughter, Mary. Jabez named his trusty friend, John Parrish of Brooklyn as his sole executor. Witnesses were John Allyn, Benjamin Durkee and Bela Darbe. The inventory was taken 27 December 1803 and included 244 acres of the Home Farm, 154 acres of the Killingly Farm, and 9 3/4 acres of the Wood Lot.[17] This "Wood Lot" appears to have been the same 9 3/4 acres which Jabez received when his mother's dower was divided among her children, and was also the same "Allyn's Woodlot" mentioned in the probate records of his father, Isaac Allyn, in 1761.

On 19 February 1803 (*sic*), before her father's death, daughter Catherine, and her husband, Lathrop Cushman, signed over her interest in her father's estate to her brother, Albigence Allyn, for $400.00.[18]

Children (**Allyn**), born in Brooklyn, Conn.:[19]

i. **Daniel**[6], born 23 October 1758, died 14 April 1776.
ii. **Anna**, born 18 July 1760.
iii. **Sybel**, born (--) August 1763, died 5 April 1773.
iv. **Albigence**, born 23 May 1765.
v. **Mary**, born 10 May 1767.
vi. **Azubah**, born 15 June 1771.
vii. **Lucy**, born 14 September 1773.
viii. **Esther**, born 2 June 1776, died 31 December 1778.

ix. **Catherine**, born 22 April 1777.
x. **Betsey**, born 20 March 1781.
xi. **Tamison [Jemima?]**, born 10 March 178(-).

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55. **Isaac Allyn**[5] (*Isaac*[4], *Mary*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Pomfret, Conn., 11 February 1741/2,[1] the son of Isaac and Lydia (Leonard) Allyn. Isaac died after 3 July 1798, the date he received his share of his mother's dower.[2]

Isaac Allyn married in Killingly, Conn., 30 January 1764, **Amey Deane,**[3] who was born in Plainfield, Conn., 18 February 1745/6,[4] the daughter of the Rev. Seth Deane and his first wife, Mercy Fenner. Amey Deane was the daughter of Isaac's mother's second husband. The date and place of Amy's death is not known.

Isaac was a minor when his father died, 14 July 1761. On 6 October 1761, the court appointed Peter Adams to be his guardian.[5] He was called "third son" when his father's estate was divided 16 October 1761. He received, as his one-tenth share, two tracts of land in Killingly, one containing 30 acres and the other 47 acres.[6]

On 23 February 1764, Isaac Allyn of Killingly, for the sum of £26, sold to his older brother, John Allyn of Pomfret, all of the right, title, interest, claim or demand which Isaac might have in "three certain tracts of land lying part in Pomfret, part in Canterbury and part in Killingly, all in the County of Windham, all sd tracts of land were set out to my Hon[rd] mother Lydiah Dean out of the Real Estate of my Hon[rd] Father Isaac Allyn Late of Pomfret decst by order of ye Court of probate." This was their mother's dower share in the real estate owned by their father, Isaac Allyn, deceased. Witnesses were Ichabod Turner and James Cleveland. This deed was acknowledged and recorded the same day the deed was signed.[7] This transaction also took place in Canterbury with the same two witnesses, before

Thomas Moffit, JP, but was not recorded until 12 February 1771 by John Fitch, Town Clerk.[8]

On 11 June 1798 Isaac Allyn, represented by his nephew, John Allyn, son of his brother, John Allyn, joined his brothers and sisters in agreeing to a division of the dower interest which his mother, Lydia Deane, had in the estate of his father, Isaac Allyn, who had died thirty-seven years earlier. On 3 July 1798, Isaac Allyn, "third son," received two parcels of land in Brooklyn, one containing 10 acres and 33 rods, and the other 14 acres and 30 rods.[9]

No children have been found for Isaac and Amey Allyn, nor have probate records been located for them.

REFERENCES

1. Pomfret VR 1:5. 2. Pomfret Prob. Dist. Packet #102 (Isaac Allyn) [FHL #1027073]. 3. Bailey, *Connecticut Marriages* 5:38. 4. Plainfield VR 2:7. 5. Pomfret Prob. Dist. Packet #102 (Guardianship) [FHL #1027073]. 6. Ibid., Packet #102 (Isaac Allyn) [FHL #1027073]. 7. Killingly Deeds 7:137-137a [FHL #4660]; Canterbury Deeds 7:545 [FHL #3973]. 8. Ibid. 9. Pomfret Prob. Dist. #102 (Isaac Allyn) [FHL #1027073].

56. **Jonathan Allyn**[5] (*Isaac*[4], *Mary*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Pomfret, Conn., 19 September 1743,[1] the son of Isaac and Lydia (Leonard) Allyn. Jonathan died after 3 July 1798, the date he received his share of land from his mother's dower rights in his father's estate.[2]

On 16 October 1761, Jonathan was called "fourth son" when he was given two tracts of land, 92 acres in Pomfret and 5 acres in Killingly, as his one-tenth share when his father's estate was divided.[3]

On 6 November 1769 Jonathan Allin (*sic*) of Pomfret sold to Eleazer Mighill of Killingly, for £15, five acres of land which Jonathan had inherited from his father, Isaac Allin (*sic*) of Pomfret, deceased, located in Killingly and bounded on the east by land set out to Jonathan's mother, the widow of the deceased. Witnesses were his brother, Jabez Allin and his brother-in-law, Joseph Holland.[4]

On 16 June 1770, acknowledged 20 June and recorded 21 June 1770, Jonathan Allin (*sic*) of Pomfret sold to his brother, John Allin of Pomfret, for £130 about 75 acres of land in Pomfret which he had inherited in the division of the estate of his father, Isaac Allin, deceased, which was bounded on the east by the Quinebaug River, north by land of Peter Adams, west by land of John Allin, and south by land which Jabez Allin had bought from Thankful Allen. Witnesses were Joseph Cleveland and Jonathan Miles.[5]

On 11 June 1798, Jonathan Allyn joined his brothers and sisters in a petition to the probate court requesting that their mother's dower rights in their father's land be divided among them. Jonathan's share, distributed 3 July 1798, was 54 3/4 acres in Killingly and 8 acres in the old home farm.

Jonathan and his brother, Joseph Allyn, were represented by John Parrish, who had bought their rights in their mother's dower from them.[6]

According to the *History of Windham*, Jonathan was prominent among early Methodists.[7]

No marriage or children were recorded for Jonathan Allyn and no probate records have been found for him in Connecticut. He may have moved elsewhere.

REFERENCES

1. Pomfret VR 1:5, 15. 2. Pomfret Prob. Dist. Packet #102 (1761) 2:402-7 (Isaac Allyn) [FHL #1027073]. 3. Ibid. 4. Killingly Deeds 8:62 [FHL #4661]. 5. Pomfret Deeds 5:180 [FHL #5425]. 6. Pomfret Prob. Dist. Packet #102 (Isaac Allyn) [FHL #1027073]. 7. Larned, *Hist. of Windham* 2:355.

57. **Lydia Allyn**[5] (*Isaac*[4], *Mary*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Pomfret, Conn., 19 August 1745,[1] the daughter of Isaac and Lydia (Leonard) Allyn. Lydia is supposed to have died in Pennsylvania, in July 1778, during the Wyoming Valley massacre.[2]

Lydia Allen married in either Pomfret or New London, Conn., probably, before 1765, **Peregreen Gardner/Garner, Jr.**,[3] who was born in New London, Conn., 12 March 1739,[4] the son of Peregreen and Susannah (Robinson) Gardner. Peregreen Gardner died after 8 November 1787, when he joined other residents of Tioga Point, Bradford County, Penn., in signing a proclamation opposing the growing custom of Connecticut settlers paying Pennsylvania for their land, and before 11 June 1798, the date his wife's heirs were represented by Jacob Fassett when the dower rights of Lydia's mother, Lydia (Leonard) (Allyn) Deane, were about to be distributed to her heirs.[5]

In the distribution of the estate of her father, Isaac Allyn, dated 16 October 1761, Lydia was called "second daughter" and was given, as her one-tenth share, £56-4-9 in moveables and 58 acres of land in Pomfret.[6] Lydia's husband's father, Peregreen Gardner of New London, in his will dated 31 January 1762, probated 2 March 1762, named Peregreen executor and gave him one-third part of his homestead farm, his dwelling house and other buildings, together with stock and farm utensils, in New London.[7]

On the 26 October 1766, Peregreen Gardner and Lydia Gardner, both of New London, sold to their brother-in-law, Joseph Holland, "late of Canterbury, then of Pomfret," for £130, a 62 acre tract of land in Pomfret, bounded by land owned by Lydia's brothers and sisters, namely by Jabez Allyn; by Mary, wife of Joseph Holland, late of Canterbury, now of Pomfret; by Thankful Allyn, a minor; by John Allyn; and by land set off by distribution to the widow of Mr. Isaac Allyn, late of Pomfret, deceased; and land set out to Lydia Gardner out of the estate of her honored father, Isaac Allyn.

Witnesses were Esther Finlo(?) and Thankful Allyn. The deed was signed by both Peregreen Gardner and his wife, Lydia Gardner, and was recorded 28 October 1766.[8]

In January 1768, Peregreen and Lydia Gardner, jointly, sold land in New London to William Prime. By 5 April 1769, Peregreen had sold the last of his homestead farm and had moved to the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania. On 14 November 1769, Peregreen Gardner was at Fort Durkee when it was surrendered by the Connecticut men to the Pennamites. On 8 July 1771, he was a member of Capt. Zebulon Butler's group and was granted Lot 36 in Wilkesbarre, 10 September 1771. In 1776 he enlisted in Capt. Durkee's Regiment and wintered at Valley Forge in 1777-1778, He then served with Capt. Spalding in the Wyoming Valley in August 1778. There is a tradition in the family that Peregreen's wife, Lydia, and several children were killed in the massacre following the Battle of Wyoming Valley, 3 June 1778, and that one daughter was carried off by the Indians. Son Jonathan and apparently two other daughters, Eunice and Deborah, survived, and were taken back to Connecticut by their father. Peregreen Gardner, himself, spent the rest of his life in Bradford County, Penn., near the New York border where he signed his last petition, 8 November 1787.[9]

On 11 June 1798, the dower rights which Lydia's mother, widow Lydia Dean, had in the estate of her first husband, Isaac Allyn of Pomfret, deceased, were divided among her heirs, since Lydia Dean was incapable of handling her property. The right of Lydia Garner (*sic*) was represented by Jacob Fassett. Lydia's share was 9 3/4 acres of land west of the Brooklyn meeting house, 15 acres on the west end of the old farm, and 10 3/4 acres which was part of the old farm. On 3 July 1798, Lydia's share was set off to "Lydia Garner's heirs."[10] On 2 April 1799, Mr. Jacob Fassett of Brooklyn, "purchaser of the rights of Eunice Williams and Deborah Cady, two of the children of Lydia Gardner, daughter and heir of Mr. Isaac Allen, late of Pomfret, deceased," asked the court for a division of the real estate which had been distributed 25 July 1798. Capt. Ebenezer Scarborough and Maj. Daniel Putnam of Brooklyn, and Lemuel Ingals of Pomfret, were directed "to make division and distribution" to the heirs of Lydia Garner. On 13 April 1799 the following distribution was made: "To Jonathan Gardner, beginning at a stake in sd pine swamp which is the N.W. corner of land set to Jonathan and Joseph Allen in the distribution of the widow Lydia Dean's dower in June last. . . to land set out to Mary Holland . . . , containing 10 3/4 acres; To Eunice Williams and Deborah Cady, daughters of sd Lydia Gardner we have set three acres of the aforesaid pine swamp . . . and also one other piece of land at the west end of the Allen wood lot so-called . . . thence southerly to land set to Isaac Allen . . . containing 9 3/4 acres. Mr. Jacob Fasset having purchased the rights of Eunice Williams and Deborah Cady, daughters of the sd Lydia Gardner, we have made no separation of

their land." The above lands all lay within the town of Brooklyn. On 11 February 1800, the distribution was presented to Thomas Grosvenor, Esq., Judge, and was ordered to be filed.[11]

Children (**Gardner**), born in New London, Conn., possibly incomplete:[12]

i. **Jonathan**[6], born in 1766, married Eunice Latham.
ii. **Eunice.**
iii. **Deborah.**

REFERENCES

1. Pomfret VR 1:5, 15. 2. Clara Gardner Miller and John Milton Stanton, *Gardiner-Gardner Genealogy, Including the English Ancestry of George Gardiner, Immigrant Ancestor of Newport, R.I., and Many of his Descendants, Especially his grandson, Stephen Gardiner of Gardner Lake, Connecticut*, (1937), 52-53, 68-71; but know that G. Andrews Moriarty states that the English ancestry given here is wrong [*TAG* 21:191-200]. 3. Pomfret Deeds 5:96 [FHL #5425]. 4. New London VR 2:87; Miller and Stanton, *Gardiner-Gardner Genealogy*, 52. 5. Pomfret Prob. Dist. #102 (1761) 9:160-61 (Isaac Allyn); Miller and Stanton, *Gardiner-Gardner Genealogy*, 70. 6. Pomfret Prob. Dist. #102 (1761) 2:402-7 (Isaac Allyn). 7. New London Prob. Dist. H:70 (Peregreen Gardner) [FHL #1312224]. 8. Pomfret Deeds 5:96 [FHL #5425]. 9. Miller and Stanton, *Gardiner-Gardner Genealogy*, 68-71. 10. Pomfret Prob. Dist. Packet #102 (Isaac Allyn) [FHL #1027073]. 11. Ibid. 9:160-61 (Lydia Gardner). 12. Ibid. 9:160-61 (Lydia Gardner); Miller and Stanton, *Gardiner-Gardner Genealogy*, 71 (Jonathan is the only child mentioned here).

58. **Hannah Allyn**[5] (*Isaac*[4], *Mary*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Pomfret, Conn., 9 August 1747,[1] the daughter of Isaac and Lydia (Leonard) Allyn. Hannah died as the wife of Capt. Nathaniel Cogswell in Brooklyn, Conn., 24 July 1790, in the 43rd year of her age.[2]

Hannah Allyn married in the Brooklyn Congregational Church, (also recorded in Canterbury, Conn.), 2 January 1766 **Nathaniel Cogswell, Jr.**, "of Preston,"[3] who was born in Preston, Conn., 16 May 1742,[4] the son of Nathaniel and Huldah (Kinne) Cogswell. Capt. Nathaniel Cogswell, [Jr.], married second, in Brooklyn 12 May 1791 Freelove Williams,[5] by whom he had one more child, William Cogswell, born in Brooklyn, 11 November 1793,[6] who was not a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Capt. Cogswell died in Brooklyn 16 November 1821, in the 80th year of his age.[7]

Hannah was called "third daughter" when she received her one-tenth share in the distribution of the estate of her father, Isaac Allyn, dated 16 October 1761. Hannah was given £56-4-9 and 48 acres of land, part in Pomfret and part in Canterbury, as her share.[8]

In June 1769, Nathaniel Cogswell of Canterbury, and Hannah, his wife, sued Hannah's mother, Lydia, and step-father, the Rev. Seth Deane, for a debt of £56-4-10 plus £4-7-6 costs. Seth and Lydia (Leonard) (Allyn) Deane

were then living in Rowley Canada, Monadnock Number One, now Rindge, New Hampshire. Nathaniel and Hannah Cogswell won a judgement of £60-6-4 which they offered to accept in land instead of cash.[9] On 25 September 1779, recorded 20 March 1781, John Borden of Canterbury, sold to Nathaniel Cogswell of Canterbury, for £50, a tract of 5 3/4 acres of land in Pomfret bounded by the land of Israel Putnam, Seth Paine and Noah Adams, which John Borden had bought from William Copeland.[10] On 20 December 1780, Nathaniel Cogswell bought a tract of land containing 11 acres and 50 perch in Canterbury, from his wife's brother, Joseph Allyn of Pomfret, for £110. This was land which Joseph Allyn had bought from another brother-in-law, Joseph Holland. Witnesses were Jonas Frost and Stephen Frost.[11] On 15 February 1783, David Adams of Pomfret sold to Nathaniel Cogswell of Canterbury for £100, a 15 acre tract of land in Pomfret that David Adams had received from the estate of his father, Mechard Adams, late of Pomfret, deceased. Witnesses were Sarah Cummings and Molly Cogswell.[12]

On 3 December 1785, Nathaniel Cogswell joined Andrew Murdock, Joseph Allen of Canterbury and Jabez Allen of Pomfret in giving land to Canterbury for a road. This was attested to the same day and was recorded 13 December 1785.[13] All four of these men were named on a tax list for the Town of Brooklyn, 20 August 1788, soon after Brooklyn was formed.[14]

On 11 June 1798, the heirs of Hannah Cogswell were given Hannah's share in her mother's dower, consisting of 9½ acres west of the Brooklyn meeting house and 23½ acres in Killingly. Her widower, Nathaniel Cogswell, signed the agreement for Hannah's share of the estate.[15]

No probate records were found for either Nathaniel or Hannah Cogswell.

Children (**Cogswell**), born in Canterbury, Conn.:[16]

i. **Molly**[6], born 20 April 1767.
ii. **Huldah**, born 31 January 1769.
iii. **Hannah**, born 3 February 1770.
iv. **Abigail**, born 10 January 1773, died 15 January 1773.
v. **Sally**, born 30 January 1775.
vi. **Nathaniel**, born 21 November 1778, died 28 December 1778.
vii. **Daniel**, born 3 August 1780.

REFERENCES

1. Pomfret VR 1:5, 15. 2. Brooklyn VR 1:42 [FHL #2967]; Brooklyn was formed from Pomfret and Canterbury in 1786 [see *Gen. Handbook for New England Res.* (1985), 10]. 3. Canterbury VR 1:101; Bailey, *Early Conn. Marriages* 1:38. 4. Preston VR 2:20. 5. Brooklyn VR 1:62. 6. Ibid. 1:235 [FHL #2967]. 7. Ibid. 1:42. 8. Pomfret Prob. Dist. #102 (1761) 2:402-7 (Isaac Allyn) [FHL #1027073]. 9. Pomfret Deeds 5:162 [FHL #5425]. 10. Ibid. 6:222 [FHL #5426]. 11. Canterbury Deeds 9:224 [FHL #3974]. 12. Pomfret Deeds 7:31 [FHL #5426]. 13. Canterbury Deeds 9:420. 14. Larned, *Hist. of Windham, Conn.*, 2:249-50. 15. Pomfret Prob. Dist. Packet #102 (Isaac Allyn) [FHL #1027073]. 16. Canterbury VR 1:111, 113, 119 [FHL #2968].

59. **Thankful Allyn**[5] (*Isaac*[4], *Mary*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Pomfret, Conn., 28 March 1750,[1] the daughter of Isaac and Lydia (Leonard) Allyn. Thankful died after 2 February 1808, the date Nathan Williams was listed as the conservator of her estate.[2]

Thankful Allyn married in Brooklyn, Conn., 5 May 1774 **John Stevens/ Stephens,**[3] who was almost certainly the John Stevens who was born in Plainfield, Conn., 31 October 1748, the son of Nehemiah Stevens and his first wife, Rebecca Dow.[4] John Stevens died before 1 April 1800, when John Jeffords, administrator, presented an accounting in Pomfret "on that part of John Stephens' estate that he left in Connecticut."[5]

On 6 October 1761, when Thankful was eleven years of age, her mother, Lydia Allyn, and Peter Davis, posted bonds as guardians of Thankful Allyn, minor daughter of Isaac Allyn, deceased.[6] Thankful was called "youngest daughter," when she inherited her one-tenth share in the estate of her father, Isaac Allyn. This included £56-4-9 in moveables, and 62 acres of land in Pomfret, lying between land set out to her brother, Jonathan and her sister, Mary, from the estate of her father, 16 October 1761.[7]

On 30 September 1762, Thankful's mother, Lydia, married her second husband, the Rev. Seth Deane. As a result, her brother-in-law, Joseph Holland, was appointed as her guardian, 2 October 1762. Thankful was called a "minor of Pomfret."[8] On 15 July 1771, Thankful Allyn, having reached legal age, signed a release which discharged her brother-in-law, Joseph Holland, as her legal guardian, after he had paid her £115-9-3 and one farthing, being her inheritance from her father's estate. Witnesses were Joshua Miles and Thankful's younger brother, Joseph Allyn.[9]

On 15 June 1774, Thankful's husband, John Stephens (*sic*) of Pomfret, bought from Peter Davison of Canterbury, for £165, 40 acres of land "about where Daniel Gates' shop stood," bounded by land belonging to the heirs of Mr. Isaac Allyn, late of Pomfret, deceased, land belonging to the heirs of Daniel Cloud, late of Pomfret, and land of Josiah Fasset. Witnesses were Thankful's brother, Jabez Allyn, and her brother-in-law, Joseph Holland.[10]

John Stevens was one of the residents of Brooklyn who was taxed 20 August 1788, soon after Brooklyn was formed from Pomfret.[11]

On 11 June 1798 John Jefford represented John Stevens and his wife, Thankful, when the heirs of Thankful's mother, Lydia Dean, agreed to a division of their mother's dower rights in their father's property. Thankful's share was 9½ acres of land west of the Brooklyn meeting house and a lot in the old farm west of the highway.[12]

On 1 April 1800, Mr. John Jeffords, "administrator on that part of John Stephens's estate that he left in the State of Connecticut which is intestate, moved to settle his administration account . . . being wholly personal, amounting at inventory price to the sum of $297.43." Amounts were paid

out to Isaac Cushman and John Parish, and to himself for expenses and court charges, amounting to $39.11.2 (*sic*), leaving a balance of $164.77.[13]

By 1808, the administrator, John Jeffords, had died. On 2 February 1808, in the Pomfret probate court, Mr. Remington Weaver and Thomas Angel, executors of the last will of Mr. John Jeffords, late of Brooklyn, deceased, moved to have a further settlement made on the estate of John Stevens, late of Brooklyn, deceased, since the late John Jeffords had been the administrator of the estate of John Stevens (*sic*), and was charged with a balance of $164.77. The court was asked to approve the payment of $71.00 by John Jefford's estate to Mr. Nathan Williams, "as conservator to the wife of said Stephens (*sic*)." After this payment, there remained $93.77 to be divided among the heirs of John Stephens.[14]

Nothing further is known about Thankful, widow of John Stevens.

Children (**Stevens/Stephens**), first born in Canterbury, Conn., rest born in Brooklyn, Conn.:[15]

i. **John**[6], born 26 November 1775; may have died young.
ii. **Joseph**, born 10 February 1780.
iii. **Eunice**, born 4 January 1782.
iv. **Septamus**, born 10 May 1784.
v. **Polly**, born 4 July 1786.
vi. **James**, born 6 June 1789.
vii. **William**, born 28 January 1791.
viii. **John**, born 26 November 1795.

REFERENCES

1. Pomfret VR 1:5, 15. 2. Pomfret Prob. Dist. Packet 9:686 (John Stevens) [FHL #5417]. 3. Bailey, *Early Connecticut Marriages* 1:39. 4. Plainfield VR 2:6. 5. Pomfret Prob. Dist. 9:175 (John Stephens) [FHL #5417]. 6. Ibid., #136 (Isaac Allyn) [FHL #1027074]. 7. Ibid., Packet #102 (Isaac Allyn) [FHL #1027073]. 8. Ibid., #136 (Guardianship) [FHL #1027074]. 9. Ibid., 4:176 [FHL #5415]. 10. Pomfret Deeds 6:92a-93 [FHL #5426]. 11. Larned, *Hist. of Windham, Conn.* 2:250. 12. Pomfret Prob. Dist., #102 (Isaac Allyn) [FHL #1027073]. 13. Ibid. 9:175 (John Stephens) [FHL #5417]. 14. Ibid. 9:686 (John Stevens) [FHL #5417]. 15. Canterbury VR 1:222; Brooklyn VR 1:16, 249.

60. **Joseph Allyn**[5] (*Isaac*[4], *Mary*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Pomfret, Conn., 10 March 1754,[1] the son of Isaac and Lydia (Leonard) Allyn. Joseph died after 4 July 1803, the date he deeded land in Brooklyn, Conn.[2]

Joseph Allyn married in Brooklyn, 4 April 1776 **Mary Spalding**,[3] who was born in Canterbury, Conn., 13 February 1749/50,[4] the daughter of Thomas Spalding/Spaulding and his first wife, Abigail Brown. Mary died after 12 December 1795, the date she was mentioned in her father's will.[5]

On 16 October 1761, Joseph was called "fifth son" when his father's estate was divided among his mother, brothers and sisters. Joseph's one-tenth share included two tracts of land lying in Killingly, one containing 34 acres and the other 53 acres.[6]

Mary's father, Thomas Spalding of Canterbury, in his will dated 12 December 1795, probated 1 August 1798, called her "Mary Allen," and gave her $1.00, the same amount he gave to his other children.[7]

Joseph Allyn served for nine days in the Revolutionary War as a private in Capt. Zebulon Ingall's Company, from the Town of Pomfret, Conn., when the troops marched to the relief of Boston on the Lexington Alarm in April 1775.[8]

On 27 November 1776, Joseph Allyn of Canterbury, paid £74 to Joseph Holland of Pomfret, his sister Mary's husband, for 11 acres and 57 perch of land in Canterbury, bounded by the land of Jabez Allen (*sic*), called the "Woodard Lot." Witnesses were his sister, Thankful Stephens, and her husband, John Stephens.[9] On 20 December 1780, Joseph Allyn of Pomfret sold for £110 to Nathaniel Cogswell of Canterbury, the husband of his sister, Hannah, a tract of land in Canterbury containing 11 acres and 50 perch, "being the whole of the land that Joseph Allyn bought of Joseph Holland." Witnesses were Jonas Frost and Stephen Frost.[10]

On 11 February 1785, recorded 15 February 1785, Joseph Allin (*sic*) of Canterbury, bought for £65 from Joseph Holland of Pomfret, his sister Mary's son, 7 acres and 40 perch of land in Pomfret and Canterbury which included the east half of the dwelling house. Witnesses were his nephews, Albe [Albigence] Allin and John Allin.[11] This was the same tract of land that Joseph Holland had inherited from his father, 6 April 1784.[12]

On 30 March 1786, recorded the same day, Joseph Allyn of Canterbury, sold to his nephew, Andrew Murdock of Canterbury, for £50, the same 7 acre and 14 perch plot in Pomfret and Canterbury. which was further described as "the dwelling house that Joseph Holland, late of Pomfret, deceased, died seized of." Witnesses were Seth Paine and Joseph Baker.[13] Also on the same day, Joseph Allyn of Canterbury, sold to Andrew Murdock of Canterbury for £75 one-tenth part of all of the land set out to his mother, now Lydia Dean, in the division of the estate of his father, Isaac Allyn, late of Pomfret. These two deeds were recorded in Pomfret, 30 March 1786, in Canterbury 3 April 1786, and again in Killingly, 5 April 1786.[14]

On 3 December 1785, Joseph Allen of Canterbury, joined his relatives, Nathaniel Cogswell, Andrew Murdock and Jabez Allen of Pomfret, in giving land to Canterbury for a road. This was attested to the same day and recorded 13 December 1785.[15] The town of Brooklyn was formed in 1786, the boundaries at first being the same as the previous "society." Three years later, these same four men, Joseph Allen, Nathaniel Cogswell, Andrew

Murdock and Jabez Allen, were among 237 rate payers who were "inhabitants of Brooklyn, originally of Pomfret," whose names were on a list of polls and rateable estates in the Town of Brooklyn, dated 20 August 1788.[16] Soon the town of Hampton was formed from Windham, Pomfret, Brooklyn, Canterbury and Mansfield,[17] and Joseph Allyn and his family ended up in Hampton, according to a deed dated 13 August 1798.[18]

When Joseph Allyn was 35 years of age, he brought suit against his mother, Lydia Dean, and his former guardian, Peter Adams, who had signed their bond as his guardians during his childhood, accusing them of failure to carry out the provisions of his father's will. On 3 January 1789, Joseph received a [copy of the] guardian bond from Lem. Grosvenor, Clerk of Probate for the district of Pomfret, in order to commence action against Lydia Deane and Joseph Fassett. The action went to the Superior Court, 4 March 1789, with Moses Cleveland as Joseph's attorney.[19]

On 22 April 1793, Seth Paine and Peter Pike, acting as tax collectors for the town of Brooklyn, seized the property of Joseph Allyn's niece and her husband, James and Mary (Holland) Whitney, for non-payment of taxes. The land, said to contain "about 23 acres," was sold at auction to Joseph Allyn for £2-10-8.[20] On 26 April 1794, Joseph Allyn sold to Andrew Murdock of Brooklyn, all of the land set out to Mary Whitney from the estate of her father, Joseph Holland, for £75. This land bordered on Nathaniel Cogswell's land and Andrew Murdock's own land.[21]

On 11 June 1798, John Parrish, who had bought the rights of Joseph Allyn and his brother, Jonathan, in their mother's dower, represented Joseph and Jonathan in agreeing to a division of their mother's dower rights in the estate of their father, Isaac Allyn. Joseph's share in the distribution was 19¼ acres in Brooklyn as well as 3 acres of the old home farm. In the agreement, Joseph promised to support his mother, Lydia Deane, "in sickness and in health during her natural life." The agreement was signed by Joseph's brother, Jabez Allyn, for himself; by his nephew, John Allyn, who signed for his deceased father, John Allyn, as well as for himself and for his uncle, Isaac Allyn; by John Parrish who signed for both Jonathan Allyn and Joseph Allyn because John Parrish had bought their shares previously; by Andrew Murdock who signed for his mother-in-law, Mary Holland; by Jacob Fassett who signed "for the right of Lydia Garner"; by Nathaniel Cogswell who signed for his deceased wife, Hannah; and by John Jeffords who signed for John Stephens (*sic*) and his wife, Thankful.[22]

On 13 August 1798, Joseph Allen (*sic*) "of Hampton, in the County of Windham & State of Connecticut," sold to Andrew Murdock and Jabez Allen of Brooklin (*sic*), 87 acres of land, partly in Hampton and partly in Canterbury, which he had purchased on the same day from Solomon Cleavlend. "The condition of the foregoing deed is such that whereas the sd [Jabez] Allen & [Andrew] Murdock have agreed with the said Joseph Allen

for & in behalf of the heirs and representatives of heirs to the dower of the Wid[w] Lydia Dean, late Lydia Allen, in the estate of her husband, Isaac Allen, late of Pomfret, for the consideration of two hundred pounds lawful money paid to the sd Joseph equally by each of sd heirs & representatives of heirs according to their right in sd Dower — That he the said Joseph Allen should maintain & support the sd Lydia both in sickness and in health from and after the first day of April last past during her natural life . . . ." If Joseph carried out his promise to care for his mother, Lydia Deane, "then the foregoing deed [is] to become void & to no effect, but on failure of any of the foregoing conditions being complied with by the said Joseph, then the foregoing deed to remain in full force and virtue in the Law." This deed was signed by Joseph Allen (*sic*) in Brooklyn, 13 August 1798, and was acknowledged and then accepted by the Canterbury court to be recorded 19 March 1799. The witnesses were Joseph Baker and Peter Pike.[23]

On 4 July 1803, Joseph Allyn of Canterbury, sold land in Brooklyn to Wyllys Cady of Canterbury, which he had bought from Capt. Daniel Foster of Norwich.[24]

No probate records have been found for either Joseph or Mary Allyn which might have identified any possible children. A Joseph Allen (*sic*), possibly this man, was listed in the 1790 census of Brooklyne Town, living near Jabez Allen, as head of a family with one male over 16, one male under 16, and seven females.[25] According to a DAR lineage paper #29147, which was examined and approved 13 June 1899 and 4 October 1899, and accepted 12 October 1899, Joseph Allen and Mary Spalding were the parents of a daughter, Cynthia Allen, who married Horace Lettington. Their son, Horace Lettington, Jr., married Hannah B. Payne who were the parents of the applicant, Luta Blanche Lettington, who was born in Norwich, Chenango Co., N.Y.[26] No dates were given.

Possible child (**Allyn**), perhaps one of several born in Brooklyn or Hampton, Windham Co., Conn.:[27]

i. ?? **Cynthia**, born about 1780; married Horace Lettington; at least one of their children, Horace Lettington, Jr., was living in Norwich, Chenango Co., N.Y., when the 1850 census was taken.

REFERENCES

1. Pomfret VR 1:5, 15. 2. Brooklyn Deeds 3:416. 3. Bailey, *Early Connecticut Marriages* 1:40; *DAR Patriot Index* 1:10. 4. Canterbury VR Original Vol. 1:325; Barbour Coll.: Canterbury VR 1:218; Bailey, *Early Connecticut Marriages* 1:35; Spalding, *Spalding Memorial* (1872), 49. 5. Plainfield Prob. Dist. 10:190-91 (Thomas Spaulding). 6. Pomfret Prob. Dist. Packet #102 (Isaac Allyn) [FHL #1027073]. 7. Plainfield Prob. Dist. 10:190-91 (Thomas Spaulding). 8. Henry P. Johnston, ed., *The Record of Connecticut Men in the Military and Naval Service War During the War of the Revolution, 1775-1783*, (Hartford 1889) 1:20; *DAR Patriot Index* 1:10. 9.

Canterbury Deeds 9:224 [FHL #3974]. 10. Ibid. 9:224 [FHL #3974]. 11. Pomfret Deeds 7:157 [FHL #5426]; Canterbury Deeds 9:404-5 [FHL #3974]. 12. Pomfret Prob. Dist. 6:44-47 (Joseph Holland) [FHL #5416]. 13. Pomfret Deeds 7:180 [FHL #5426]; Canterbury Deeds 9:410 (bottom) [FHL #3974]. 14. Pomfret Deeds 7:158 [FHL #5426]; Canterbury Deeds 9:410 (top) [FHL #3974]; Killingly Deeds 12:113 [FHL #4663]. 15. Canterbury Deeds 9:420. 16. Larned, *Hist. of Windham, Conn.* 2:249-50. 17. *Genealogist's Handbook for New England Research* (1985 ed.), 11. 18. Canterbury Deeds 13:115-16 [FHL #3975]. 19. Pomfret Prob. Dist., Packet #117, 118 (Joseph Allyn) [FHL #1027074]. 20. Brooklyn Deeds 2:56-57. 21. Ibid. 2:110. 22. Pomfret Prob. Dist., Packet #102 (Isaac Allyn) [FHL #1027073]. 23. Canterbury Deeds 13:115-16 [FHL #3975]. 24. Brooklyn Deeds 3:416. 25. *U.S. Census of Connecticut, 1790*: Windham County, Brooklyne Town, 141. 26. DAR Membership Application #29147. 27. Ibid.

61. **James Holmes**[5] (*Hannah Allyn*[4], *Mary*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Pomfret, Conn., 30 March 1719,[1] the son of James and Hannah (Allyn) Holmes. James died in Pomfret 21 January 1785.[2]

James Holmes, Jr., married first, in Pomfret 18 June 1741, Lydia Barras,[3] whose parentage has not been found. Lydia died in Pomfret 11 October 1775.[4]

James Holmes married second, recorded in Pomfret 12 April 1778 widow **Lydia (----) Crossman,**[5] of Glocester, R.I., who was probably the Lydia Barnes who was born in Providence, R.I., 29 October 1724, the daughter of Peter and Margery (Borden) Barnes.[6] Lydia had married first, in Smithfield, R.I., 29 April 1747, Eleazer Crossman.[7] Eleazer Crossman of Glocester, R.I., yeoman, "now something in years," died before 22 April 1776, the date his will was probated, leaving a widow, Leia (*sic*), sons named Daniel and Peter Crossman, and daughters, Margery, Lydia, Deborah and Mary, all under 21.[8] Lydia may have died before 1 January 1785 because she was not mentioned by James Holmes in the will he wrote on that date.[9]

On 2 February 1754, James Holmes's father, James Holmes of Pomfret, gave James, for parental love and affection and £100, a tract of land in Pomfret bounded on the east by land he had given to James's sister, Mary, and on the north by land James, Jr., had bought from Ebenezer Grosvenor. Witnesses were Joseph Holland and Solomon Cole.[10]

On 17 June 1775, James Holmes, Jr., of Pomfret, sold for £24-18-0 to Asa Grosvenor, 9½ acres and 20 rods bounded by land owned by Mr. Samuel Allen, and by land of his honoured father, James Holmes, and by land of James Holmes that his father had given him, his only son. Witnesses were Abel and John Grosvenor.[11] On 18 April 1776, Asa Grosvenor of Pomfret sold for £40 to James Holmes, Jr., of Pomfret, the same 9½ acres.[12] On the same day, 18 April 1776, James Holmes, Jr., of Pomfret, sold for £40 to Asa Grosvenor 3½ acres in Pomfret bounded by a highway, his own land, and the land of John Weld. Witnesses were John Weld and George Sumner.[13]

On 15 March 1778, recorded 22 April 1778, James Holmes of Pomfret and Mrs. Lydia Crossman of Glocester, Providence County, Rhode Island, signed a prenuptial agreement in which James Holmes promised that he would not make any claim on Lydia's dower rights from her first husband's estate, nor on the household goods brought with her at their marriage, nor on the estates of Lydia's brethren which might fall to her at their deaths. Lydia promised that she would "acquit sd Holmes estate, both real and personal, in three months from sd Holmes decease & to take all with her that she brought to sd Holmes made as good as it was . . . & sd Lydia obliges herself not to convey or dispose of . . . any provision or clothing nor anything of sd Holmes, to any of her children nor send any of the above articles by any person or any account. Witnesses were Stephen Baker and Jon^{n} Harris.[14]

On 3 April 1781 James Holmes of Pomfret gave to his well-beloved son, Benjamin Holmes of Pomfret, one-half of his home farm where he then lived, and one-half of his dwelling house and barn. Witnesses were George Sumner and Adam White.[15]

By 5 April 1785, James Holmes had died, for on that date his daughter, Chloe Holmes of Pomfret gave to her brother, Benjamin Holmes, all of her rights in the real estate of their honoured father, James Holmes, late of Pomfret, deceased, and certain articles of household goods and furniture, in return for the obligation to provide certain articles to her yearly for her use, and £10 per year. Witnesses were Ward Cotton and Thomas Grosvenor.[16] On the same day, 5 April 1785, Joseph Holmes of Pomfret, gave his brother, Benjamin Holmes of Pomfret for £52-10-0, all of his rights in the real estate of their honoured father, James Holmes, late of Pomfret, deceased. Witnesses were Ward Cotton and Thomas Grosvenor.[17]

In his will dated 1 January 1785, probated 6 April 1785, James Holmes of Pomfret named his only surviving daughter, Chloe Holmes, his youngest son Benjamin Holmes, and his eldest son Joseph Holmes. He made his son Benjamin his sole executor and assigned his two sons equally to provide support for their [step-] grandmother, Lois Holmes, during her natural life. At the probate court held in Pomfret, 6 April 1785, the judge disapproved the will and appointed Benjamin Holmes, second son, administrator of his father's estate.[18] On 15 March 1797, Mr. Benjamin Holmes, administrator of the estate of Mr. James Holmes, late of Pomfret, deceased, presented the settlement of accounts and charges. Included was an item to allow the administrator £10 per year for keeping his [step-] grandmother, Lois Holmes, for ten years and nine months, after the death of Mr. James Holmes.[19]

Children (**Holmes**), born in Pomfret, Conn.:[20]

i. **Chloe**^{6}, born 10 March 1742/3, died 11 March 1787.

ii. **Persa**, born 20 March 1745, died 17 February 1748/9.
iii. **Joseph**, born 18 April 1748.
iv. **Benjamin**, born 11 November 1751.

REFERENCES

1. Pomfret VR 1:17. 2. Ibid. 1:18. 3. Ibid. 1:3; *NEHGR* (Oct. 1913) 67:374. 4. Pomfret VR 1:18. 5. Ibid. 2:45. 6. Providence, R.I., City Registrar: Births (1699-1769) 1:13 [FHL #915069]. 7. Arnold, *VR of RI* 3:16. 8. *Rhode Island Genealogical Register* (July 1981) 4:64: Glocester Wills, 352-53 (Eleazer Crossman). 9. Pomfret Prob. Dist. 6:59-60 (James Holmes) [FHL #5416]. 10. Pomfret Deeds 4:125-26 [FHL #5425]. 11. Ibid. 6:113-14 [FHL #5426]. 12. Ibid. 6:129 [FHL #5426]. 13. Ibid. 6:130 [FHL #5426]. 14. Ibid. 6:180 [FHL #5426]. 15. Ibid. 6:249 [FHL #5426]. 16. Ibid. 7:126a-127 [FHL #5426]. 17. Ibid. 7:126-127a [FHL #5426]. 18. Pomfret Prob. Dist. 6:59-60 (James Holmes) [FHL #5416]. 19. Ibid. 8:343 (James Holmes) [FHL #5417]. 20. Pomfret VR 1:17-18; Bowen, 7:92.

62. **Mary Holmes**[5] (*Hannah Allyn*[4], *Mary*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Pomfret, Conn., 7 March 1720/1, the daughter of James and Hannah (Allyn) Holmes.[1] Mary died in Pomfret, 7 December 1747.[2]

Mary Holmes married in Pomfret 2 May 1740 **John Fling**,[3] who was mistakenly called "King" in the Barbour Collection, but was named as John Fling in land records.[4] John Fling's parentage has not yet been determined. John Fling married second, in Sutton, Worcester County, Mass., 20 March 1754 Mary Keyes,[5] who died 21 November 1755.[6] John Fling married third, around 17 March 1773, Sarah (White) Bacon,[7] widow of Ebenezer Bacon of Pomfret, and a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger William White. Sarah had eight Bacon children, Hannah, Sarah, Abigail, Ebenezer, Lucy, Dorothy, Rhoda and Molly, all of whom were descendants of *Mayflower* passenger William White but not of John Howland.[8] John Fling died before 9 July 1781, the date his third wife, Sarah, was appointed as the administratrix of his intestate estate.[9] Sarah (White) (Bacon) Fling died before 2 September 1801, the date her will was probated.[10]

On 6 February 1743/4, Mary's father, James Holmes of Pomfret, yeoman, gave his daughter, Mary Fling[5], for the love and affection he had for his only daughter, a tract of 35 acres of land in Pomfret, bounded on the east by his own farm, on the south by land of Seth Pain, and on the north by land of Samuel Allen. He also gave her six acres of meadow on the south side of his own farm. The witnesses were Jehosaphat Holmes and Ann Holmes. James Holmes acknowledged this deed 8 February 1743/4.[11]

On 2 February 1754, Mary's father, James Holmes of Pomfret, yeoman, gave Mary's brother, James Holmes, Jr.[5], for parental love and £100, a tract of land in Pomfret bounded on the east by land he had given to his daughter, Mary. In addition, James[5] was to have the east end of his father's dwelling house and cellar.[12]

On 26 November 1770, Mary's eldest son, David Fling[6] of Boston, mariner, sold for £26 to his brother, Joseph Fling[6] of Pomfret, yeoman, all of his rights, as the eldest son, in the estate of his mother, Mary Fling[5], deceased, which had been given to her in a deed of gift, by her father, James Holmes of Pomfret.[13]

On 17 March 1773 Mary's widower, John Fling of Pomfret, yeoman, bought for £6-17-2 from his third wife's son-in-law and daughter, Elihu Sabin of Pomfret, blacksmith, and Hannah his wife, and another daughter, Sarah Bacon, spinster, the estates left to them by their father, Ebenezer Bacon, late of Pomfret, deceased.[14]

On 17 April 1773, Mary Fling's son, Joseph Fling[6], deeded back to his grandfather, James Holmes, Sr., his rights in a parcel of land that belonged to his grandfather, in return for the right to inherit the largest part of the land previously given by his grandfather to his mother, Mary Fling[5], deceased, to come into his possession after the death of his honoured grandfather. Also, his uncle, James Holmes, Jr.[5], promised to support and maintain "his said honoured grandfather, James Holmes, and Lois, his wife, since James Holmes, Jr.[5], was the son of James Holmes, Sr." The rights Joseph Fling[6] deeded to his grandfather, James Holmes, Sr., concerned a six acre parcel of land that had been given to his mother by her father, James Holmes, Sr., bounded by land of James Holmes, Jr.[5], Joseph Pope and Seth Grosvenor. Witnesses were Ebenezer Williams and Thomas Grosvenor.[15] This indicates that Mary (Holmes) Fling's widower, John Fling, had remarried, and Mary's father wanted to be sure that the property he had given his daughter would go to her children, not to her widower. On the same day, James Holmes of Pomfret deeded two parcels of land to [his grandchildren] Joseph Fling[6] and Hannah Fling[6] of Pomfret, in return for having received the six acre parcel mentioned above. These two parcels contained 29 acres of land in Pomfret bounded by Jonathan White, Seth Grosvenor and Joseph Pope, and also meadow land of 6 acres bounded by land of Joseph Pope, John Weld and James Holmes, Jr.[5], land James Holmes, [Sr.], had formerly given to their mother, Mary Fling[5], deceased, except the six acres deeded back to him by Joseph Fling[6]. Witnesses were Ebenezer Williams and Thomas Grosvenor.[16]

On 23 April 1774 daughter Hannah Fling[6] of Pomfret, sold for £24-10 to her brother, Joseph Fling[6] of Pomfret, all of her rights in one-quarter of a tract of undivided land in Pomfret bounded by Jonathan White, James Holmes and Peter Balau, and also six acres of meadow bounded by the land of James Holmes, John Weld and Joseph Pope, land which had been given to Hannah Fling's mother before her death by her grandfather, James Holmes, and since confirmed by her grandfather's deed to her and to her brother, Joseph Fling[6], the grantee. This was witnessed by Thomas Grosvenor and John Grosvenor and recorded 26 April 1774.[17]

On 6 March 1777, John Fling of Pomfret, yeoman, the widower of Mary Holmes[5], bought from his third wife's daughter, Abigail Bacon, spinster, land which Abigail had inherited from her father, Ebenezer Bacon, deceased, subject to the dower rights of her mother, Sarah [White] Bacon (*sic*).[18] Four years later, John Fling died. On 9 July 1781, his widow, Sarah (White) (Bacon) Fling, was appointed administratrix of the intestate estate of her husband, John Fling, deceased. Abishai Sabin signed the bond with her.[19] On 5 November 1785, four of Sarah's daughters by Ebenezer Bacon, and their husbands, Elihu Sabin and Hannah, his wife, of Pomfret; Elijah Bugbee and Sarah, his wife, of Woodstock; Josiah Underwood and Lucy, his wife, of Pomfret; and John Smith and Dorothy, his wife, of Pomfret, sold to their mother, Sarah (White) (Bacon) Fling, formerly widow of their father, Ebenezer Bacon, all of their rights and title in the estate of their father. This was recorded 18 November 1785.[20] John Fling's third wife, Sarah (White) (Bacon) Fling, died before 2 September 1801, the date her will was probated in Pomfret.[21]

All of John Fling's children were by his first wife, Mary Holmes[5] (*Hannah Allyn*[4], *Mary*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]).

Children (**Fling**), born in Pomfret, Conn.:[22]

i. **Hannah**[6], born 15 March 1740 [1740/1].
ii. **David**, born 15 June 1745 (*sic*).
iii. **Joseph**, born 21 February 1745/6 (*sic*).

REFERENCE

1. Pomfret VR 1:17. 2. Ibid. 1:30. 3. Ibid. 1:3, mistakenly called "King" in Barbour Coll., but "Fling" in Pomfret Town Records. 4. Pomfret Deeds 3:107 [FHL #5424]. 5. *Sutton VR*, 258; Bailey, *Early Mass. Marriages* 1:99, where John Fling is called "Feling (?)." 6. Pomfret VR 1:30. 7. Pomfret Deeds 6:84 [FHL #5426], in which Sarah Bacon's married daughter and son-in-law, Elihu and Hannah Sabin, and her unmarried daughter, Sarah Bacon, spinster, sold land they had inherited from their father, Ebenezer Bacon, to their mother's second husband, John Fling, subject to their mother's dower rights. 8. *Mayflower Families: Francis Eaton, Samuel Fuller, William White* 1:152-53. 9. Pomfret Prob. Dist. (1781) #1733 (John Fling) [FHL #1027089]. 10. Ibid., (1801) #1735 (Sarah Fling) [FHL #1027089]. 11. Pomfret Deeds 3:107 [FHL #5424]. 12. Ibid. 4:125-26 [FHL #5425]. 13. Ibid. 5:199 [FHL #5425]. 14. Ibid. 6:84 [FHL #5426]. 15. Ibid. 6:48 [FHL #5426]. 16. Ibid. 6:49 [FHL #5426]. 17. Ibid. 6:79 [FHL #5426]. 18. Ibid. 6:173 [FHL #5426]. 19. Pomfret Prob. Dist. (1781) #1733 (John Fling) [FHL #1027089]. 20. Pomfret Deeds 7:136-136a [FHL #5426]. 21. Pomfret Prob. Dist. (1801) #1735 (Sarah Fling) [FHL #1027089]. 22. Pomfret VR 1:29.

63. **Sarah Allyn**[5] (*Matthew*[4], *Mary*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Killingly, Conn., 24 September 1711,[1] the daughter of Matthew and Sarah Allyn. Sarah died sometime after 11 June 1760, the day her youngest child was born.[2]

Sarah Allyn married, probably in Killingly before 1738 **John Pooler,**[3] who was born in Groton, Conn., 7 August 1710,[4] the son of John and Eleoner (Dore) Pooler. John Pooler died sometime after 1762,[5] the last year he was involved in land transactions.

On 25 April 1737, Sarah's father, Matthew Allyn of Killingly, husbandman, for the parental love and affection he had for his daughter, Sarah Allyn of Killingly, deeded her fifty acres of land bounded on the north by the Five Mile River, a corner of land he had sold to Ebenezer Brooks, and extending to Matthew Allyn's homestead, then on to Daniel Lawrence's field, etc. This was witnessed by Joseph Cady and Shepard Fisk and was acknowledged at Killingly, Windham County, 26 April 1737.[6] This may have been a wedding present to Sarah before her marriage to John Pooler.

On 10 March 1738/9, John Pooler of Killingly, husbandman, and Sarah Pooler, his wife, sold for £500 to their honoured father Matthew Allyn of Killingly, husbandman, a tract of land in Killingly of 500 acres that was formerly owned by her father, Matthew Allyn, and was part of his homestead as it abutted land which Matthew had given to his daughter, Sarah Allyn, before her marriage. The deed was signed by John Pooler and Sarah Pooler, his wife. It was witnessed by Joseph Hallowell and John Hallowell.[7]

On the same day, 10 March 1738/9, John Pooler purchased for £1000 from his father-in-law, Matthew Allyn, husbandman, 130 acres of land on Five Mile River in Killingly, including Matthew's homestead. Witnesses were Joseph and John Hallowell.[8] On 12 January 1746/7, John Pooler of Killingly, yeoman, sold for £62-15-0 to his honoured father, Matthew Allyn of Killingly, a certain tract of land in Killingly that was part of the homestead Matthew had deeded to John Pooler, containing twenty acres.[9] John Pooler bought land from John Fisk in 1752, from John Farr in 1754 and from Benjamin Bacon in 1762.[10] He sold land in Killingly to Ephraim May in 1749, to his son, Allyn Pooler, for love and affection, 23 November 1761 and to Jeremiah Smith in 1762.[11]

Sarah's father, Matthew Allyn, husbandman, died intestate 10 September 1754. Sarah's husband, John Pooler, was named as administrator of his estate and gave bond, 15 October 1754, for £100, with Samuel Rennels as surety. Witnesses were Anna Sabin and Joanna Dana. The inventory, taken 28 October 1754 by Peter Adams, Joseph Hubbard and Elias Davis, amounted to £766-13-6, and was recorded 5 November 1754.[12]

No probate records have yet been found for John and Sarah Pooler but at least one of their children, Allyn/Allan Pooler, and their grandson, Allyn Pooler, Jr., registered many deeds in Killingly. On 23 April 1762 Allyn Pooler of Killingly, husbandman, for £30 sold to John Bush of Scituate, Providence County, R.I., tailor, and Urania Bush, his wife, two tracts of land in Killingly containing 23 acres, part of the land Allyn Pooler had received

from his father, John Pooler. Witnesses were Daniel Winter and Thomas Moffitt.[13]

Children (**Pooler**), all born and recorded in Killingly, Conn., except Priscilla, who was recorded in Pomfret, Conn.:[14]

i. **John**[6], born 14 November 1738.
ii. **Allyn**, born 25 August 1740, bapt. as an adult 5 October 1788, in the South Killingly church.[15]
iii. **Zebulon**, born 9 December 1742.
iv. **Sarah**, born in 1744.
v. **Reuben**, born 8 October 1746.
vi. **Amasah**, born 22 August 1748; taxed in Brooklyn, 20 August 1788, called "Amasa Pooles."[16]
vii. **Priscilla**, born 17 August 1753, recorded in Pomfret, Conn.
viii. **Matthew**, born 16 November 1754.
ix. **Isaac**, born 11 June 1760.

REFERENCES

1. Pomfret VR 1:17. 2. Killingly VR, 276. 3. Killingly Deeds 4:70 [FHL #4659]. 4. Groton VR 1:116. 5. Killingly Deeds 8:27; 9:35 [FHL #4661]. 6. Ibid. 4:70 [FHL #4659]. 7. Ibid. 4:152 [FHL #4659]. 8. Ibid. 4:153 [FHL #4659]. 9. Ibid. 5:53 [FHL #4659]. 10. Ibid. 4:152 [FHL #4659]. 11. Ibid. 9:35 [FHL #4661]. 12. Pomfret Prob. Dist. #124, 1754 (Matthew Allyn) [FHL #1027074]. 13. Killingly Deeds 8:27; 9:35 [FHL #4661]. 14. Killingly VR 1:21, 24, 29, 66, 71, 116, 276; Pomfret VR 1:66. 15. *NEHGR* (Apr. 1912) 66:136. 16. Larned, *Hist. of Windham, Conn.* 2:150.

64. **Elizabeth Allyn**[5] (*Jabez*[4], *Mary*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Killingly, Conn., about 1721,[1] the daughter of Jabez and Mehitable (Moffat) Allyn. Elizabeth Currie was called "widow of Major Samuel Currie" when she died in Providence, R.I., 5 March 1795, aged 78 years, as reported in the *United States Chronicle*. On 14 March 1795 her death was also reported in the *Providence Gazette*.[2]

Elizabeth Allyn was married in Providence by Richard Waterman, Justice of the Peace, 18 January 1742/3 to **Samuel Currie**,[3] who was born in Providence 4 October 1719,[4] the son of Robert and Abigail (Whipple) Currie. Samuel Currie died in Providence 31 December 1770 and was buried in King's Church, now St. John's, in Providence.[5]

Elizabeth's father, Jabez Allyn, died intestate before 25 October 1727, when Elizabeth was only about six years of age. By 28 February 1729/30, her mother, Mehitable, had married John Hallowell and the court appointed Mehitable and her new husband as the guardians of Elizabeth and her two sisters, Mary and Mehitable Allyn.[6]

Samuel and Elizabeth (Allyn) Currie of Providence, R.I.

John[1] Howland
1592 – 1672/3

Plymouth, Mass.
m. 1623

Elizabeth Tilley
1607 – 1687

John[2] Howland
1627 – aft. 1699

Plymouth, Mass.
m. 1651

Mary Lee
ca. 1632 – aft. 1691

John Allyn
bapt. 1646 – ca. 1716

Barnstable, Mass.
m. 1674

Mary[3] Howland
ca. 1652 – aft. 1711

Jabez Allyn[4]
1689 – 1727

Killingly, Conn.
m. 1720

Mehitable Moffat
– aft. 1748

Samuel Currie
1719 – 1770

Providence, R.I.
m. 1742/3

Elizabeth Allyn[5]
ca. 1721 – 1795

Children (Currie) born in Providence, R.I.

i. Abigail,[6] b. ca. 1743, d. unmar. 1798.

ii. Robert, b. 1745 or 1750, mar....

iii. Samuel, b. ca. 1747.

iv. Mehitable, b. ca 1750, m. Samuel Soule.

v. James, b. ca. 1758, prob. m. Nepea Price.

H. G. R. White

On 11 February 1744, after Elizabeth and her sisters had all reached legal age, their uncle, Isaac Allyn of Pomfret, Conn., "remized, released and forever quitclaimed" to his beloved nieces, Elizabeth Currie of Providence, wife of Mr. Samuel Currie, glazier, and her two sisters, Mary Allyn of Providence and Mehitable Spaldon/Spaulding, wife of Joseph Spaldon, yeoman, of Killingly, Conn., "daughters & co-heirs of my brother Jabez Allen, late of Killingley, deceased . . . all of my right, title, interest, property, possession, claim & demand of, in & to all & singular, the lands and real estate whatsoever and wherever scituate and being which my sd brother died seized of."[7] Her uncle, Isaac Allyn, apparently had taken care of his nieces's inheritance until the youngest daughter, Mehitable, had reached legal age.

On 20 August 1746, Joseph Cady of Providence, R.I., quitclaimed unto Samuel Currie, Elizabeth's husband, "and to all the heirs of Mr. Jabez Allyn, late of Killingly, deceased," one moity or half part of a tract of land in Killingly which Joseph Cady had bought from Jabez Allyn and Joseph Leavens, 30 January 1722/3.[8]

On 9 August 1746, after Elizabeth's two sisters had signed over their shares in their father's property in Killingly to Elizabeth's husband, Samuel Currie, Samuel and Elizabeth sold to James Adams "of Barrington, in the County of Bristol and Province of Massachusetts Bay, yeoman," two tracts of land in Killingly for £2500. One contained more than 526 acres and the other one more than 21 acres. This deed was signed in Providence by both Elizabeth and Samuel, and was witnessed by John Whipple and George Taylor. It was acknowledged 18 August and recorded 21 August 1746.[9]

One month later, 29 September 1746, Samuel Currie of Providence, glazier, sold for £45 to his wife's distant cousin, Benjamin Gorham[4] (*Jabez*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) of Providence, currier, house lot #45 in Providence, of fifty feet frontage, "nearly opposite the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Olney."[10] This deed was also mentioned in *John Howland of the Mayflower* 1:111-12, when discussing Benjamin Gorham. On 10 October 1759, Samuel Currie, with his wife, Elizabeth, relinquishing her dower rights, sold five acres of land in Providence to Gideon Comstock.[11]

On 18 March 1769 Samuel Curry (*sic*) was paid by the town for keeping Jemima Gorham, who seemed to have been a ward of the town and was moved from one person's house to another, according to North Providence Town records.[12]

Samuel Currie died in Providence, 31 December 1770. His will was recorded in Providence, 17 January 1771, but many pages are now missing. On that date, letters of administration were granted to Samuel Thurber, Jr., Coomer Hale and Robert Currie[6], the eldest son, for the personal estate of Samuel Currie, "they being named Executors in said Currie's Last Will and Testament."[13] On 4 August 1773, son James Currie[6], a minor aged 15

years, appeared before the Town Council and chose Charles Keene as his guardian, which was approved.[14]

On 12 February 1778, son Robert Currie[6] of Providence, glazier, sold for $1300 to his brother, James Currie[6] of Providence, farmer and mariner, the southerly part of a house and lot in Providence, bounded on the east by Constitution Street, on the south by Nathaniel Balch's lot, on the west by Stamper's Lane and on the north by Nehemiah Sweet. Also included was another lot on Stamper's Lane, as well as 150 acres of wild land in Gloucester, given to Robert by their father, Samuel Currie, Esq., deceased, in his will. The deed was witnessed by Silas Downer and Richard Hinman.[15]

On 11 January 1782, son Samuel Currie[6] of Providence, yeoman, sold to his brother, James Currie[6] of Providence, yeoman, for 110 Spanish Milled Dollars, a lot of land 54 feet wide, near where Capt. Joseph Olney's barn formerly stood, originally laid out in the Second Division, in lot Number Twenty-four. Witnesses were James Arnold and John Foster. Samuel Currie[6] acknowledged the deed 11 March 1788.[16] The next day, 12 January 1782, son James Currie[6] sold to Edward Taylor, chaise maker, the 54 foot lot in Providence which he had bought the day before from his brother, Samuel Currie[6]. This deed was witnessed by Daniel Lovett and John Foster.[17] Edward Taylor was the son of Elizabeth (Allyn[5]) Currie's distant cousin, Sarah Gorham[5] (*Benjamin*[4], *Jabez*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]), and her first husband, Rowland Taylor. Her second husband was William Whipple, of Providence, a relative of Samuel Currie's grandmother, Abigail (Whipple) Currie. Sarah (Gorham[5]) (Taylor) Whipple was the daughter of the Benjamin Gorham[4] to whom Samuel Currie sold land in 1746. [See *John Howland of the Mayflower* 1:445-47.]

On 30 September 1785, son Robert Currie[6] of Providence, yeoman, with his wife, Hannah, releasing her dower rights, sold for $32 to his brother, James Currie[6] of Providence, yeoman, a small lot or parcel of land in Providence, "at a place called Stamper's Hill." Witnesses were William Billings and Martha Grice. This was acknowledged 20 October 1785 and recorded 25 October 1785.[18] On 20 October 1785, son James Currie[6] sold to his brother, Robert Currie[6], for "369 good silver dollars," property which he had bought from his brother, 12 February 1778. This was acknowledged by James Currie[6] the same day.[19] On 31 October 1785, son Samuel Currie[6] of Providence, mariner, sold to his brother, James Currie[6] of Providence, mariner, for "400 good Silver Spanish Milled Dollars," a lot of land in Providence which Thomas Harding had sold to their "late honoured father, Mr. Samuel Currie of Providence, deceased, and which was given to me in the last will and testament of my said deceased father." The sale was subject to a promissory note for the same amount signed by Samuel Currie[6] to be paid to his brother, James[6], with interest, within one year. Witnesses were Peregrine Foster and Theodore Foster.[20]

It was not until 5 November 1787, that Mr. Robert Currie[6], executor of the last will and testament of his father, Samuel Currie, deceased, presented his accounts for the settlement of the estate.[21] On the first Monday, 4 August 1788, Mr. Robert Currie[6], executor, James Currie[6], Samuel Currie[6] and Davis Howell, Esq., as attorney for Samuel Sowle and his wife [Mehitable Currie[6]], and Abigail Currie[6], were cited to appear before the Town Council the first Monday in September, to settle the account which Robert Currie[6] exhibited as executor of the last will and testament of Mr. Samuel Currie, deceased.[22] On 1 September 1788, the Town Council resolved that the account should be audited by Aaron Mason, Amasa Gray and Charles Keen.[23] On 5 January 1789, Mr. Robert Currie[6] and the other heirs of Major Samuel Currie, decd., were notified that on "Monday next" the settlement of the accounts would take place at the home of Mr. Benjamin Smith, Innholder.[24] On 13 January 1789, the Town Council ruled that, since Robert Currie "wholly withdrew himself from the auditors and refused to attend on the Business," that, if he did not attend the next meeting to settle the accounts he exhibited, he would be held in contempt of the Council, and the heirs were justified in taking such measures as the law allowed.[25] That is the last surviving record for Samuel Currie's estate.

No record of the births of the children of Samuel and Elizabeth (Allyn) Currie has been found. Son James Curry (*sic*), called "of Samuel," married Neapea Price, formerly of Newport, "in the Congregational Church, West Side of the River," 17 September 1786.[26] Capt. James Currie died in Providence 25 September 1806, age 54 years,[27] making his birth year 1752, a reasonable year for the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Allyn) Currie.

Mehitable Curry, the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Allyn) Currie, was named for her grandmother, Mehitable (Moffat) (Allyn) Hallowell, and was probably born about 1750. She married in Providence 28 April 1771 Samuel Soule of Providence.[28] Samuel Soule was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger George Soule. Further proof that Mehitable was the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Allyn) Currie was found in the will of Mehitable's son, Henry Soule of Providence, who died in 1839, and who mentioned his uncle, Samuel Currie, in his will.[29] Mehitable's husband, Samuel Soule, was a mariner, as were her brothers, Samuel and James Currie.

Son Robert Currie died in Providence, 13 September 1823, at the age of 73 (or 78) years, [two separate records with the same date but with differing ages given], making his birth year either 1745 or 1750.[30] Robert Currie of Providence, in his will dated 28 May 1816, proved 20 October 1823, mentioned his wife, Hannah, and his brother, Samuel Currie of Providence, mariner.[31] This proves that he was the same person mentioned in the deeds above as the son of Samuel Currie, Esq., of Providence.

Children (**Currie/Curry**), born in Providence, R.I.:[32]

i. **Abigail**[6], born about 1743; died unmarried, in Providence 5 February 1798, "aged 55 years, eldest daughter of the late Major Samuel Currie of this town"; named for her paternal grandmother.[33]

ii. **Robert**, born in 1745 or 1750 [two different ages given at his death, 13 September 1823]; named for his paternal grandfather.[34]

iii. **Samuel**, born about 1747; named for his father.

iv. **Mehitable**, born about 1750; named for her maternal grandmother; died 14 February 1809, "in 59th year."[35]

v. **James**, born about 1758; aged 15 when he chose his guardian, Charles Keene, 7 August 1773.[36]

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1. Killingly Deeds 5:24 [FHL #4659]. 2. Arnold, *VR of RI*: "Providence Gazette" 13:312; "U.S. Chronicle," Deaths 15:493. 3. Arnold, *VR of RI*, Providence Marriages 1:22, 29. 4. *VR of RI*, Providence Births 1:11:22. 5. *VR of RI*, Providence Deaths 10:149. 6. Windham Prob. Dist. 1:2:196 (Jabez Allyn, guardianship). 7. Killingly Deeds 5:24 [FHL #4659]. 8. Ibid. 5:38a [FHL #4659]. 9. Ibid. 5:39-40 [FHL #4659]. 10. Providence Deeds 12:119; for Benjamin Gorham see *John Howland of the Mayflower* 1:110-12. 11. Providence Deeds 20:263 [FHL #901263]. 12. "Genealogical Items from North Providence Town Meetings," *VR of RI* 6:3:171. 13. Providence, (R.I.), Town Council Recs. 4:309 (Samuel Currie) [FHL #915884]. 14. Ibid. 4:346 (Guardianship) [FHL #915884]. 15. Providence Deeds 20:451 [FHL #901264]. 16. Ibid. 21:546 [FHL #901263]. 17. Ibid. 20:632 [FHL #901264]. 18. Ibid. 21:299 [FHL #901262]. 19. Ibid. 21:294 [FHL #901262]. 20. Ibid. 21:303 [FHL #901262]. 21. Providence Town Council Recs. 6:26 (Samuel Currie) [FHL #915885]. 22. Ibid. 6:56 (Samuel Currie) [FHL #915885]: Complete date found in Index. 23. Ibid. 6:58 (Samuel Currie) [FHL #915885]. 24. Ibid. 6:69 (Samuel Currie) [FHL #915885]. 25. Ibid. 6:70 (Samuel Currie) [FHL #915885]. 26. Arnold, *VR of RI*: "Providence Deaths" 13:312; "Providence Civil Marriages" 5:383; *VR of RI*: "Marriages" 10:217; "Civil" 5:498. 27. Arnold, *VR of RI*, "Providence Gazette Deaths" 13:312; Frank T. Calef, *Genealogical Index of Rhode Island Records*: North Burial Graveyard Stones [FHL: #22444]. 28. *Mayflower Families: George Soule* 3:235. 29. Providence Prob. Recs. 14:261 (Henry Soule); *Mayflower Families: George Soule* 3:235. 30. Arnold, *VR of RI*: "Providence Gazette," Deaths" 12:471. 31. *Rhode Island Genealogical Register* 5:214: Providence Wills (1819-1836), 157-58. 32. Providence Town Council Recs. 6:26; 6:56; 6:58; 6:69; 6:70 (Samuel Currie) [FHL #915885]; Providence Deeds 20:451, 632; 21:294, 299, 303, 546; Arnold, *VR of RI*, "Providence Gazette, Deaths" 13:312; "Providence Civil Marriages" 5:383; *VR of RI* "Marriages" 10:217; "Civil" 5:498; Frank T. Calef, *Genealogical Index of Rhode Island Records*: North Burial Graveyard Stones [FHL: #22444]; *Mayflower Families:George Soule* 3:235. 33. Arnold, *VR of RI*: "Providence Gazette," Deaths 12:471; "U. S. Chronicle," Deaths 15:493. 34. Arnold, *VR of RI*, Deaths: "Rhode Island American," 21:93. 35. Ibid., Deaths: "Rhode Island American," Deaths 21:577. 36. Providence Town Council Recs. 4:346 (Guardianship).

65. **Mary Allyn**[5] (*Jabez*[4], *Mary*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Killingly, Conn., 16 November 1722,[1] the daughter of Jabez and Mehitable (Moffat) Allyn. Mary died, possibly in Providence, after 18 August 1746, the date on which she sold her share in her father's property to her brother-in-law, Samuel Currie.[2]

Mary's father, Jabez Allyn, died before 25 October 1727, when Mary was a small child. Mary's mother, Mehitable, soon married John Hallowell and on 28 February 1729/30, Mr. John Hallowell and Mrs. Mehitable Hallowell were named as guardians of Mary and her two sisters, Elizabeth and Mehitable.[3]

On 11 February 1744, Mary's uncle, Isaac Allyn of Pomfret, Conn., gave Mary Allyn of Providence and her two sisters, Elizabeth Currie of Providence and Mehitable Spaldon of Killingly, Conn., all of his land and real estate "whatsoever and wherever situated & being which my sd brother [their father, Jabez Allyn] died seized of."[4]

On 18 August 1746, Mary Allyn of Providence, spinster, daughter of Jabez Allyn of Killingly, yeoman, deceased, sold for £800 to her brother-in-law, Samuel Currie of Providence, glazier, one-third part of the farm or tract of land in Killingly which had been the homestead farm of her honoured father, Jabez Allyn, containing about 701 acres, more or less, and other land which had belonged to her father. This deed was signed in Providence, 18 August 1746, and witnessed by George Taylor and John Whipple. It was recorded 20 August 1746.[5] On the same day that Mary Allyn sold her share in the Killingly property to Samuel Currie, her brother-in-law, Joseph Spaulding and his wife, Mary's sister, Mehitable, signed away their rights to a moiety or half part of the portion of their father, Jabez Allyn's estate which fell to their sister, Mary Allyn, "now of Providence."[6] This proves that Mary Allyn was not married in 1746 and that her only other heir, in addition to Mehitable, was her other sister, Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Currie.

REFERENCES

1. Killingly VR 1:25; Killingly Deeds 5:24 [FHL #4659]. 2. Ibid. 5:39 [FHL #4659]. 3. Windham Prob. Dist. 1:2:196 (Jabez Allyn, guardianship). 4. Killingly Deeds 5:24 [FHL #4659]. 5. Ibid. 5:39 [FHL #4659]. 6. Ibid. 5:381-39 [FHL #4659].

66. **Mehitable Allyn**[5] (*Jabez*[4], *Mary*[4] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Killingly, Conn., about 1724,[1] the daughter of Jabez and Mehitable (Moffat) Allyn. Mehitable died possibly in Killingly, after 4 June 1748, when she signed a release to her claims in the property of her grandfather, William Moffitt.[2]

Mehitable Allyn married in Killingly about 1742 **Joseph Spalden/Spaulding,**[3] who was born in Plainfield, Conn., 3 September 1718,[4] the son of Edward Spalding and his second wife, Dorothy (Hayward) Barker. Joseph Spalding died possibly in Killingly, after 4 June 1748, the date he witnessed the release of his wife's relatives in their claims to the estate of Mehitable's grandfather, William Moffitt.[5]

Mehitable's father, Jabez Allyn, died before 25 October 1727, when she was a baby. By 28 October 1729/30, her mother, Mehitable, had married John Hallowell, for on that day, Mr. John Hallowell and Mrs. Mehitable Hallowell were appointed as guardians for Mehitable and her two older sisters, Elizabeth and Mary.[6]

On 11 February 1744, Mehitable's uncle, Isaac Allyn of Pomfret, Conn., gave Mehitable Spaldon, wife of Joseph Spaldon, yeoman, of Killingly, and her two sisters, Elizabeth Currie of Providence, wife of Mr. Samuel Currie, glazier, and Mary Allyn, also of Providence, all of the land and real estate, "which my sd brother [Jabez Allyn] died seized of . . . whatsoever and wherever situated," which had been owned by his brother, Jabez Allyn.[7]

On 8 August 1746, Joseph Spaulding of Killingly, husbandman, and Mehitable, his wife, for £900, sold to Mehitable's brother-in-law, Samuel Currie of Providence, R.I., property once belonging to the estate of her father, Mr. Jabez Allyn, late of Killingly, deceased. This included their rights to a moiety or half part of the portion of the estate which fell to their sister, Mary Allyn, now of Providence, who was also a daughter of Jabez Allyn, deceased. This deed was acknowledged and recorded the same day.[8] On 4 June 1748, Joseph Spalding was a witness when his wife, Mehitable, joined her mother and other heirs in releasing their rights in the estate of Mehitable's grandfather, William Moffitt of Killingly.[9]

No probate records were found for either Joseph or Mehitable Spaulding.

Children (**Spalding/Spaldon/Spaulding**), born in Killingly, Conn.:[10]

i. **Aholiab**[6], born 20 September 1743.

ii. **Rachel**, born 6 August 1747.

REFERENCES

1. Killingly Deeds 5:24 [FHL #4659]. 2. Ibid. 10:152 [FHL #4662]. 3. Kendall P. Hayward, "Connecticut Descendants of John[2] Spaulding," *TAG* 24:224, 228n; Samuel J. Spalding, *Spalding Memorial, A Genealogical History of Edward Spalding of Massachusetts Bay and His Descendants* (Boston 1872), 26, 36; *Charles Warren Spalding Memorial, A Genealogical History of Edward Spalding of Virginia and Massachusetts Bay and His Descendants* (Chicago), 66, 78. 4. Ibid., 26, 38; Plainfield VR 1:19. 5. Killingly Deeds 10:152 [FHL #4662]. 6. Windham Prob. Dist. 1:2:196 (Jabez Allyn, guardianship). 7. Killingly Deeds 5:24 [FHL #4659]. 8. Ibid. 5:38a-39 [FHL #4659]. 9. Ibid. 10:152 [FHL #4662]. 10. Killingly VR 1:36 [FHL #2954].

13. The Grandchildren of Elizabeth[3] Howland

67. **Experience Bursley**[5] (*John*[4], *Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 30 November 1706,[1] the daughter of John and Mary (Crocker) Bursley. Experience died probably in Barnstable before 9 November 1752, the date her husband made his will.[2]

Experience Bursley married in Barnstable 30 April 1730 **Benjamin Lothrop**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 16 April 1694,[4] the son of Samuel and Hannah (Crocker) Lothrop. Benjamin Lothrop died in Barnstable between 9 November 1752, the date he made his will, and 6 February 1753, the date his will was probated.[5]

Experience Bursley was the only surviving child of her wealthy parents. Her father, John Bursley of Barnstable, yeoman, died intestate before 5 April 1748, the date his estate was accepted for probate.[6] Experience was the sole heir of her father's extensive landholdings in both Barnstable and Sandwich.

Experience died before her husband, Benjamin Lothrop, leaving three children, Mary Lothrop[6], Benjamin Lothrop[6] and Joseph Lothrop[6]. Benjamin Lothrop, in his will dated 9 November 1752, probated 6 February 1753, mentioned his daughter, Mary, and his two minor sons, Benjamin and Joseph.[7] On 1 March and 6 March 1753, Benjamin's spinster sister, Abigail Lothrop, was appointed as the guardian of the two boys, Benjamin and Joseph.[8] Abigail Lothrop and one of the boys, Joseph Lothrop, died before 5 July 1757, the date Nathan Foster, husband of daughter Mary Lothrop, was appointed as the executor of the estate of Joseph Lothrop, deceased, minor heir of Benjamin Lothrop of Barnstable, also deceased.[9] Nathan Foster had married daughter Mary Lothrop 21 May 1753 (intentions 31 March 1753).[10] Nathan Foster was also named as guardian of Mary's other brother, the surviving son, Benjamin Lothrop, "in place of Abigail Lothrop."[11]

Mary died 4 October 1765, the day her last child was born, leaving three children, Abigail Foster[7], born 24 September 1756, John Bursley Foster[7], born 11 June 1758 and Mary Foster[7], born 4 October 1765.[12] On 27 October 1765, when he was 25 years of age, Mary's brother, Benjamin Lothrop, was declared "non compos mentis" and was placed under the permanent care of his brother-in-law, Nathan Foster.[13] Son Benjamin Lothrop did not marry, leaving his sister Mary's husband and her children

to inherit the entire estate of their wealthy parents. Nathan Foster married, as his second wife, in Barnstable 13 March 1766, Mercy Smith, by whom he had James, Mercy, Thomas, (died young), Thomas (second), Nathan, Abigail, (died young), Joseph, John, Abigail (again), and Elizabeth Foster,[14] who were not descendants of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. The estates of Mary's father, Benjamin Lothrop, and of her grandfather, John Bursley, were not settled until after 6 July 1784, the date Nathan Foster petitioned the probate court to divide his first wife's property and set his portion off to him.[15]

Children (**Lothrop**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[16]

i. **Mary**[6], born 30 April 1731.

ii. **Benjamin**, born 1 July 1741, died after 9 January 1781, the date his brother-in-law, Nathan Foster, submitted an accounting of his guardianship; non-compos mentis.[17]

iii. **Joseph**, born after 1741, died before 5 July 1754, called "a minor who died intestate."[18]

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 3:53. 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:3-5, 399-400 (Benjamin Lothrop); E. B. Huntington, *Genealogical Memoir of the Lo-Lathrop Family* (Ridgefield, Conn., 1884), 63, 89; use with caution. 3. *MD* 34:20. 4. *MD* 6:237. 5. *MD* 31:147. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 7:86 (John Bursley). 7. Ibid. 9:3-5, 399-400 (Benjamin Lothrop). 8. Ibid. 7:312-13 (Abigail Lothrop). 9. Ibid. 7:458; 11:189[1] (Joseph Lothrop). 10. *MD* 31:9, 10; 32:177-78. 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 7:460-61 (Guardianship). 12. *MD* 25:131; 32:179. 13. Barnstable Co. Prob. 11:193; 13:139-40; 23:85 (Guardianship). 14. *MD* 25:131; 31:86; 32:179. 15. Barnstable Co. Prob. 7:86 (John Bursley); 9:3-5, 399-400 (Benjamin Lothrop). 16. Ibid.; *MD* 31:147. 17. Ibid. 11:193[1] - 196[1], 198[1] (Guardianship). 18. Ibid. 7:458; 11:189[1] (Guardianship).

68. **Benjamin Bursley**[5] (*Jabez*[4], *Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 21 July 1706,[1] the son of Jabez and Hannah (Fuller) Bursley. Benjamin died in Barnstable 12 March 1779.[2]

Benjamin Bursley married first, in Barnstable 7 July 1735 (intentions 21 June 1735) **Joanna Cannon**,[3] who *may* have been the daughter of Timothy Cannon and his wife, Elizabeth[3] (Howland) Hamblen (*Joseph*[2] *Howland, John*[1]).[4] Joanna died in Barnstable before 2 February 1743/4,[5] the date her husband married again.

Benjamin Bursley married second, in Barnstable 2 February 1743/4 **Mary Goodspeed**,[6] who was born in Barnstable 12 October 1713,[7] the daughter of Benjamin and Susannah (Allen) Goodspeed. Mary died after 1755, the year her youngest child was born.[8]

Benjamin was mentioned by his father, Jabez Bursley, in his will dated 5 January 1731/2, probated 20 and 26 January 1731/2, and was named as one of the two executors, along with his uncle, John Bursley.[9]

No probate records have been found in Barnstable County for Benjamin Bursley.

Children (**Bursley**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[10]
By his first wife, Joanna Cannon:

i. **Jabez**[6], born 26 July 1735 (*sic*).
ii. **Martha**, born 25 August 1740.

By his second wife, Mary Goodspeed:

iii. **Elizabeth**[6], born 23 December 1744.
iv. **Sarah**, born 3 February 1747.
v. **Benjamin**, born 27 March 1752.
vi. **Lemuel**, born 17 June 1755.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 3:53. 2. "Birth, Marriage and Death Records from Benjamin Percival's Diary," George Ernest Bowman, *Pilgrim Notes and Queries* (Oct. 1913) 1:76. 3. *MD* 33:169; 34:17; Barnstable VR 2:419. 4. *MD* 32:151: marriage of Timothy Cannon and Elizabeth[3] [Howland] Hamlin, widow of Isaac Hamlin and daughter of Joseph[2] Howland (*John*[1]) and his wife, Elizabeth Southworth; *Barnstable Fams.* 1:250-51, 533 states, "Joanna [Cannon] who married July 7, 1735 Benjamin Bursley was probably a daughter [of Timothy and Elizabeth Cannon]. Proof has yet to be found. 5. *MD* 33:165. 6. *MD* 33:165. 7. *MD* 5:74. 8. *MD* 31:86. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:76-79 (Jabez Bursley). 10. *MD* 31:86.

69. **John Bursley**[5] (*Jabez*[4], *Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 1 September 1708,[1] the son of Jabez and Hannah (Fuller) Bursley. John Bursley died there before 11 August 1767, the date his son was appointed as the administrator of his estate.[2]

"Mr." John Bursley, "of this town," married in Sandwich, Mass., recorded in Barnstable, 12 July 1744 (intentions 4 February 1743/4) "Mrs." **Hannah Landers/Sanders** "of Sandwich,"[3] whose parentage has not been determined. Hannah died in Sandwich, 29 November 1744, at 22 years of age, a few days after the birth of her only child, and was buried in the Old Sandwich Cemetery, called "Hannah Bursley, wife of Capt. John Bursley."[4]

John Bursley was mentioned by his father, Jabez Bursley of Barnstable, in his will dated 5 January 1731/2, probated 20 and 26 January 1731/2, as one of his sons.[5]

John Bursley, called "Jr.," was a sea captain. On 11 August 1767, his son John Bursley of Sandwich, yeoman, was appointed as the administrator of the intestate estate of "John Bursley, Ju[n]., late of Barnstable, in the County of Barnstable, mariner, deceased."[6] The term, "Jr.," indicated that an older

man of the same name, who in this case was not his father, was living in Barnstable at the same time. The appointment was made by Judge of Probate James Otis and entered by David Gorham, Register. Nothing further was recorded for this case, probably because John Bursley of Sandwich was the only child and heir to the estate.

Child (**Bursley**), recorded in Sandwich, Mass.:[7]

i. **John**[6], born 22 November 1744.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 3:53. 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 10:188 (John Bursley). 3. *MD* 33:166; Barnstable VR 2:415; Sandwich VR, Marriages (MS), alpha., n.p. 4. Sandwich VR, Deaths (MS) n.p. 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:76-79 (Jabez Bursley). 6. Ibid. 10:188 (John Bursley, Jr.) [FHL #904602]. 7. Sandwich VR, Births (MS), alpha., n.p.

70. **Abigail Bursley**[5] (*Jabez*[4], *Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 25 February 1713/4,[1] the daughter of Jabez and Hannah (Fuller) Bursley. Abigail probably died after 1754, the year their last child was born.[2]

Abigail Bursley married in Barnstable 19 February 1735/6 (intentions 12 July 1735) her cousin, **Benoni Crocker**[5-5],[3] who was born in Barnstable 24 February 1711/2,[4] the son of Nathan Crocker[4] (*Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) and his wife, Joanna Bursley[4] (*Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]), a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland through both of his parents. [See #76, page 162.] Benoni Crocker probably died after 1754, the year their last child was born.[5]

Abigail's father, Jabez Bursley of Barnstable, in his will dated 5 January 1731/2, probated 20 and 26 January 1731/2, named Abigail as one of his daughters.[6]

Benoni Crocker's father, Nathan Crocker of Barnstable, in his will dated 17 May 1750, probated 5 June 1750, mentioned Benoni Crocker as one of his sons and made him a joint executor with his brother, Jabez.[7]

Benoni and Abigail lived in "the old stone fort" which he had inherited and which he had enlarged.[8]

No probate records were found in Barnstable County for either Benoni or his wife, Abigail. The births of the first, third and fourth children were recorded in Barnstable, with the second child listed as "Their Son [*] Crocker Born," with no given name or date. Amos Otis, in *Barnstable Families*, states, "There is a blank in the record which I fill with the name of Barnabas."[9] The last probable child, Bursley Crocker, is found only in the *Crocker Genealogy*.

Children (**Crocker**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[10]

i. **Lemuel**[6-6-6], born 1 March 1737.
ii. **Barnabas**, probably born about 1740, name and date not entered.[11]
iii. **Abigail**, born 22 May 1745.
iv. **Abner**, born 18 August 1747.
v. ?? **Bursley**, possibly born in 1754; listed only in the *Crocker Genealogy*;[12] not in Otis.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 3:53. 2. *MD* 32:60. 3. *MD* 34:17, 21. 4. *MD* 33:23. 5. *MD* 32:60. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:76-79 (Jabez Bursley). 7. Ibid. 8:256-57 (Nathan Crocker). 8. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:244. 9. Ibid. 1:244. 10. *MD* 32:60; Barnstable VR 1:275, 276, 304. 11. *MD* 32:60; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:244; Frederick Odell Conant, *History of the Conant Family* (Portland, Me. 1887), 529. 12. Crocker, *Crocker Genealogy*, 41, 70.

71. **Hannah Bursley**[5] (*Jabez*[4], *Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., in November 1715,[1] the daughter of Jabez and Hannah (Fuller) Bursley. Hannah died in Barnstable 5 October 1777, in the 61st (?) year of her age, and was buried in Marston's Mills Cemetery.[2]

Hannah Bursley married in Barnstable 17 December 1741 **Solomon Bodfish**[5],[3] who was born in Barnstable 20 March 1716,[4] the son of Benjamin Bodfish and his wife, Lydia Crocker[4] (*Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]). He, too, was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. [See #99, page 193.] Solomon Bodfish died in Barnstable 20 July 1798, in his 83d year, and was buried in Marston's Mills Cemetery.[5]

Hannah was mentioned as one of his children by her father, Jabez Bursley, in his will dated 5 January 1731/2, probated 20 and 26 January 1731/2.[6] Hannah's husband, Solomon Bodfish, in the will of his father, Benjamin Bodfish, dated 5 February 1756, probated 7 May 1760, was given some land and half of his father's wearing apparel, and was named co-executor with his brother, Jonathan, of his father's will.[7]

Solomon Bodfish was called "Mr. Solomon Bodfish," a term of respect, on the tombstones of his sons in West Barnstable Cemetery.[8]

Only two of their seven children seem to have survived to adulthood. No probate records have been found in Barnstable County for Solomon or Hannah Bodfish.

Child (**Bodfish**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[9]

i. **Benjamin**[6-6], born 28 April 1743, died 10 May 1746 in his 3d year; buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.
ii. **Solomon**, born 28 March 1744, died 2 January 1747, in his 3d year; buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.
iii. **Hannah**, born 2 December 1747.

iv. **Lydia**, born 27 February 1749, died 4 March 1774, in her 24th year; called "Mrs.," a term of respect, on her tombstone in West Barnstable Cemetery.
v. **Nathan**, born 19 March 1751, died 23 September 1773, in his 22nd year; buried in West Barnstable Cemetery, called "Mr."
vi. **Rachel**, born 25 July 1754, died 15 August 1772, in her 19th year; called "Mrs." on her tombstone in West Barnstable Cemetery.
vii. **Solomon**, born 20 March 1756.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 3:53. 2. Marston's Mills Cemetery, West Barnstable, Mass., viewed by Roberta G. Bratti and Elizabeth P. White, 16 June 1991; age in inscription unclear. 3. *MD* 33:170; Barnstable VR 2:420. 4. *MD* 3:71. 5. Marston's Mills Cemetery, West Barnstable, Mass. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:76-79 (Jabez Bursley). 7. Ibid. 12:64-66 (Benjamin Bodfish) [FHL #904604]. 8. West Barnstable Cemetery Recs. (MS), 4. 9. *MD* 31:149; West Barnstable Cemetery Recs. MS, 4.

72. **Joanna Bursley**[5] (*Jabez*[4], *Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., in June 1719,[1] the daughter of Jabez and Hannah (Fuller) Bursley. Joanna died in Barnstable 11 January 1801.[2]

Joanna Bursley married in Barnstable (intentions) 2 July 1743 **Charles Conant/Connett**[5],[3] who was born in Plymouth, Mass., 11 July 1720,[4] the son of George Conant and his wife, Mary[4] Howland (*Sarah*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]). Charles Conant died in Barnstable 23 December 1803.[5]

Joanna's father, Jabez Bursley, in his will dated 5 January 1731/2, probated 20 and 26 January 1731/2, named Joanna as one of his daughters.[6]

Charles Conant's ear-mark was recorded in Barnstable 20 September 1762. He served on the petit jury in 1772 and 1781, and on the grand jury in 1787, and did a day's work on a bridge in 1782 and 1785.[7]

No probate records were found in Barnstable County for either Charles or Joanna Conant.

Children (**Conant**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[8]

i. **Asa**[6-6], born 6 February 1744.
ii. **Mary**, born 18 March 1745.
iii. **Charles**, born 14 May 1747.
iv. **John**, born 17 August 1748.
v. **Benjamin**, born 22 October 1749.
vi. **Barnabas**, born 2 March 1750 [1750/1].
vii. **Thomas**, born 8 April 1752.
viii. **Elizabeth**, born 14 April 1753.
ix. **Sarah**, born 7 June 1754.
x. **Hannah**, born 20 October 1755.

xi. **Lemuel**, born 28 January 1757.
xii. **Olive**, born 11 September 1758.
xiii. **Martha**, born 19 August 1760.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 3:53. 2. Conant, *Conant Family*, 529. 3. *MD* 33:166; Barnstable VR 2:415 [p. 347 in original book]. 4. *MD* 13:35; Conant, *Conant Family*, 528. 5. Ibid., 529; *MQ* (Aug. 1979) 45:139. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:76-79 (Jabez Bursley). 7. Barnstable Town Recs. 2:237, 255, 257, 346, 428. 8. *MD* 31:87; Barnstable VR 2:330 [p, 267 in original book]; Conant, *Conant Family*, 529, lists "Charity" instead of Charles.

73. **Mary Bursley**[5] (*Jabez*[4], *Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., in August 1723,[1] the daughter of Jabez and Hannah (Fuller) Bursley. Mary died there 29 April 1777, in her 54th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery, called "Widow of Lieut. John Crocker."[2]

Mary Bursley, Jr., married in Barnstable 14 February 1750/1 (intentions 22 December 1750) her cousin, **John Crocker**[5-5],[3] called "3rd," who was born in Barnstable 11 January 1721/2,[4] the son of Nathan Crocker[4] (*Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) and his wife, Joanna Bursley[4] (*Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]). [See #79, page 164.] He died there 14 June 1776, in his 55th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery as Lieut. John Crocker.[5] John Crocker was descended from *Mayflower* passenger John Howland through both his mother and his father.

Mary's father, Jabez Bursley, in his will dated 5 January 1731/2, probated 20 and 26 January 1731/2, mentioned Mary as one of his daughters.[6] Mary's husband, John Crocker, was listed as one of his sons by his father, Nathan Crocker, in his will dated 17 May 1750, probated 5 June 1750.[7]

Lt. John Crocker served in Canada during the French and Indian Wars and was therefore called "Cape Breton John."[8] On 14 November 1762, John Crocker 3rd registered his earmark in Barnstable.[9]

In his will written 14 June 1776, probated 9 January 1777, John Crocker, Jr., of Barnstable, gentleman, named his wife Mary, and gave her all of his real estate. After her death or remarriage, his two sons, Francis Crocker and Abraham Crocker, were to each inherit one third of his real estate, and each of his two daughters, Mary and Anne, were to have one-sixth of his estate. He named his wife Mary, and his son Francis, as co-executors.[10]

Children (**Crocker**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[11]
i. **Francis**[6-6-6], born 31 December 1753.
ii. **Mary**, born 30 October 1756.
iii. **Abraham**, born 6 April 1758.
iv. **Anna**, born 13 August 1760.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 3:53. 2. West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., MS, 9; *MQ* 45:156. 3. *MD* 31:10; Barnstable VR 2:309, 310. 4. *MD* 33:23-24; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:245. 5. *MQ* 45:156; West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., MS, 8 [typescript says "56th yr." but 55th yr., as given by Gustavus A. Hinckley in his MS, is correct]. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:76-79 (Jabez Bursley). 7. Ibid. 8:256-57 (Nathan Crocker). 8. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:245. 9. Barnstable VR 2:261 [FHL #947061]. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:426-27 (John Crocker). 11. Barnstable VR 3:362 [FHL #947062].

74. **Barnabas Bursley**[5] (*Jabez*[4], *Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 16 January 1724/5,[1] the son of Jabez and Hannah (Fuller) Bursley. Barnabas Bursley probably died in Barre, Worcester Co., Mass., after 1800.[2]

Barnabas Bursley married in Barnstable 16 May 1754 **Thankful Smith,**[3] who was born in Barnstable 13 May 1732,[4] the daughter of James and Thankful (Hinckley) Smith, and a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Edward Fuller.[5] Thankful probably died in Barre, Mass., after 29 December 1777, when she signed a deed with her husband, and before 1800, when she was not listed with her husband in that census record.[6]

Barnabas was mentioned by his father, Jabez Bursley, in his will dated 5 January 1731/2, probated 20 and 26 January 1731/2.[7]

On 29 December 1777, recorded 10 January 1778, Barnabas Bursley, gentleman, "of Barrey, Mass.," and his wife, Thankful Bursley, sold 30 acres and a house to Jacob Witherel, blacksmith. Neighbors named in the deed were Benjamin Jenkins, Nehemiah Allen, Daniel Buxton and Richard Mills. Witnesses were Hannah Bursley, Thankful Bursley, Andrew Parker and Ebenezer Haskell.[8]

In the 1790 census of Worcester County, Barnabas Bursley was listed as head of a household with one male over 16, one male under 16 and one female.[9] In the 1800 census, one male was over 45 (Barnabas himself), and one female was between 25 and 45 (probably his daughter Mercy), indicating that Thankful had died.[10]

No probate records for Barnabas Bursley were found in Worcester County.

Children (**Bursley**), possibly incomplete, born in Barnstable, Mass.:[11]

i. **Hannah**[6], born 3 February 1756.
ii. **Thankful**, born 29 March 1759.
iii. **Barnabas**, born 24 April 1761.
iv. Probably **Mary**, born about 1763, died unmarried in Hardwick, Mass., 9 October 1791, aged 28 years.[12]
v. Probably **Mercy**, born about 1769, died in Barre, Mass., in 1819, aged 50 years.[13]

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 3:53. 2. *U.S. Census of Massachusetts, 1800,* Worcester Co., 400. 3. *MD* 31:10. 4. *MD* 32:151. 5. *Mayflower Fams.* 4:59-60. 6. Worcester Co. Deeds 79:132; *U.S. Census of Massachusetts, 1800*: Worcester County, 400. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:76-79 (Jabez Bursley). 8. Worcester Co. Deeds 79:132. 9. *U.S. Census of Massachusetts, 1790*: Worcester Co., Barre Town, 212. 10. *U.S. Census of Massachusetts, 1800*: Worcester Co., 400. 11. *MD* 31:152. 12. Lucius Robinson Paige, *Hist. of Hardwick, Mass.* (Boston 1883), 343, 483. 13. *Barre VR*, 236.

75. **Jabez Crocker**[5-5] (*Joanna Bursley*[4], *Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*Nathan Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 10 June 1709,[1] the son of Nathan and Joanna (Bursley) Crocker. He probably died in Barnstable after 27 March 1755, the date he married his third wife.[2]

Jabez Crocker married first, in Barnstable 6 July 1732 **Deliverance Jones**,[3] whose parentage has not been established. Deliverance died before 9 February 1737/8, the date Jabez married his second wife, **Mary Baker**,[4] in Barnstable. Mary Baker's parentage has not been found. Mary died before 27 March 1755, the date Jabez married third, in Barnstable **Remember Fuller**,[5] who was born in Barnstable 26 May 1701,[6] the daughter of Joseph and Thankful (Blossom) Fuller. Remember died after 13 August 1757, the date she was called "Remember Crocker" by her mother, Thankful Fuller, in her will.[7] Remember was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Edward Fuller.

Jabez Crocker was mentioned by his father, Nathan Crocker of Barnstable, in his will dated 17 May 1750, probated 5 June 1750, and was named as co-executor with his brother, Benoni Crocker.[8] His third wife, Remember Fuller, was mentioned by her father, Joseph Fuller, in his will dated 2 July 1750.[9] Remember's mother, Thankful Fuller, named her as "Remember Crocker" in her will dated 13 August 1757, proved 7 March 1758.[10]

Jabez Crocker had at least one child by his first wife, Deliverance Jones, who died young, and six by his second wife, Mary Baker. There were no children by his third wife, Remember Fuller. James R. Crocker, in his *Crocker Genealogy*, named an Ebenezer Crocker as Jabez Crocker's eldest son, in a garbled list of children, all ascribed to the second wife, Mary Baker.[11] These have been unscrambled by Maclean W. McLean with a careful reading of West Barnstable Church records. He could find no evidence of a son named Ebenezer in this family.

No probate records were found in Barnstable County for Jabez Crocker.

Children (**Crocker**), born in Barnstable, baptized in the West Parish Church in Barnstable:[12]

By his first wife, Deliverance Jones:

i. **Deliverance**[6-6], bapt. 24 April 1737, called "dau. of Deliverance and Jabez Crocker."

By his second wife, Mary Baker:

ii. **Anna**, born 6 March 1738/9, bapt. 30 May 1742 as "Hannah" with her sister, Deliverance, and brother, Asa, "children of Mary and Jabez Crocker."

iii. **Deliverance**, born 7 May 1740, bapt. 30 May 1742.

iv. **Asa**, born 4 September 1741, bapt. 30 May 1742.

v. **Ruth**, born 25 August 1743, bapt. 28 August 1743.

vi. **Lot**, bapt. 31 March 1744/5.

vii. **Mary**, bapt. 21 June 1747.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 33:23. 2. *MD* 31:10. 3. *MD* 34:20. 4. *MD* 33:169. 5. Barnstable VR 2:246 [FHL #947061]; *MD* 31:10; but *Mayflower Fams.* 4:117 and Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 40, give date as 27 May 1755; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:244 has no date. 6. *MD* 4:226. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:368-69 (Thankful Fuller). 8. Ibid. 8:256-57 (Nathan Crocker). 9. Ibid. 8:460 (Joseph Fuller). 10. Ibid. 9:368-69 (Thankful Fuller). 11. Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 40-41. 12. *MD* 31:148; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs. 27a, 30a, 31a, 32a [FHL #22364].

76. **Benoni Crocker**[5-5] (*Joanna Bursley*[4], *Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*Nathan Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 24 February 1711/2, the son of Nathan and Joanna (Bursley) Crocker. Benoni died sometime after the birth of his last child in 1754.

Benoni Crocker married in Barnstable 19 February 1735/6 (intentions 12 July 1735) his cousin, **Abigail Bursley**[5], who was born in Barnstable 25 February 1713/4, the daughter of Jabez Bursley[4] (*Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) and his wife, Hannah Fuller.

[For the record of this family see #70, page 156.]

77. **Nathan Crocker**[5-5] (*Joanna Bursley*[4], *Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*Nathan Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 7 March 1713/4,[1] the son of Nathan and Joanna (Bursley) Crocker. Nathan died before 11 May 1768, the date an administrator was appointed for his intestate estate.[2]

Nathan Crocker married in Barnstable 27 December 1739 (intentions 24 February 1738) his cousin, **Mehitable Crocker**,[3] who was born in Barnstable

16 September 1716,[4] the daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah (Hall) Crocker. Mehitable died after 1 December 1768, the date she received one-third of her husband's estate as her dower.[5]

Nathan's father, Nathan Crocker of Barnstable, in his will dated 17 May 1750, probated 5 June 1750, mentioned Nathan as one of his sons.[6] Since Mehitable's father, Ebenezer Crocker, died young, Mehitable Crocker, with her sisters, Susannah and Hannah, chose their uncle, William Crocker, husband of their father's sister, Mary Crocker, as their guardian, 25 February 1735. This was witnessed by Shubael Gorham and Thomas Bacon.[7] Ten years after her marriage to Nathan, Mehitable was admitted into membership by the church in the West Parish of Barnstable, 12 November 1749.[8]

Nathan Crocker died intestate. The administration of his estate was granted to Ebenezer Crocker, probably his wife's brother, in Barnstable, 11 May 1768. On 1 December 1768, widow Mehitable Crocker received as her dower, one-third of her husband's estate.[9] Ebenezer Crocker was appointed as the guardian of Nathan and Mehitable's five younger children, Nathan, Elijah, David, Jonathan and Mehitable, "the minor children of Nathan and Mehitable Crocker."[10]

Children (**Crocker**), born in Barnstable, Mass., bapt. in the West Parish Church:[11]

i. **Enoch**[6-6], born 1 June 1741, bapt. 5 April 1750.
ii. **Susannah**, born 9 April 1743, bapt. 5 April 1750.
iii. **Deborah**, born 30 March 1745, bapt. 5 April 1750.
iv. **Azubah**, born 14 August 1747, bapt. 5 April 1750.
v. **Elijah**, born 11 February 1749, bapt. 5 April 1750.
vi. **Nathan**, born 10 August 1753, bapt. 23 September 1753.
vii. **Jonathan**, born 23 March 1756, bapt. 9 May 1756.
viii. **Mehitable**, born 8 June 1758, bapt. 16 July 1758.
ix. **David**, born 15 March 1761, bapt. 3 May 1761.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 33:23-24. 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 10:198[2] (Nathan Crocker). 3. *MD* 33:169, 171; Barnstable Town Recs. 2:419, 421 [FHL #947061]. 4. William A. Walter, "Corrections Concerning the Crocker Family of Barnstable, Mass.," *TAG* (October 1963) 39:202-3, for the identification of Mehitable Crocker and her brother, Ebenezer; Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 14. 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 10:198[2] (Nathan Crocker). 6. Ibid. 8:256-57 (Nathan Crocker [father]). 7. Ibid., 5:257 (Guardianship) [FHL #904599]. 8. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 42 [FHL #22364]. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:379 (Nathan Crocker). 10. Ibid. 14:207-11 (Guardianship). 11. *MD* 31:149; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 33a, 34a, 35a, 36a, 37a [FHL #22364].

78. **Isaac Crocker**[5-5] (*Joanna Bursley*[4], *Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*Nathan Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 6 May 1719,[1] the son of Nathan and Joanna (Bursley) Crocker. The date of Isaac Crocker's death is not known.

Isaac Crocker married in Barnstable 22 March 1738/9 **Elizabeth Fuller**,[2] who was born in Barnstable 30 September 1720,[3] the daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca (Bodfish) Fuller and a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Edward Fuller. Elizabeth's date of death is not known.

Nathan Crocker, Isaac's father, in his will dated 17 May 1750, probated 5 June 1750, mentioned Isaac as one of his sons.[4] Isaac's wife, Elizabeth, was called "Elizabeth Crocker" by her father, Benjamin Fuller of Barnstable, in his will dated 17 December 1748, probated 8 February 1748/9.[5]

Nothing is known for certain about this family except the births of three children recorded in Barnstable between 1739 and 1743. In the Barnstable Town Records the names of two more children, Josiah, born 14 October 1762, and Ansel, born 22 January 1767, have been inserted into the record at a later date in a different hand, without stating they were the children of Isaac and Elizabeth Crocker. No actual proof for these two additional children, such as probate records or deeds for Isaac and Elizabeth Crocker, has been found.

Children (**Crocker**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[6]

i. **Ansel**[6-6], born 27 August 1739.
ii. **Rebecca**, born 24 March 1740/1.
iii. **Thomas**, born 19 September 1743.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 33:23. 2. *MD* 33:170. 3. *Mayflower Fams.* 4:53. 4. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:256-57 (Nathan Crocker). 5. Ibid. 8:193-96 (Benjamin Fuller). *NYGBR* 36:36 is in error in stating that this Elizabeth Fuller married James Goodspeed. 6. *MD* 31:150.

79. **John Crocker**[5-5] (*Joanna Bursley*[4], *Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*Nathan Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 11 January 1721/2, the son of Nathan and Joanna (Bursley) Crocker. John Crocker, called "3rd," died in Barnstable 14 June 1776, in his 56th year.

John Crocker married in Barnstable 14 February 1750/1 his cousin, **Mary Bursley**[5] (*Jabez*[4], *Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]), who was born in Barnstable in August 1723, the daughter of Jabez and Hannah (Fuller) Bursley. Mary died there 29 April 1777, in her 54th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery, called "Widow of Lieut. John Crocker." Mary was a

descendant of two *Mayflower* passengers, John Howland and Edward Fuller.

[For the record of this family see #73, page 159.]

80. **Temperance Crocker**[5-5] (*Joanna Bursley*[4], *Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*Nathan Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 3 October 1724,[1] the daughter of Nathan and Joanna (Bursley) Crocker. Temperance died in Middlefield, Mass., 12 August 1820, at 97 years of age, called "wid. of Joseph [Annable] of E. Haddam, Conn."[2]

Temperance Crocker married in Barnstable 31 December 1744 **Joseph Annable**,[3] who was born there 19 March 1720,[4] the son of Samuel and Remember (Crocker) Annable. Joseph Annable died in Millington Parish, East Haddam, Conn., 9 September 1808.[5]

Temperance was called "Temperance Annable" by her father, Nathan Crocker, in his will dated 17 May 1750, probated 5 June 1750.[6]

Joseph and Temperance settled in East Haddam[7] shortly after their marriage, and their first four children were recorded there. Their last child, Anna, was recorded in Middlefield, Mass., as having been born in October 1762. Temperance joined the Middlefield Church in May, 1802.[8]

Joseph Annabel (*sic*) was a member of the South Company of the East Haddam Train Band in 1771-1772.[9] As Joseph Anibal (*sic*), he was listed in the U.S. Census of 1800, living in East Haddam, Conn., as head of a household of one male and one female, both over 45 years of age.[10]

No probate records were found for either Joseph of Temperance Annable.

Children (**Annable/Anibal**), first four born in East Haddam, Conn., fifth child recorded in Middlefield, Mass.:[11]

i. **Martha**[6-6], born 20 August 1748.
ii. **Mary**, born 25 February 1752.
iii. **Sarah**, born 25 April 1754.
iv. **Asenath**, born 4 February 1756.
v. **Anna**, born in October 1762.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 33:23-24. 2. *Middlefield VR*, 111; Mrs. Sophia (Smith) Martin, *Mack Genealogy, The Descendants of John Mack of Lyme, Conn.* (Rutland, Vt. 1903-1904) 2:1344. 3. *MD* 33:165. 4. *MD* 33:122. 5. Martin, *Mack Gen.* 2:1344. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:256-57 (Nathan Crocker). 7. David Dudley Field, *Hist. of the Towns of Haddam and East Haddam*, (Middletown, Conn. 1814, New York 1892), 48. 8. Martin, *Mack Gen.*, 2:1344. 9. *TAG* 15:171. 10. *U.S. Census of Connecticut, 1800*: Middlesex County, 406. 11. East Haddam VR LR 4:471.

81. **Joseph Bursley**[5-5] (*Joseph*[4], *Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*Sarah Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 8 March 1713/4,[1] the son of Joseph and Sarah (Crocker) Bursley. Joseph died in Barnstable 23 November 1778, in his 65th yr., and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[2]

Joseph Bursley married in Barnstable 20 December 1739 **Bethiah Fuller**[5],[3] who was born in Barnstable 1 September 1715,[4] the daughter of John Fuller and his wife, Thankful Gorham[4] (*John*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]). She was a descendant of *Mayflower* passengers John Howland and Edward Fuller. Bethiah died in Barnstable 2 February 1794, in her 79th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[5] [For her ancestry see *John Howland of the Mayflower* 1:90-92, 373-74.]

Joseph's father, Joseph Bursley of Barnstable, in his will dated 14 June 1750, probated 5 July 1750, gave Joseph all of his real property and named him as the executor of his estate.[6]

On 4 April 1740, Joseph Bursley, Jr., and Bethiah, his wife, "late Bethiah Fuller," received 40 shillings from her brother, John Fuller, "being with what the sd Bethiah hath heretofore received, the full sum of £50, in full of a legacy to the said Bethiah by her father, Mr. John Fuller's last will."[7]

Joseph Bursley, in his will dated 25 September 1778, probated 8 January 1779, mentioned his wife, Bethiah, his son John, who was named executor, his unmarried daughter, Abigail Bursley, and his two married daughters, Bethiah Jenkins, wife of Joseph Jenkins, and Sarah Nye, wife of Peleg Nye. The inventory of his estate was signed 12 January 1779 by Joseph Jenkins, Peleg Nye and Abigail Bursley. Abigail Bursley signed another receipt 27 January 1779, and her mother, Bethiah Bursley, gave her receipt to her son John the same day, "as he is executor."[8]

Children (**Bursley**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[9]

i. **John**[6-6-6], born 1 November 1741, married Mary[5] Howland (*Jabez*[4], *Shubael*[3], *John*[2-1]). [See #183, page 342].

ii. **Bethiah**, born 2 March 1743, married Joseph Jenkins[5-5] (*Mercy*[4] *Howland, Shubael*[3], *John*[2-1]) (*Joseph Jenkins*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John* [1]). [See #186, page 346.]

iii. **Lemuel**, born 2 March 1745, died unmarried before 1778.

iv. **Sarah**, born 14 October 1748.

v. **Abigail**, born 23 October 1750, died unmarried 29 August 1790, in her 40th yr., buried in West Barnstable Cemetery as "Mrs.," a term of respect.[10]

vi. **Joseph**, born 27 March 1757, died in the Revolutionary War in 1776; not mentioned in his father's will.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 33:29. 2. *MQ* 45:94. 3. *MD* 33:169. 4. *MD* 4:226. 5. *MQ* 45:94. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:292-93 (Joseph Bursley, father). 7. Ibid. 5:30, 340 (John Fuller). 8. Ibid. 10:1[2]; 20:353, 355, 356 (Joseph Bursley). 9. *MD* 31:139. 10. *MQ* 45:94.

82. **Mercy Bursley**[5-5] (*Joseph*[4], *Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*Sarah Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 10 July 1721,[1] the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Crocker) Bursley. Mercy died there 10 May 1793, aged 72 years,[2] and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.

Mercy Bursley married in Barnstable 29 May 1757 (intentions 4 March 1753/4) after a long engagement, **John Goodspeed**,[3] who was born about 1720,[4] the son of Benjamin and Susannah (Allen) Goodspeed. John Goodspeed died in Barnstable 28 August 1786, aged 66 years, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[5]

Mercy Bursley was mentioned by her father, Joseph Bursley, in his will dated 14 June 1750, probated 5 July 1750.[6] John Goodspeed's father, Benjamin Goodspeed, Jr., in his will dated 16 June 1733, probated 11 July 1733, gave John his landing-place marsh north of Trasey's Brook Creek and one-third of his right on Sandy Neck.[7]

John Goodspeed was a carpenter and privateer who lived in Mystic, Conn., at the time he and Mercy Bursley became engaged, and he wanted to continue to live there after their marriage. Mercy insisted on staying on her farm at Great Marshes in Barnstable. After a lengthy engagement of four years, John Goodspeed finally agreed to return to Barnstable.[8]

Soon after their marriage, John Goodspeed shipped as a carpenter on a privateer during the French and Indian War. They captured a Spanish vessel loaded with Spanish silver dollars and bullion which was declared fair game because it had been trading with the French. John Goodspeed's share of the booty was said to have been $5,000 in silver. He was a frugal, cautious and successful businessman. Called "Silver John Goodspeed," he loaned money to the public at high rates of interest payable in Spanish milled dollars. His only surviving daughter, Mercy Goodspeed, married Dr. Jonas Whitman, who was also a successful investor like her father.[9]

John Goodspeed of Barnstable died intestate. On 15 March 1787, Daniel Davis, Esq., Judge of Probate, appointed Mary (*sic*) Goodspeed, widow, and [her son-in-law] Jonas Whiton (*sic*), physician, both of Barnstable, as joint administrators of John Goodspeed's estate.[10]

Children (**Goodspeed**), born in Barnstable, Mass., baptized in the West Parish Church of Barnstable:[11]

i. **Sarah**[6-6], bapt. 8 June 1760, died 23 July 1766, "in her 7th yr."; buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[12]

ii. **Mercy**, bapt. 7 August 1763.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 33:29. 2. West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., 12. 3. *MD* 25:132; 31:6. 4. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:401-3. 5. West Barnstable Cemetery Inscriptions, 11. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:292-93 (Joseph Bursley). 7. Ibid. 5:134-35 (Benjamin Goodspeed) [FHL #904599]. 8. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:402. 9. Ibid. 1:402-3. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 19:147 (John Goodspeed) [FHL #904608]. 11. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 37a (Calef, 236) [FHL #22364]. 12. West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., 12.

14. The Grandchildren of Isaac[3] Howland

83. **Justus[5] Howland** (*Ebenezer[4], Isaac[3], John[2-1]*) was born in Barnstable, Mass., about 1713, and baptized in the West Parish Church of Barnstable 27 September 1718,[1] the son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Justice) Howland. Justus Howland died after 1765, the year he paid real estate and personal property taxes in Barnstable.[2]

Justus Howland married in Barnstable, about 1736 **Abigail Fish**,[3] who was born in Sandwich, Mass., 5 January 1717/18,[4] the daughter of Nathaniel and Dorothy (Ellis) Fish. Abigail died in Sandwich, 7 September 1806, at 90 years of age.[5]

Justus and Abigail Howland lived on the border between the towns of Sandwich and Barnstable. Their children were baptized in the church in the West Parish of Barnstable, but were also recorded in Sandwich town records. Abigail Howland, wife of Justus Howland, was admitted into membership in the Sandwich Church, 6 June 1742. Justus Howland was admitted to the Sandwich Church, 5 October 1756.[6] One of their children was baptized in the West Parish church, 25 May 1747, as "Alice, dau. of the wife of Justus Howland."[7] The same child was recorded in Sandwich Town Records as "Ellis, son of Justus Howland and Abigail, his wife," born 25 May 1747.[8] Note that there is a discrepancy here between the date Alice (Fish) Howland is supposed to have joined the church in Sandwich, and the date her child, "Alice," was baptized in the church in the West Parish of Barnstable.

No probate records were found for either Justus or Abigail Howland.

Children (**Howland**), born in Sandwich, Mass., baptized in the West Parish Church of Barnstable:[9]

i. **Benjamin**[6], born 18 November 1737, bapt. 18 July 1742.
ii. **Elizabeth**, born 13 December 1739, bapt. 18 July 1742.
iii. **Lemuel**, born 28 October 1742, bapt. 19 December 1742; served in the Revolutionary War as a private.
iv. **Nathaniel**, born 6 January 1744/5, bapt. 2 June 1745.
v. **Ellis**, recorded in Sandwich as "son of Justus Howland and Abigail his wife," born 25 May 1747, bapt. in the West Parish of Barnstable 20 September 1747 as "Alice, dau. of wife of Justus Howland of Sandwich."

vi. **Abigail**, bapt. 22 November 1761, "of Justus and Abigail."

REFERENCES

1. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 18a (Calef, 150) [FHL #22364]. 2. Barnstable Town Hall Recs. 3. *Gen. of Mayflower Families* 1:596. 4. Ibid.; Sandwich VR, alpha. 5. Sandwich Ch. Recs. 6. Sandwich Ch. Recs., 26 [FHL #904579]. 7. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 32a [FHL #22364]. 8. Sandwich Town Records, 26 [FHL #904579]. 9. *MD* 30:61-62; Sandwich VR, 26 [FHL #904579]; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 32a [FHL #22364].

84. **Anne[5] Howland** (*Isaac[4-3], John[2-1]*) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 4 September 1721,[1] the daughter of Isaac and Mary (Crocker) Howland. Anne died after 26 March 1751, the date her father mentioned her in his will.[2]

Anne Howland married in Barnstable 6 April 1745 (intentions 6 February 1745) **Joseph Lumbart,**[3] who was born in Truro, Mass., 1 May 1717,[4] the son of Jedidiah and Mary (White) Lumbart. Joseph Lumbart was baptized with his brothers and sisters, "Joseph, Jedidiah, Benjamin, Mary, Susannah and Nathan, children of Jedidiah Lombard, Jr.," in Truro, 14 December 1725.[5] Joseph may have died after 1 July 1759, the date a man named Joseph Lumbard was admitted to membership in the West Parish Church of Barnstable.[6]

Anne's father, Isaac Howland, in his will dated 26 March 1751, probated 3 December 1751, called her Anna Lumbart and directed that his son, Benjamin, was to pay her 13sh 4d out of his share of the estate. Anna Lumbart and her sisters, Sarah Hinckley and Rachel Howland, were to share equally in half of their father's personal estate.[7]

No further records have been found for either Joseph or Anne Lumbart.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 32:153; Barnstable VR 2:377. 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:499-502 (Isaac Howland). 3. *MD* 33:165, 167; Barnstable VR 2:346, 348; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:51. 4. *Truro VR*, 18. 5. *MD* 9:77. 6. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 43 [FHL #22364]. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:499-502 (Isaac Howland).

85. **Sarah[5] Howland** (*Isaac[4-3], John[2-1]*) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 23 July 1722, baptized there 14 April 1728,[1] the daughter of Isaac and Mary (Crocker) Howland. Sarah died in Barnstable 14 November 1802, "in her 81st year," and was buried in Marston's Mills Cemetery.[2]

Sarah Howland married in Barnstable 6 December 1744 (intentions 6 July 1744) **Edmond Hinckley/Hinkly/Hinkley[5],**[3] who was born in Barnstable 30 January 1719/20,[4] the son of Benjamin Hinckley and his wife, Abigail Jenkins[4] (*Lydia[3] Howland, Joseph[2], John[1]*). Edmond Hinckley was also a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Edmond Hinckley died

in Barnstable 11 October 1783, "in ye 65th year of his age," and was buried in Marston's Mills Cemetery.[5]

Sarah was mentioned by her father, Isaac Howland, in his will dated 26 March 1751, probated 3 December 1751, in which he called her Sarah Hinckley. When her brother, Samuel Howland, came of age, he was to pay her 15sh 4d out of his share of their father's estate. In addition, half of their father's personal estate was to be divided among Sarah and her sisters, Anna Lumbart and Rachel Howland.[6]

Sarah's husband, Edmond Hinckley of Barnstable, yeoman, in his will dated 16 September 1783, proved 9 December 1783, mentioned his well-beloved wife, Sarah Hinckley, and bequeathed all of his real estate and live stock to his five sons, Edmond, Abner, Enoch, Heman and Benjamin. He gave his son, Enoch, his looms, stays and other tackling. He gave his daughters, Mary Crocker and Anna Lovell, all of his indoor moveables to be equally divided between them after their mother's death. He named his son, Enoch Hinckley, as his sole executor.[7]

Children (**Hinckley/Hinkly/Hinkley**), born in Barnstable, Mass., baptized in the West Church of Barnstable:[8]

i. **Edmond**[6-6], born 10 November 1745, bapt. 23 May 1756.
ii. **Abner**, born 25 March 1747, bapt. 23 May 1756; served in the Revolutionary War.[9]
iii. **Mary**, born 11 July 1749, bapt. 23 May 1756.
iv. **Enoch**, born 27 March 1751, bapt. 23 May 1756; served in the Revolutionary War.[10]
v. **Heman**, born 27 January 1754, bapt. 23 May 1756; served in the Revolutionary War.[11]
vi. **Anna**, born 6 December 1757, bapt. 5 May 1757.
vii. **Benjamin**, born 24 December 1761, bapt. 11 April 1762.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 32:153; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 23a (Calef 170) [FHL #22364]. 2. Marston's Mills Cemetery, West Barnstable, Mass., viewed by Roberta G. Bratti and Elizabeth P. White 16 June 1991; these stones had disappeared by 10 April 1992. 3. *MD* 33:165, 166; Barnstable VR 2:413, 415. 4. *MD* 32:56. 5. Marston's Mills Cemetery, viewed by Roberta G. Bratti and Elizabeth P. White, June 16, 1991; see above. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:499-502 (Isaac Howland). 7. Ibid. 23:165-66 (Edmond Hinckley). 8. *MD* 31:15. 9. *Mass. Soldiers and Sailors* 7:930. 10. Ibid. 7:931; *DAR Patriot Index* 1:331. 11. *Mass. Soldiers and Sailors* 7:931; *DAR Patriot Index* 1:331.

86. **Benjamin**[5] **Howland** (*Isaac*[4-3], *John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 22 November 1729,[1] the son of Isaac and Mary (Crocker) Howland. Benjamin died after 22 October 1765, the date on which his wife was called

"Anna Howland, wife of Benjamin Howland," in her father's probate records.[2]

Benjamin Howland married in Barnstable, Mass., 15 March 1763 (intentions 26 February 1763) his cousin, **Anna Crocker,**[3] who was born in Barnstable 26 December 1742,[4] the daughter of David and Dorcas (Davis) Crocker. Anna died after 22 October 1765, the date she was mentioned in her father's probate records.[5]

Benjamin's father, Isaac Howland of Barnstable, in his will dated 26 March 1751, probated 3 December 1751, gave Benjamin half of his real estate and named Benjamin as his sole executor.[6]

Anna Crocker's father, David Crocker, was called "Junr" to distinguish him from his uncle, David Crocker, "Esq." David Crocker, Jr., died intestate, before 10 January 1757, the date the appraisal of his estate, valued at £290-3-2, was made by his uncle, David Crocker, Esq., Joseph Childs and Benjamin Crocker. This inventory was presented to the court by Jedediah Jones, administrator.[7] On 22 October 1765, when David Crocker, Jr.'s, only surviving son, Elisha Crocker, had passed his fourteenth birthday, a new appraisal of the estate was submitted by Seth Hamblen, Peleg Lawrence and Joseph Child, which totaled £123-8-2. Widow Dorcas Crocker received her widow's thirds, part of which was a meadow at Scorton's Neck.[8] The remaining two-thirds of the estate, lying in Barnstable and Sandwich, was given to Anna's brother, Elisha Crocker, "a minor and only son to David Crocker, Junr, late of Barnstable, yeoman, deceased." Elisha was to pay £24-19-7 to each of the other children, with interest at six per cent per annum after 25 October 1765, "and both principal and interest to be paid if demanded." The other children were named as Anna Howland, wife of Benjamin Howland of Barnstable, husbandman, Mercy Crocker, and Rebecca Crocker.[9] On 11 November 1766, Dorcas Crocker of Barnstable was named as the guardian of Rebecca Crocker and Mercy Crocker, both minor daughters of David Crocker, Jr., late of Barnstable.[10]

Our Benjamin Howland was apparently the man of that name who served under Col. Bourn on the Crown Point Expedition in September 1755.[11] No other records have been found for Benjamin Howland and his wife, Anna. Anna's mother, Dorcas Crocker, died in Lee, Mass., 30 November 1798, at 78 years of age.[12] Anna's brother, Elisha Crocker, also went to Lee, raised a family and died there in January 1834, at 84 years of age, setting his birth year as 1750, and agreeing with his birth in Barnstable, 18 March 1750, the son of David and Dorcas (Davis) Crocker.[13] This suggests that Benjamin and Anna (Crocker) Howland may have moved to western Massachusetts with Anna's mother and brother, but no probate records or land records have been located to prove this assumption. A man named Crocker Howland, possibly their son, lived in Stockbridge, Mass., after the Revolutionary War. He left a widow, Anna, and two minor children, Benjamin C. How-

land and Anna Howland, when he died in Stockbridge, before 10 December 1801, the date the inventory for his intestate estate was filed by the administratrix, his widow, Anna Howland.[14] On 2 November 1802, Elijah Harris of Great Barrington, Mass., was appointed as the guardian of Benjamin and Anner (*sic*) Howland, minors under 14 years of age, children of Crocker Howland, deceased,[15] seeming to indicate that Elijah Harris was the maternal grandfather or brother of widow Anna Howland. It has been suggested that Crocker Howland's widow, Anna, was the Amy/Ama Howland who married James L. Hyde in Lee, Mass., 12 March 1807.[16] James Hyde took his family, including Benjamin C. Howland, to Kentucky before 1820.[17] Whether Crocker Howland was a son of Benjamin and Anna (Crocker) Howland has not yet been proved.

Possible child (**Howland**), possibly born in Stockbridge, Mass., or near by:[18]

i. ??**Crocker**.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 32:153; Barnstable VR 2:363. 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:166-68 (David Crocker) [FHL #904605]. 3. *MD* 19:127, 156. 4. *MD* 31:82; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:224 gives an erroneous account of this family, as is proved by the father's probate records, Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:166-68 (David Crocker, Jr.) and 13:168, 169 (Guardianship) [FHL #904605]. 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:166-68 (David Crocker) [FHL #904605]. 6. Ibid. 6:499-502 (Isaac Howland). 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:328 (David Crocker, Jr.) [FHL #904602]; also see Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 28-29. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:11 (David Crocker, Jr.) [FHL #904605]. 9. Ibid. 13:165-68 (David Crocker, Jr.) [FHL #904605]. 10. Ibid. 14:168, 169 (Guardianship) [FHL #904606]. 11. Robert E. Mackey, ed., *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the French and Indian Wars, 1744-1755* (Boston 1978), 236. 12. Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 29. 13. Ibid., 56-57. 14. Berkshire Co. Prob. 11:55-56, 193-94 (Crocker Howland) [FHL #873486]. 15. Ibid. 11:192 (Guardianship) [FHL #873486]. 16. *Lee VR*, 140. 17. Dr. Robert Howland, 5718 Oak Tree Road, Greensboro, NC 27405. 18. Ibid.

87. **Samuel**[5] **Howland** (*Isaac*[4-3], *John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 30 January 1740,[1] the son of Isaac and Mary (Crocker) Howland. Samuel Howland died in Barnstable before December 1807, the date his widow, Lydia, and son, Isaac, sold property which had belonged to Samuel Howland of Barnstable, deceased.[2]

Samuel Howland married in Barnstable (intentions) 18 February 1769 **Lydia Pitcher**,[3] who was probably the Lydia whose birth was recorded in Barnstable 5 February 1738,[4] as the youngest daughter of Joseph and Mary (Lewes) Pitcher of Barnstable. Lydia probably died in Barnstable after December 1807, when she sold some of her deceased husband's property.[5]

Samuel, the youngest child in the family, was mentioned by his father, Isaac Howland, yeoman, in his will dated 26 March 1751, probated 3 December 1751, in which Isaac gave his wife, Mary, the use and improve-

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That

I Samuel Howland of Barnstable in the County of Barnstable Yeoman —

in consideration of Twenty five dollars —

paid by David Hinckley of Barnstable in the County aforesaid Housewright

the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, do hereby give, grant, sell and convey unto the said David Hinckley his heirs and assigns forever a certain piece of woodland in said Barnstable containing about four acres more or less Bounded Northwesterly against Northeasterly by Timothy Hinckleys wood land & cleared land Southeasterly by Goodspeeds Meeting house way so called Southwesterly by the way and is the Northwest part of the land that I had of my Father —

"

Fig. 29. Samuel[5] Howland's deed to David Hinckley of Barnstable, Mass., dated 15 February 1804, recorded 25 February 1824. [Barnstable Town Records 2:152 (right); Barnstable Co. Deeds 58:152[2]]. See p. 173.

ment of his estate "until my son Samuel arrives at the age of twenty-one years, if she remains a widow, till then and no longer."[6] Samuel's mother married her second husband, Samuel Bacon, Jr., in 1754, when son Samuel Howland was barely fourteen years of age.

This Samuel Howland may have been the Samuel who served in the Revolutionary War from Barnstable.[7]

On 15 February 1804, Samuel Howland, yeoman, sold to David Hinckley for $25, four acres of woodland in Barnstable which he had been given by his father.[8] On 14 September 1807 Samuel Howland, yeoman, for $24 paid by Nathan Hinckley of Barnstable, trader, sold [or mortgaged] a piece of woodland in the West Precinct of Barnstable bounded by Nathaniel and Edward?/Edmund? Crocker, Asa Jenkins, Isaac Crocker and others, containing seven acres, more or less. He also included one right or seat in a pew in the West Meeting House in Barnstable in common with Ansel Howland and others, adjoining the front wall, on the S.E. (*sic*), the pew of Joseph Blossom on the S.W. (*sic*), the aisle on the N.W. (*sic*), and the pew of Alvan Crocker and Deacon Jo^{s} Crocker on the North East "and is on the lower floor of said house . . . Provided that if the said Samuel Howland . . . pay to the said Nathaniel Hinckley . . ." $24 in one year from this date, with interest, "then this deed shall be null and void." This deed was signed and sealed by Samuel Howland, "and Lydia my wife also acquits her right of dower," in the presence of Ebenezer Bacon and Temperance Bacon, 14 September 1807, and was acknowledged the same day by Samuel Howland.[9]

Samuel Howland died soon after signing the deed for, on 3 December 1807, his widow, Lydia, and son, Isaac, mariner, sold to Tilson Wood, blacksmith, and David Parker, yeoman, both of Barnstable, for $190, "a dwelling house situate at Round Pond in Barnstable and belonged to Samuel Howland of said Barnstable, dec'd." This was acknowledged 23 March 1808 and recorded 5 April 1813.[10]

Children (**Howland**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[11]

i. **Anna**[6], born 11 November 1769.
ii. **Isaac**, born 26 November 1771.

REFERENCS

1. *MD* 32:153; Barnstable VR 2:377-78; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:51, mistakenly calls Samuel "Lemuel." 2. Barnstable Co. Deeds 3:165. 3. *MD* 32:149. 4. Ibid. 5. Barnstable Co. Deeds 3:165. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:499-502 (Isaac Howland). 7. *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors* 8:408. 8. Barnstable Town Records 2:152[2]; Barnstable Co. Deeds 58:152 (right). 9. Ibid. 3:126[2]-127. 10. Ibid. 3:165-66. 11. Barnstable VR 3:372.

88. **Desire**[5-5] **Howland** (*John*[4], *Isaac*[3], *John*[2-1]) (*Alice Hamblin*[4], *Mercy*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 15 June 1732, and

was baptized 18 June 1732,[1] the daughter of John and Alice (Hamblin) Howland. Desire died in Barnstable 8 April 1813, in her 81st year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery, called "wife of Mr. Jonathan Bodfish."[2]

Desire Howland married in Barnstable 3 May 1753, her second cousin, **Jonathan Bodfish**[5],[3] who was born in Barnstable 10 August 1727, baptized 17 September 1727,[4] the son of Benjamin Bodfish and his wife, Lydia Crocker[4] (*Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]). Jonathan Bodfish was also a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. [See #100, page 193.] Jonathan died in Barnstable 21 January 1818, in his 91st year and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[5]

Desire's father, John Howland of Barnstable, yeoman, in his will dated 27 August 1747, probated 20 January 1747/8, mentioned Desire as one of his daughters. Since she was a minor, her mother was appointed as her guardian.[6] Jonathan's father, Benjamin Bodfish of Barnstable, yeoman, in his will dated 5 February 1756, probated 7 May 1760, bequeathed half of his house in Barnstable, as well as land in Sandwich, to Jonathan, and named him joint executor of his estate.[7]

Jonathan Bodfish served as a private in the Revolutionary War.[8] In his will dated 30 April 1811, proved 10 February 1816, Jonathan mentioned his beloved wife, Desire, his four surviving sons, Benjamin, John, Isaac and Josiah, his daughter, Alice Bodfish, and his grandchildren, Sarah and Benjamin Goodspeed, children of his deceased daughter, Deborah. Jonathan also ordered that, if his son Benjamin did not "recover his reason and understanding," Benjamin's share was to be divided among his brothers, John, Isaac and Josiah Bodfish.[9]

Children (**Bodfish**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[10]

i. **Sylvanus**[6-6-6], born 15 November 1754, died 2 April 1802, in his 48th year, unmarried; buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[11]
ii. **Benjamin**, born 14 April 1756, died 14 January 1827, in his 71st year; unmarried.[12]
iii. **John**, born 16 March 1761.
iv. **Isaac**, born 22 July 1763.
v. **Josiah**, born 8 November 1765, died 8 October 1845, aged 80; unmarried.[13]
vi. **Deborah**, born 11 June 1768.
vii. **Simeon**, born 10 February 1771, died 2 January 1778, in his 7th year; buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[14]
viii. **Alice**, born in 1773, died 21 April 1854, aged 81; unmarried [not recorded in vital records].[15]

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 10:88-89; 33:126. 2. West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., 7; *MQ* 45:93. 3. Barnstable VR 2:309. 4. *MD* 3:71. 5. West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., 7; *MQ* 45:94. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 7:59-62 (Guardianship); 8:167-68 (John Howland). 7. Ibid. 12:64-66 (Benjamin Bodfish). 8. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:68. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 16:57 (Jonathan Bodfish). 10. *MD* 23:126-27; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:73-74. 11. West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., 4. 12. Ibid., 3. 13. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:74. 14. West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., 4. 15. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:74.

89. **Susannah**[5-5] **Howland** (*John*[4], *Isaac*[3], *John*[2-1]) (*Alice Hamblin*[4], *Mercy*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 22 December 1734 and baptized 29 December 1734,[1] the daughter of John and Alice (Hamblin) Howland. Susannah died in East Haddam, Conn., before 5 May 1828, the date administrators were appointed to distribute her dower rights in the intestate estate of her husband to her children.[2]

Susannah Howland married in Barnstable 21 November 1753 (intentions 1 September 1753) **Ignatius Smith,**[3] who was born in Barnstable 5 October 1726,[4] the son of Daniel and Abigail (Jones) Smith, and a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Edward Fuller. Ignatius Smith died in East Haddam before 12 June 1820, the date his widow and their children joined in selling two-thirds of his land.[5]

John Howland of Barnstable, yeoman, Susannah's father, mentioned Susannah in his will dated 27 August 1747, probated 20 January 1747/8.[6]

Susannah's husband, Ignatius Smith, recorded his earmark in Barnstable in 1755.[7] The births of two of their children, Abner and Enoch, were recorded in Barnstable in 1755 and 1757.[8] Soon after that date, Ignatius and Susannah Smith moved to East Haddam, Conn., with Ignatius Smith's father, Daniel Smith, and his brother, Polycarpus Smith.[9] Town records of East Haddam show that two more children were born there, John Howland Smith, born 16 November 1762 and Rachel Smith, born 16 March 1765.[10] Another son, also born in East Haddam, was credited to them by David D. Field in the *History of Haddam and East Haddam, Conn.,* which states, "Ignatius [Smith was father] of Abner, Enoch, John Howland and Elijah."[11] As often happened in early town histories, the names of the daughters were omitted but land and probate records show that Olive, Sarah, Rachel and Deborah were also born to Ignatius and Susannah, probably in East Haddam.[12]

Ignatius Smith of East Haddam died intestate before 12 June 1820, the date his heirs, widow Susannah Smith and all of their children, sons Abner, Enoch, John H., and Elijah Smith, and daughters Olive and Sarah Smith, all of East Haddam, County of Middlesex, and the two married daughters, Rachel and her husband, Thomas Gates of East Haddam, and Deborah and her husband, Timothy Pratt of Colchester, joined together to sell to Judah

and Benjamin Lewis for $340.00, two-thirds of the land that had belonged to their father.[13] Timothy and Deborah Pratt acknowledged their signatures on the deed 30 June 1820, as did Thomas and Rachel Gates, John H. Smith and Abner Smith. Olive Smith acknowledged her deed 22 May 1821, her mother, Susannah Smith on 23 May 1821, Elijah Smith and his sister, Sarah Smith on 4 June 1821, and their brother, Enoch Smith on 18 June 1821. These were recorded 18 June 1821 by Christopher Gates, Register.[14]

Widow Susannah Smith must have died before 5 May 1828, for on that date Henry Smith, with Lewis B. Olmstead and John Bigelow as sureties, was appointed by the Probate Judge, Benjamin Trumbull, Esq., as administrator of the intestate estate of Ignatius Smith, deceased. On 12 June 1828, the appraisers, James Shephard and Aron Palmer, reported that the land was valued at $654.50, and personal property at $368.25. The court ordered enough land to be sold at auction to raise $24.62, which was done 16 October 1828. A little over four acres were sold to James Shanahan of East Haddam, the highest bidder, for $6.25 per acre. On 1 April 1829, distribution of the remaining property was made to Olive Smith who received land on which the dwelling house was situated, Sarah Smith, Elijah Smith, Deborah Pratt, John H. Smith, Rachel Gates and Abner Smith, each share being appraised at $27.00. Brother Enoch Smith was not mentioned, either because he had died without leaving heirs, or perhaps because he had already received his share earlier. The distributors, Aron C. Palmer and James Shanahan, also made the provision that Olive Smith, Sarah Smith and Elijah Smith were to share the dwelling house which was on Olive's land "with the privileges," except that Deborah Pratt was to have one-fourth of the house "during the time of her natural life."[15]

Children (**Smith**), first two born in Barnstable, Mass., others born in East Haddam, Conn.:[16]

i. **Abner**[6-6], born 2 April 1755.
ii. **Enoch**, born 2 May 1757.
iii. **Olive**, born about 1759; mentioned in her father's probate records.
iv. **Sarah**, born about 1761; mentioned in her father's probate records.
v. **John Howland**, born 16 November 1762.
vi. **Rachel**, born 16 March 1765.
vii. **Elijah**, born about 1767; mentioned in his father's probate records.
viii. **Deborah**, born about 1769; mentioned in her father's probate records.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 33:126; Sandwich First Parish Ch. Recs. G:99. 2. Colchester Prob. Dist. #2760, 9:445 (Ignatius Smith) [FHL #1015794]. 3. *MD* 31:6, 10; Barnstable VR 2:304, 309. 4. *MD* 33:27. 5. East Haddam Deeds 18:781-82 [FHL #4104]. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 7:167-68 (John Howland). 7. Barnstable Town Recs. 2:296 [FHL #947061]. 8. *MD* 25:148; Barnstable VR

2:296. 9. David D. Field, *History of the Towns of Haddam and East Haddam, Conn.*, (Middletown, Conn., 1840; New York 1892), 47. 10. East Haddam VR LR 7:5. 11. Field, *Hist. of Haddam and East Haddam, Conn.*, 47. 12. East Haddam Deeds 18:781-82; Colchester Prob. Dist. #2760 (Ignatius Smith) [FHL #1015794]. 13. East Haddam Deeds 18:781. 14. East Haddam Deeds 18:781-82 [FHL #4104]. 15. Colchester Prob. Dist. #2760 (Ignatius Smith) [FHL #1015794]. 16. *MD* 25:148; Barnstable VR 2:296; East Haddam VR LR 7:5; 18:781; Colchester Prob. Dist. #2760, 9:445 (Ignatius Smith).

90. **David**[5-5] **Howland** (*John*[4], *Isaac*[3], *John*[2-1]) (*Alice Hamblin*[4], *Mercy*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 8 August 1737 and baptized in the West Parish church in Barnstable 14 August 1737,[1] the son of John and Alice (Hamblin) Howland and a twin with his brother, Jonathan. David Howland died after 1794 when his earmark was registered in Barnstable.[2]

David Howland married in Barnstable 15 December 1763 (intentions 18 June 1763) **Mary Coleman**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 27 March 1739,[4] the daughter of James and Patience (Phinney) Coleman, and was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Thomas Rogers. Mary died after 10 May 1781, the date her father's will was probated.[5]

David's father, John Howland of Barnstable, yeoman, in his will dated 27 August 1747, proved 20 January 1747/8, mentioned David as one of his five children. David's mother, Alice Howland, was named as one of his guardians.[6] Mary's father, James Coleman of Barnstable, yeoman, in his will dated 12 April 1773, probated 10 May 1781, called her his "daughter Mary Howland."[7]

Mary Howland was admitted to the West Parish church in Barnstable, 10 September 1765.[8] David Howland served on the petit jury in December 1761 and attended the Barnstable Town Meeting 18 December 1761. He served on the petit jury again in 1770. The town of Barnstable voted to remit David Howland's province, town and county rates for the year 1773, in the amount of £0-11-7, and again in 1775 for the same amount. His ear mark was registered in Barnstable in 1794.[9]

No probate records were found for either David or Mary Howland in Barnstable County.

Children (**Howland**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[10]

i. **John Coleman**[6-6], born 24 December 1769, bapt. in June 1769 (*sic*).
ii. **Thomas**, born about 1770, died young.
iii. **Joseph**, born about 1772, died in New York State in 1860.
iv. **Mary**, bapt. in October 1778 with her brother David.
v. **David**, bapt. in October 1778 with his sister Mary.

vi. **James**, born in 1779, died in Sandwich 20 August 1867, at 88 years of age; buried in West Barnstable Cemetery; called "cousin" by Lavinia Howland, daughter of Jonathan and Mercy (Linnell) Howland. [See #91, Jonathan Howland, next below.][11]

vii. **??Patience.**

viii. **Temperance**, bapt. in June or July 1794.

ix. **??Desire.**

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 33:126; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 27a (Calef 189) [FHL #22364]. 2. Barnstable Town Meeting Recs. 3:485 [FHL #947062]. 3. *MD* 19:126, 127; Barnstable VR 2:201, 202. 4. *MD* 32:53, where she was mistakenly called "daughter of James and Martha Coleman"; Barnstable VR 2:290; *Mayflower Fams.* 2:235-36. 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 10:181 (James Coleman). 6. Ibid. 7:167-68 (John Howland). 7. Ibid. 10:181 (James Coleman). 8. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 64a (Calef 291) [FHL #22364]. 9. Barnstable Town Meeting Recs. 3:55, 105, 111, 150, 485. 10. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 40a, 42a, 61a (Calef 291) [FHL #22364]; also see John R. Totten, *Thacher Genealogy* (1918) 2:465. 11. Gustavus Hinckley, "Memorial Inscriptions, West Barnstable Cemetery, 1719-1894," (MS dep. Sturgis Library, Barnstable, Mass.), 69.

91. **Jonathan**[5] **Howland** (*John*[4], *Isaac*[3], *John*[2-1]) (*Alice Hamblin*[4], *Mercy*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 8 August 1737, baptized 14 August 1737, the son of John and Alice (Hamblin) Howland, and a twin with his brother, David Howland.[1] Jonathan died in Sandwich, Mass., in 1812, at 75 years of age.[2]

Jonathan Howland married in Barnstable 22 October 1767 (intentions 7 February 1767) **Mercy Linnel, Jr.**,[3] called "both of this town." This Mercy Linnel may have been born in Barnstable in 1735, as estimated from the inscription on her tombstone in West Barnstable Cemetery, the daughter of John Linnel who married in Barnstable 28 November 1734 (intentions 5 October 1734) Mercy Phinny.[4] If so, she was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Thomas Rogers. Mercy died in Barnstable 10 March 1795, "in her 60th year," and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery, called "Mrs. Marcy Howland."[5]

Jonathan Howland was mentioned by his father, John Howland, in his will dated 27 August 1747, proved 20 January 1747/8. He was only seven years of age when his father died and his mother, Alice Howland, was named as his guardian.[6]

Jonathan Howland "removed to Sandwich, where he died in 1812, aged 75," according to Amos Otis in his *Barnstable Families*.[7] The records of the First Parish Church in Sandwich show that Jonathan Howland died in September 1812.[8] The inventory of the estate of Jonathan Howland, late of Sandwich, dec'd, was taken by Ansell Wood, Benjamin Goodspeed and Joseph Jones. It was valued at $3383.82 and was submitted to the court at

Barnstable, 8 December 1812.[9] On 11 May 1813, John Howland of Sandwich was appointed as the guardian of Lavina Howland, "a non compos."[10] On 11 January 1814, the court allowed the estate to be settled on Lavina Howland, sole heir. John Bodfish filed an accounting of the personal estate sold, 14 January 1814, and said the remainder of the personal estate left for the family was $288.26.[11]

Jonathan Howland's daughter, Lavina Howland, must have recovered her senses. In her will dated 8 March 1845, proved 11 February 1851, Lavina Howland of Sandwich, Singlewoman, "being old, and knowing that I cannot live many years, and being now of sufficient mind and memory to dispose of my property, do make and publish my last will and testament in manner following." She said that the expenses of her burial and her gravestone were to be paid by her executor, and then she said, "To my cousin James Howland the eldest of that name of said Sandwich, in whose family I have lived for many years, and been treated with great kindness, I give, bequeath and devise all my estate both real and personal which I may leave at my death . . . to have and to hold the same to him and his heirs and assigns forever." She named James Howland as her sole executor. Witnesses were Francis Jones, Solomon Hoxie, Thomas W. Robinson and Philip H. Robinson. James Howland of Sandwich as principal, and Thomas W. Robinson and Philip H. Robinson as sureties, posted their bond for $1,000, 11 February 1851. A notice was published in the *Yarmouth Register*.[12]

The James Howland mentioned by Lavina as her cousin, "the eldest of that name in Sandwich," was the son of her uncle David Howland and his wife, Mary Coleman. David Howland and Lavina's father, Jonathan Howland were twin brothers. [See #90, page 179.]

Only known child (**Howland**), born in Barnstable or Sandwich, Mass.:[13]

i. **Lavina**[6], born in 1768, date estimated from her death, 25 December 1850, "aged 82 years."

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 33:126. 2. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:51. 3. Barnstable VR 3:261, 292 [FHL #947062]. 4. *MD* 33:127; 34:19; *Mayflower Fams.* 2:180. 5. *MQ* (Aug. 1979) 45:159. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 7:167-68 (John Howland). 7. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:51. 8. Sandwich Church Records. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 35:548 (Jonathan Howland). 10. Ibid. 22:469 (Guardianship). 11. Ibid. 37:2 (Jonathan Howland). 12. Ibid. #2752 17:208 (Lavina Howland). 13. Barnstable VR 3:261, 292 [FHL #947062].

92. **Deborah**[5-5] **Howland** (*John*[4], *Isaac*[3], *John*[2-1]), (*Alice Hamblin*[4], *Mercy*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 25 October 1739,[1] the daughter of John and Alice (Hamblin) Howland. Deborah probably

died in East Haddam, Conn., after 1792, the date her husband's estate was distributed to his heirs.[2]

Deborah Howland married in Barnstable in November 1763 (intentions 1 October 1763) **Richard Sparrow**,[3] called "of Haddam in Connecticut" in intentions, and "of East Haddam" in marriage record. He was born in Eastham, Mass., 16 July 1727,[4] the son of Stephen and Anne (Mulford) Sparrow. Richard Sparrow died in East Haddam, 28 October 1788, "in the 62d year of his age.".[5]

The clue to Richard Sparrow's parentage was found in a deed dated 20 January 1764, in which Richard Sparrow and James Sparrow of East Haddam bought from John Mackall of East Haddam, for £350 lawful money, two pieces of land lying in East Haddam, the first piece containing 34 acres and 8 rods, "bounded by the highway that leads from John Sparrow's to Daniel Driggs . . . including the house where the said Mackall now dwells," and the second piece containing 15 acres and 22 rods, "bounded by the stake and stones near John Sparrow's. . . ." This deed was witnessed by John Spencer and Hannah Spencer and recorded 28 January 1764.[6] The presence of Richard, James and John Sparrow in the same neighborhood suggested that they were brothers. This was confirmed when their births were found in Eastham, Mass., among the ten children of Stephen and Anne (Mulford) Sparrow, John Sparrow having been born 6 June 1719, Richard Sparrow, born 16 July 1727 and James Sparrow, born 22 October 1735.[7]

On 14 March 1767, Richard Sparrow of East Haddam in the County of Hartford and Colony of Connecticut bought from James Sparrow of East Haddam two pieces of land lying in East Haddam in the Society of Millington, one piece containing 38 acres and 8 rods, and the other 15½ acres and 22 rods, "as appears in a deed given by Capt. John Mackall to Richard and James Sparrow jointly 20 January 1767 and is recorded in the Seventh Book of Records folio p. 230, the sd granted half being the whole interest which the said James had by the aforesd deed in the aforesd land and buildings."[8]

Deborah was mentioned by her father, John Howland, in his will dated 27 August 1747, probated 20 January 1747/8. Deborah's mother, Alice Howland, was named as her guardian the same day, since Deborah was only about eight years of age when her father died.[9]

"Mr." Richard Sparrow died intestate, leaving an extensive estate in East Haddam. The inventory, valued at £639-17-2, was taken 4 December 1788 by George Griffin, Simeon Chapman and Barzillai Beckwith. It included silver buckles, gold buttons, a silk handkerchief, six tablecloths, nine napkins, a looking glass, a side saddle, saddle bags, a pillion, a yoke of oxen, a black pied cow and a red cow, a pair of old steers, a pair of calves, a brown mare and a sorrel mare and colt, 26 sheep, farming equipment and

grain, as well as notes owed by Robert Harvey, Ebenezer Simmons, Eleazer Mather and Oliver Chapman.[10]

On 26 February 1789, the court appointed Richard's widow, Deborah Sparrow, and his son, John Sparrow, as joint administrators, both called "of East Haddam."[11] On 12 March 1792, the widow was appointed guardian of Deborah Sparrow, Jr., a minor of East Haddam over the age of 12 years."[12] Distribution of the estate of Mr. Richard Sparrow was made 17 March 1792 by George Griffin and Simeon Chapman. The widow, Deborah Sparrow, was given her husband's wearing apparel and the household goods and furniture, and one-third part of the dwelling house, the barn and the corn house, and 17¼ acres of land south of the highway and 20 acres north of the highway, the whole being estimated at £200-6-8. John Sparrow, "oldest son," was given 17 acres north of the highway, 9½ acres 10 rods south of the highway, one-third part of the barn and corn house and one-fourth part of two-thirds of the dwelling house. Son Richard Sparrow received 8¼ acres and 20 rods south of the highway and 4½ acres of woodland north of the highway, in addition to one-third part of the barn and corn house and one-eighth of two-thirds of the dwelling house. Daughter Alice Sparrow received household goods, the black pied cow and 5½ acres of land south of the highway, and one-eighth of two-thirds of the dwelling house, all valued at £50-1-8. Daughters Deborah, Hannah, Betsey, and Olive Sparrow also received household goods and parcels of land valued at £50-1-8. The distribution was examined and accepted by the court, 3 April 1792.[13]

Children (**Sparrow**), born in East Haddam, Conn.:[14]

i. **John**[6-6], born 12 July 1765.
ii. **Ellis/Alice**, born 22 January 1767.
iii. **Richard**, born 26 October 1768.
iv. **Hannah**, born 16 May 1771.
v. **Polly**, born 30 May 1773, died 13 August 1778.
vi. **Deborah**, born 28 December 1775.
vii. **Betty/Betsey**, born 21 August 1778.
viii. **Olive**, born 29 July 1782.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 10:88-89; 33:126. 2. Colchester Prob. Dist. #2802 (Richard Sparrow) [FHL #1015794]. 3. *MD* 19:127, 156; Barnstable VR 2:273. 4. *MD* 15:69. 5. East Haddam VR 2:59. 6. East Haddam Deeds 7:230 [FHL #4099]. 7. *MD* 15:69, 70. 8. East Haddam Deeds 7:189 [FHL #4099]. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 7:167-68 (John Howland). 10. Colchester Prob. Dist., #2802 (Richard Sparrow) [FHL #1015794]. 11. Ibid. 12. Ibid., #2802 (Guardianship). 13. Ibid., #2802 (Richard Sparrow) [FHL #1015794]. 14. East Haddam VR 2:58, 59; LR 7:415 [FHL #29691].

93. **Hannah**[5] **Howland** (*Joseph*[4], *Isaac*[3], *John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 8 August 1739,[1] the daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Crocker) Howland. Hannah's date and place of death have not been ascertained.

Hannah Howland married in Barnstable 15 January 1761 (intentions 6 December 1760), as his second wife, **Christopher Taylor**,[2] who was born in Barnstable 12 August 1716,[3] and baptized in the West Parish Church of Barnstable in April 1723,[4] the son of Abraham and Mary (Beetle) Taylor. Christopher Taylor married first, Bethiah Atkins, Jr., of Chatham, who died before 1760, leaving one son, Abraham Taylor,[5] who was not a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Christopher Taylor apparently died in Barnstable after 21 September 1774, the date he was mentioned in a Town Meeting held in the East Meeting House.[6]

Christopher Taylor's father, Abraham Taylor of Barnstable, in his will dated 26 August 1758, probated 3 May 1764, named Christopher as executor of his will and gave him land in Barnstable.[7]

At a Town Meeting in Barnstable, 7 March 1769, Christopher Taylor was appointed as one of the Hog Reeves in Barnstable.[8] Soon after that date, he seems to have met with misfortune and fallen into debt. On 1 July 1771 the Town Meeting voted that he should be discharged from jail "where he now is," on three conditions: "1st, his cart, plough, ox-yokes, chains and cheap (?) pin &c to be sold at vendue and the money paid to the Treasurer of sd Town; 2nd, for his Land and Barn that belonged to John Ewer conditionly to be sold at vendue & the overplus of sd Ewer's debt & costs if any there be to be paid to the Town Treasurer; 3d, for his wife to quit her Right of Dower in sd Land &c."[9] On 2 September 1772 his unpaid rates [taxes] of £0-17-7 for the year 1771 were remitted to Mr. Ebenezer Jenkins, constable, for collection. A later entry the same day remitted to Mr. Daniel Lovell Christopher Taylor's rates of £0-11-3.[10] On 21 September 1774 Dr. Hersey was allowed 9 shillings on his account "for medicine and attendance on Christopher Taylor."[11]

Christopher Taylor's son, Abraham Taylor, by his first wife, Bethiah Atkins, died in Barnstable 7 July 1777, in the 20th year of his age, and was buried in Marston's Mills Cemetery.[12]

No probate records have been found for either Christopher or Hannah Taylor in Barnstable County.

Children (**Taylor**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[13]

i. **Edward**[6], born 13 June 1761.
ii. **Rachel**, born 11 November 1762.
iii. **Deborah**, born 10 May 1765.
iv. **Joseph**, born 6 August 1767.
v. **Crocker**, born 17 May 1770.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 31:141. 2. *MD* 19:156; 23:125; Barnstable VR 2:273, 278. 3. *MD* 32:58; Maclean W. McLean, "Abraham and Mary (Beetle) Taylor of Barnstable, Mass.," *TAG* (Oct. 1971) 47:230. 4. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 159 [FHL #22364]. 5. *MD* 27:7; 31:84; William C. Smith, *Hist. of Chatham, Mass.*, 213fn. 214fn. 6. Barnstable Town Recs. 3:98. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:109 (Abraham Taylor), as found in Maclean W. McLean, "Abraham and Mary (Beetle) Taylor of Barnstable, Mass.," *TAG* 47:229-30. 8. Barnstable Town Recs. 3:39 [FHL #947062]. 9. Ibid. 3:69 [FHL #947062]. 10. Ibid. 3:81 [FHL #947062]. 11. Ibid. 3:98 [FHL #947062]. 12. Marston's Mills Cemetery, viewed June 15 1991 by Roberta G. Bratti and Elizabeth P. White. 13. Barnstable VR 3:370 [FHL #947062].

94. **Mary**[5] **Howland** (*Joseph*[4], *Isaac*[3], *John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 9 September 1740,[1] the daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Crocker) Howland. Mary died in Wellfleet, Mass., 2 May 1813, in her 72nd year, called "Widow Mary Jenkins of Barnstable."[2]

Mary Howland married in Barnstable 22 October 1761 (intentions 26 September 1961) **Lot Jenkins**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 13 March 1737/8,[4] the son of Samuel and Mary (Hinckley) Jenkins. Lot Jenkins died 21 July 1776, while serving in the Revolutionary War.[5]

No probate records were found for Lot Jenkins in Barnstable County.

Children (**Jenkins**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[6]

i. **Chloe**[6], born 16 March 1762.
ii. **Lot**, born 28 September 1765.
iii. **Philemon**, born 26 February 1767.
iv. **Achsa**, born 19 August 1769.
v. **Mary**, born 15 August 1773.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 31:141. 2. *MD* 11:229. 3. *MD* 19:156; 23:126; Barnstable VR 2:273, 278. 4. *MD* 32:55; Barnstable VR 2:355; Samuel B. Jenkins, *Descendants of John Jenkins* (West Barnstable, Mass. 1929), 17, 23, 28. 5. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:367 where Mary is mistakenly called "Mercy"; *Mass, Soldiers and Sailors* 8:755. 6. Barnstable VR 3:366.

95. **Rachel**[5] **Howland** (*Joseph*[4], *Isaac*[3], *John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 2 May 1742,[1] the daughter of Joseph and Rachel (Crocker) Howland. Rachel died in Barnstable 16 September 1792, in her 51st year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery as "Mrs. Rachel Jenkins, widow of Mr. Nathaniel Jenkins."[2]

Rachel Howland married in Barnstable 9 December 1762 (intentions 3 July 1762) **Nathan Jenkins**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 21 October 1734,[4] the son of Ebenezer Jenkins and his second wife, Elizabeth Tupper. Nathan

Jenkins died in Barnstable 7 November 1782, in his 49th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[5]

Nathan Jenkins was mentioned by his father, Ebenezer Jenkins, yeoman, in his will dated 19 June 1750, proved 5 July 1750.[6]

In his own will dated 30 October 1782, probated 12 November 1782, Nathan Jenkins named his wife, Rachel, his son, Asa, under 21, his daughter, Rebecka, "lately married," and his brother, Ebenezer.[7]

Rachel Jenkins, in her will dated 1 June 1792, was called "widow." She gave her son, Asa, all of her real estate and mentioned her grandson, Daniel Bacon, and her granddaughters, Abigail, Lydia, Temperance, Rebecca and Rachel Bacon.[8]

Children (**Jenkins**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[9]

i. **Rebecca**[6], born 5 November 1763.
ii. **Asa**, born 4 July 1767.
iii. **Walley**, born in August 1772, died 3 October 1774, aged 2 years, 3 months, 13 days.[10]

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 31:141. 2. West Barnstable Cem. Recs., 15; *MQ* 45:221. 3. Barnstable VR 20:41; 23:126; 23:42; Barnstable VR 2:274. 4. *MD* 32:55; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:96. 5. West Barnstable Cem. Recs., 15; *MQ* 45:221. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:254-56, 510 (Ebenezer Jenkins). 7. Ibid. 21:175-76 (Nathan Jenkins). 8. Ibid. 27:240 (Rachel Jenkins). 9. Barnstable VR 3:398. 10. West Barnstable Cem. Recs., 16; *MQ* 45:221.

15. The Grandchildren of Hannah[3] Howland

96. **Silvanus Bodfish**[5] (*Lydia Crocker*[4], *Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 2 September 1710,[1] the son of Benjamin and Lydia (Crocker) Bodfish. Silvanus died in Barnstable 13 August 1740, in his 30th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[2]

Silvanus Bodfish married in Barnstable 20 December 1738 (intentions 1 November 1738) **Mary Smith**,[3] who has not been identified.

Mary, the wife of Silvanus Bodfish, must have been a member of the West Church of Barnstable, for their son, Silvanus, was baptized there on his mother's right of membership.[4]

Silvanus Bodfish died before his father and neither his widow nor his son were mentioned by his father, Benjamin Bodfish of Barnstable, yeoman, in his will dated 5 February 1756, probated 7 May 1760,[5] which suggests that they had not survived.

No probate records were found for Silvanus Bodfish in Barnstable County.

Children (**Bodfish**), born in Barnstable, Mass., baptized in the West Church of Barnstable:[6]

i. **Silvanus**[6], bapt. 10 August 1740, "of Mary, wife of Silvanus Bodfish"; probably died before 5 February 1756, the date his grandfather made his will.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 3:71; Barnstable VR 1:349. 2. West Barnstable Cem. Recs., 4; *MQ* 45:94. 3. *MD* 33:170. 4. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 28a [FHL #22364]. 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 12:64-66 (Benjamin Bodfish). 6. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 28a [FHL #22364].

97. **Hannah Bodfish**[5] (*Lydia Crocker*[4], *Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 12 February 1712,[1] the daughter of Benjamin and Lydia (Crocker) Bodfish. Hannah died in Hardwick, Mass., 7 March 1779, at 68 years of age.[2]

Hannah Bodfish married in Barnstable 28 October 1731 (intentions 26 September 1731) **Caleb Nye**,[3] who was born in Sandwich, Mass., 28 June 1704,[4] the son of Nathan and Mercy Nye. Caleb Nye died in Hardwick

before the 29 May 1787, the date his heirs assented to the filing of his will for probate.[5]

Hannah's father, Benjamin Bodfish of Barnstable, yeoman, in his will dated 5 February 1756, probated 7 May 1760, called her his "daughter, Hannah Nye," and gave her half of his "weaving tackling" and £6-13-4. Hannah and her sister, Thankful Shelly, were to share equally in the household goods after their mother's death.[6]

Hannah's husband, Caleb Nye of Hardwick, yeoman, in his will dated 13 December 1775, filed for probate 31 May 1787, accepted for probate 5 June 1787, bequeathed to his wife, Hannah, her widow's thirds, two cows, one horse, the indoor moveables and one room in their homestead. He said that his sons, Joseph, Benjamin and Simeon, had already received "their proportion," and were each given one shilling. Caleb made bequests to sons Caleb, Ebenezer and Silas, and named his son, Prince, as his executor and gave him the homestead farm. Daughter Hannah, wife of Benjamin Robinson, and Zuba, wife of Jonathan Glazier, had both received their shares at marriage. Witnesses were Clark Lawton, Hannah Edson and Jno. Paddleford. In a codicil dated 7 June 1781, which was written after the death of his wife, and which was filed 31 May 1787, Caleb Nye said that he had received "moveables come to me by the death of my honoured mother-in-law, Lydia Bodfish of Sandwich in the County of Barnstable, and Mother of my late wife Hanna Nye deceased." This additional estate was given to his two daughters, with the exception of a silver spoon marked "E:C" which he bequeathed to his granddaughter Mercy Nye, daughter of his son, Ebenezer Nye of Oakham, Mass. Caleb gave his own household goods to his two daughters, including two silver spoons, one marked "N:C" and the other marked "I:C." He gave a few items to his granddaughter, Meriba Nye, daughter of his son, Joseph Nye of Hardwick. Witnesses were Gideon Billing, Robert Dean and Paul Mandell. On 29 May 1787, the heirs of Caleb Nye who assented to the filing of the will and codicil were Joseph Nye, Simeon Nye, Benjamin Nye, Ebenezer Nye, Caleb Nye, Patience Nye, who signed "in behalf of my husband, he being absent," Benja. Robinson, Hannah Robinson, Jonathan Glazier and Azubah Glazier. On 19 June 1793, receipts for their shares were signed by sons Joseph, Benjamin, Eben[ez]er, Caleb, Simeon and Silas Nye. To the left of the list was the name of John R. Nye, either a witness or a grandson. On 10 July 1793, additional receipts were signed by the daughter's husbands, Benjamin Robinson and Jonathan Glazier. The administrator's bond for $1000.00, dated 5 June 1787, was signed by Prince Nye, yeoman, Paul Mandell, Esq., of Hardwick, and Clark Lorton of Amherst, Hampshire, saddler. Witnesses were Samuel Hubbard and Elisha Hubbard.[7]

Children (**Nye**), baptized in the West Parish Church of Barnstable, Mass., called "of Hannah, wife of Caleb Nye":[8]

i. **Silas**[6], born 27 December 1732, bapt. 28 January 1732/3; died young.
ii. **Joseph**, "Jr.," born 18 April 1735 (twin), bapt. 25 May 1735; served in the Revolutionary War.[9]
iii. **Benjamin**, born 18 April 1735 (twin), bapt. 25 May 1735; served in the Revolutionary War.[10]
iv. **Jemima**, born 8 July 1737, bapt. 17 July 1737; not mentioned in her father's will.
v. **Ebenezer**, born 2 February 1739, bapt. 30 March 1740.
vi. **Caleb**, born 6 April 1742 (twin), bapt. 16 May 1742.
vii. **Joshua**, born 6 April 1742 (twin), bapt. 16 May 1742; not mentioned in his father's will.
viii. **Silas**, born 4 October 1744, bapt. 14 October 1744; served in the Revolutionary War.[11]
ix. **Simeon**, bapt. 3 May 1747.
x. **Hannah**, bapt. 28 October 1750.
xi. **Prince**, born 17 March 1753, bapt. 5 May 1753; executor of father's will.
xii. **Azubah**, bapt. 11 July 1756.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 3:71. 2. Lucius R. Paige, *Hist. of Hardwick, Mass.* (Boston 1883), 429 [FHL #868519]. 3. *MD* 34:18, 20; Barnstable VR 2:425. 4. *MD* 30:66; George Hyatt Nye and Frank E. Best, *A Genealogy of the Nye Family* (2d ed.; 1907), 44-47, 90-91; Maclean W. McLean, "The Children of Nathan[2] Nye of Sandwich, Mass.," *TAG* (July 1965) 41:176-78. 5. Worcester Co. Prob. #A44018 (Caleb Nye). 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 12:64-66 (Benjamin Bodfish). 7. Worcester Co. Prob., #A44018 (Caleb Nye). 8. Ibid.; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs. 25a, 26a, 27a, 28a, 30a, 31a, 32a, 33a, 34a, 35a [FHL #22364]; Paige, *Hist. of Hardwick*, 429. 9. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:502. 10. Ibid. 11. Ibid.

98. **Thankful Bodfish**[5] (*Lydia Crocker*[4], *Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 19 February 1714,[1] the daughter of Benjamin and Lydia (Crocker) Bodfish. Thankful died in Raynham, Bristol Co., Mass., 13 March 1790.[2]

Thankful Bodfish married in Barnstable 23 February 1736 (intentions 27 January 1736) **Joseph Shelley/Shelly** "of Raynham,"[3] who was born in Barnstable 29 July 1706,[4] the son of Benjamin and Alice (Goodspeed) Shelly. Joseph Shelly died in Raynham after 24 February 1767,[5] the date on which he witnessed a will.

The Mayflower Ancestry of the Shelleys of Raynham, Massachusetts

Plymouth
John Howland[1] ~ Elizabeth Tilley
1592 - 1672/3 bapt 1607 - 1687

Barnstable
John[2] Howland ~ Mary Lee
1627 - aft 1699 c 1633 - aft 1691

Barnstable
Hannah[3] Howland ~ Jonathan Crocker
1661 - bef 1710 1662 - 1746

Barnstable
Lydia Crocker ~ Benjamin Bosfish
1680 - 1780 1683 - 1760

Barnstable, Raynham
Thankful Bosfish[5] ~ Joseph Shelley
1714 - 1790 1706 - bef 1781

i. Jonathan Shelley[6] b. 1738
ii. Joseph b. 1739 - '40
iii. Lydia b 1741 - 2
iv. poss Patience b. 1745
v. child b 1752

Plymouth
Samuel[1] Fuller ~ 3 Bridget Lee
1580 - 1633 - aft 1664

Samuel[2] Fuller ~ 2 Elizabeth (Nichols) Bowen
c. 1624 - 1695 c 1637 - 1713

Middleboro
Experience[3] Fuller ~ James Wood
c. 1669 - c. 1728 - c. 1728

Robert Shelley of Barnstable

Middleboro
Barnabas Wood[4] ~ Hannah Robbins
c. 1701 - bef 1750 1702 - 1734

Barnstable, Raynham
Benjamin Shelley ~ Alice Goodspeed
1679 '80 - 1757 1683 -

Raynham
Benjamin Shelley Jr.[5] ~ 1. Lydia Wood[5]
1720 - 1779 c. 1726 - bef 1749

~ 2. Mary Turner[6]
c. 1732 - aft 1782

by 1st wife
i. Barnabas Shelley[6] b. c 1746

by 2nd wife
ii. Libeus Shelley[7]
iii. Job
iv. Rhoda
v. Sarah
vi Abiathar d. 1777
vii. Olive

Plymouth
William[1] Brewster ~ Mary
c 1567 - 1644 1569 - 1627

Plymouth
Jonathan[2] Brewster ~ Lucretia Oldham
1593 - 1659 - 1678/9

Scituate
Mary[3] Brewster ~ John Turner
1627 - aft 1697/8 - 1697

Scituate
Jonathan Turner[4] ~ 2 Mercy Hatch
bef 1646 - 1724 1665 - bef 1721

Halifax, Bridgewater
Ignatius Turner[5] ~ Elizabeth Wilson
1697/8 - 1778

Henry G. R. White 1983

Thankful was called "Thankful Shelly" by her father, Benjamin Bodfish of Barnstable, yeoman, in his will dated 5 February 1756, probated 7 May 1760, in which he gave her £6-13-4. In addition, she was to share equally with her sister, Hannah Nye, in the household goods after the death of her mother, Lydia Bodfish.[6]

Joseph Shelley was taxed in Raynham in 1746, where he was listed as one poll, with £7 of real estate and £3 in personal property.[7] On 28 September 1747, Joseph's father, Benjamin Shelley, "for parental love," deeded to his son, Joseph, 30 acres of land in Raynham.[8]

It has been difficult to discover and identify the children of Joseph and Thankful (Bodfish) Shelley. A birth record was found for son Jonathan Shelley[6] who was born in Raynham, 4 April 1738.[9] They had at least two more children, Joseph Shelley, Jr.,[6] and Lydia Shelley[6]. On 12 February 1762, Joseph Shelley, (Sr.), gave his son, Joseph, (Jr.), part of his homestead, indicating that son Joseph was of legal age, or approaching it, and therefore was born about 1740 or 1741.[10] Daughter Lydia married George Wilbur and was buried in the Alden/Vernon Street Graveyard in Titicut, 3 December 1803, at 63 years of age, called "Mrs. Lydia, wife of Mr. George Wilbur."[11]

Joseph Shelley, Sr., and his son, Joseph Shelley, Jr., witnessed the will of George White of Raynham, 24 February 1767.[12] Son Joseph was certainly the Joseph Shelley who married Jemima Briand in Raynham, 27 November 1766, as recorded in Taunton vital records, being called "both of Raynham."[13] Joseph Shelley, (Jr.), of Bridgewater, Mass., made his will 3 June 1816, probated 3 August 1818, in which he mentioned his daughter, Rachel Wilber, and grandson, Seth Wilber, as well as another daughter, Asenath Tubbs, wife of Samuel Tubbs.[14] Joseph was probably the "Mr. Shelly" whose death, 20 June 1818, aged 78, was recorded in the Third Church (now North Church) of Middleboro, Mass. Joseph and his family apparently lived in the area where Raynham, Bridgewater and Middleboro have contiguous boundaries.[15]

Daughter Lydia Shelley[6] was called "dau. of Joseph and Thankful" in *Wildebores of America*.[16] Her marriage was recorded in Taunton, Mass., 6 September 1757 to George Wilbor,[17] who was baptized in Raynham 2 September 1739, the son of Meshack and Elizabeth (Leonard) Wilbor.[18] George Wilbur (*sic*) died in Titicut Parish, Bridgewater, Mass., 4 August 1803.[19] Lydia's birthdate, shown in *Wildebores of America* as "1774," is a typographical error. Lydia died in Bridgewater 13 December 1803, and was buried in Alden/Vernon Street Graveyard in Titicut, next to her husband.[20]

Another possible daughter of Joseph and Thankful (Bodfish) Shelley may have been the Patience Shelley "of Raynham" who was born 23 January 1745 and died 10 April 1777. Patience married in Middleboro, as his first wife, 29 September 1764 (intentions 13 June 1764) John[5] Eaton (*Francis*[4],

Benjamin[3-2], *Francis*[1]), who was born in Middleboro, 12 August 1737, and died after 1788. He was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Francis Eaton.[21]

There are no probate records for Joseph and Thankful Shelley in Bristol County. However, a Bristol County deed dated 11 March 1781, shows that Jonathan Shelley of Raynham, "for consideration of my brother, Joseph Shelley of Raynham, yeoman, taking care of our mother for time past and maintaining her . . . quit claim unto said Joseph two pieces of land . . ."[22]

An undocumented account of several Shelley families, including the families of Joseph, Jonathan and Lydia Shelley, but not mentioning the possible daughter, Patience, has been published in *The History of Westmoreland County, New Hampshire, 1741-1970.*[23]

Children (**Shelley/Shelly**), born in Raynham, Mass.:[24]

i. **Jonathan**[6], born 4 April 1738.[25]
ii. **Joseph**, Jr., born about 1739/40; given land by his father in 1762.[26]
iii. **Lydia**, born about 1740/1, died in Bridgewater, 13 December 1803, aged 63 years [or 63rd year?], as the widow of Mr. George Wilbor; named for her grandmother, Lydia (Crocker) Bodfish.[27]
iv. ?? **Patience**, born 23 January 1745; married John[5] Eaton (*Francis*[4], *Benjamin*[3-2], *Francis*[1]); named a child "Lydia."[28]
v. Unnamed child died 16 November 1752.

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[This family was published by Elizabeth P. White as part of an article, "The Shelleys of Raynham, Mass.," in *The Mayflower Quarterly* (May 1983) 49:74-81.]

99. **Solomon Bodfish**[5] (*Lydia Crocker*[4], *Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 20 March 1716, the son of Benjamin and Lydia (Crocker) Bodfish. Solomon died in Barnstable 20 July 1798 and was buried in Marston's Mills Cemetery.

Solomon Bodfish married in Barnstable 17 December 1741 **Hannah Bursley**[5], who was born in Barnstable 20 March 1716, the daughter of Jabez Bursley[4] (*Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) and his wife, Hannah Fuller. Hannah died in Barnstable after 25 July 1754, the date her youngest child was born.

[For the record of this family see #71, page 157.]

100. **Jonathan Bodfish**[5] (*Lydia Crocker*[4], *Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 10 August 1727, the son of Benjamin and Lydia (Crocker) Bodfish. Jonathan died in Barnstable 21 January 1818, in his 91st year.

Jonathan Bodfish married in Barnstable 3 May 1753, his cousin, **Desire**[5-5] **Howland**, who was born in Barnstable 15 June 1732, the daughter of John[4] Howland (*Isaac*[3], *John*[2-1]) and his wife, Alice Hamblin[4] (*Mercy*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John*[1]). Desire died in Barnstable 8 April 1813, in her 81st year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.

[For the record of this intermarriage see #88, page 175.]

101. **Lydia Fuller**[5] (*Hannah Crocker*[4], *Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in East Haddam, Conn., 1 September 1709,[1] the daughter of Shubael and Hannah (Crocker) Fuller. Lydia died in East Haddam 14 August 1778.[2]

Lydia Fuller married, probably in East Haddam, about 1730 **Daniel Gates**,[3] who was born in East Haddam 5 February 1706/7,[4] the son of Daniel and Rebecca (Dutton) Gates. Daniel Gates, "of the Millington Society," died in East Haddam 5 October 1775.[5]

Lydia was called "Lydia Gates" on 27 June 1748, the date her brothers quit-claimed to Lydia and her sisters a parcel of land in Middletown on the east side of the Connecticut River which had belonged to their father,

Ensign Shubael Fuller, late of East Haddam. Witnesses were Jeremiah Gates and Robert Hurd.[6]

Daniel Gates of Millington Parish, East Haddam, was a tanner. He served as a deacon and selectman. On 25 April 1765, Daniel transferred land in East Haddam to his son, Daniel Gates 2d.[7]

The father, Deacon Daniel Gates of East Haddam, died 5 October 1775. In his will dated "last day of September" 1769, he named his wife, Lydya, his daughters Hannah Gates and Lydya Mack, and his sons, Joseph, Jesse, Nathan and Daniel. His youngest son, Joseph Gates, was appointed as sole executor. The will was presented for probate 9 March 1776. The witnesses were Daniel Brainerd and Joseph Gates 2d. The inventory was dated 5 October 1775, the day Deacon Gates died, and included several parcels of land containing his dwelling house and barn, 5½ acres, 30 acres, 60 acres and 4 acres, and a tan house, all of which was appraised by Levi Gates and Enoch Brainerd at £363-13-4.[8]

Some of Deacon Daniel Gates's real estate was not mentioned in his will. Therefore, on 11 April 1776, second son Nathan Gates of East Haddam was named as the administrator of the intestate real estate of Deacon Daniel Gates and posted his bond. Son-in-law Solomon Mack of Gilsum, New Hampshire, husband of daughter Lydia,[9] signed as bondsman for his brother-in-law, Nathan Gates. Nathan was ordered to make a true and just account of his administration before 11 April 1777.[10]

On 6 January 1777 (mistakenly dated 1778, a copyist's error), distribution of the testate estate was made by Levi Gates, Nehemiah Cone and Enoch Brainerd, "according to the last will and testament of the sd Dea. D. Gates [we] have set out to the sd Dea. Daniel Gates' widow and to Mr. Nathan Gates and Mr. Daniel Gates, sons to sd Dea. Daniel Gates as follows viz -- To the widow a certain piece of land lying on the east part of the home lot . . . with two acres of the upper orchard with one half of the dwelling house and barn . . . To Mr. Daniel Gates five acres one quarter and nine rods of land . . . bordering on land now set out to the abovesd Nathan Gates. -- To Mr. Nathan Gates six acres and one quarter nine rods of land lying south of the above piece of land set out to Daniel Gates and sd bounding westerly on land belonging to Jabez Warner and land belonging to Joseph Gates and eastward on the highway."[11]

Unfortunately, son Daniel Gates 2d died the next day, 7 January 1777, before the administration of his father's estate had been completed, and the papers for both of their estates are in the same probate packet, making it difficult to separate the two records. On 4 March 1777, Nathan Gates was appointed as the administrator of his brother, Daniel's intestate estate. He and Daniel Brainerd posted bond the same day. Daniel Gates 2d's inventory, taken by Levi Gates and Nehemiah Cone, amounted to £62-12-7, and was presented to the court 26 April 1777.[12]

Meanwhile, the distribution of the intestate real estate of Deacon Daniel Gates of East Haddam was made 8 April 1777. Recipients were the eldest son, Jesse Gates, who received a double portion, son Joseph Gates, daughter Lydia Mack, daughter Hannah Purple, the heirs of deceased son Daniel Gates, and son Nathan Gates. The following year, 5 April 1778, the distribution of Deacon Daniel Gates's estate was completed, "according to his will."[13]

Children (**Gates**), born in East Haddam, Conn.:[14]

i. **Lydia**[6], born 3 September 1732, bapt. 29 October 1732.
ii. **Jesse**, born 5 April 1734; served in the Revolutionary War.[15]
iii. **Nathan**, bapt. 16 May 1736.
iv. **Daniel**, born 24 September 1738, died 7 January 1777.[16]
v. **Hannah**, born 9 September 1744.
vi. **Joseph**, bapt. 14 February 1748; served in the Revolutionary War.[17]

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102. **Ephraim Fuller**[5] (*Hannah Crocker*[4], *Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in East Haddam, Conn., 8 September 1711,[1] the son of Shubael and Hannah (Crocker) Fuller. Ephraim Fuller died there between 18 February 1772, the date he made his will, and 8 April 1772, the date his will was probated.[2]

Ephraim Fuller married, probably in Lyme, Conn., before 1738 **Sarah Beckwith**,[3] who was born in Lyme 13 August 1712, the daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah (Brockway) Beckwith.[4] Sarah died in East Haddam before 18 February 1772, the date her husband wrote his will and did not name her.[5]

On 27 June 1748, after the death of Ephraim's father, Ensign Shubael Fuller of East Haddam, Ephraim joined his brother, Shubael Fuller, in quitclaiming to their sisters, Lydia Gates, Thankful Brainard (*sic*), Zerviah Bill, Hannah Daniels and Rachel Hurd, a tract of land in Middletown, Conn., east of the Connecticut River, which had belonged to their father.[6]

Ephraim Fuller and his family lived in Middle Haddam, Conn., until about 1745, and then moved to Hadlyme, a parish partly in East Haddam. He was chosen as ensign in 1749 and was called captain in probate records.[7]

In his will dated 18 February 1772, probated 8 April 1772, Ephraim Fuller did not mention his wife, Sarah, who must have died previously. He bequeathed his home lot to his son, Ephraim, and mentioned his five daughters, Sarah Parker, Leah Shaw, Susannah Willey, Anna Willey and Sibble Fuller. By 12 March 1775, daughter Sibble had married Edward Dickson and all of the children agreed to a distribution of their father's estate, signing as Ephraim Fuller, John and Sarah Parker, James and Leah Shaw, Lemuel and Susanna Willey, Benajah and Anna Willey, and Edward and Sibbel Dixson.[8]

Children (**Fuller**), born in Middle Haddam and East Haddam, Conn., all mentioned in their father's will:[9]

i. **Sarah**[6], born about 1738.
ii. **Leah**, born in 1741.
iii. **Susannah**, baptized 10 July 1743.
iv. **Anna**, born 23 July 1745.
v. **Sibble**, born 17 June 1748.
vi. **Ephraim**, born 27 December 1753.

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103. **Thankful Fuller**[5] (*Hannah Crocker*[4], *Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in East Haddam, Conn., 10 July 1713,[1] the daughter of Shubael and Hannah (Crocker) Fuller. Thankful died in Haddam, Conn., 28 April 1806,[2] at 93 years of age.

Thankful Fuller married about 1738, as his second wife, **Abijah Brainerd**,[3] who was born in Haddam, Conn., 26 November 1705,[4] the son of James and Deborah (Dudley) Brainerd. Abijah Brainerd had married first, in Haddam, 28 December 1727, Esther Smith, daughter of Simon Smith, by whom he had Othniel, Simon, Deborah, Esther, Lydia (Alidia in her father's will), and Zilpah, none of whom were descendants of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland.[5] Esther (Smith) Brainerd died before 1738 for Abijah Brainerd's first child by his second wife was born 22 February 1738/9 and was baptized in Haddam, 29 April 1739, by a visiting minister, the Rev. Edward Eels, and recorded in the records of the Cromwell Congregational

Church, as the son of Abijah and Thankful Brainerd.[6] The death of Abijah's first wife, Esther, is confirmed by the will of her father, Simon Smith, dated 26 July 1742, in which he called Esther "my well-beloved daughter, Esther, deceased."[7] Abijah Brainerd died in Haddam before 22 March 1798, the date the inventory of his estate was taken. His will was probated a few weeks later, 30 April 1798.[8]

No marriage record has been found for Abijah Brainerd and Thankful Fuller. Further problems have resulted because Thankful's children were recorded in Haddam town records under her husband's name only, with someone adding, in square brackets at a later date, the name of Abijah's first wife, Esther, after the birth dates of three of Thankful's children, Rachel, Dorcas and Uriah. However, the baptism of Abijah Brainerd, [Jr.,] the first child of *Abijah and Thankful Brainerd*, was performed 29 April 1739, in Haddam, by a visiting minister, the Rev. Edward Eels, but was recorded in his own church, the First Congregational Church of Cromwell, a parish in Middletown.[9] From 1740 to 1759, ten more children, called "*of Abijah and Thankful Brainerd*," were baptized in the Haddam Neck Congregational Church, which had been formed from parts of Haddam and Middletown.[10] Confirmation that these were Thankful Fuller's children, and not the children of a Thankful Williams, as has sometimes been stated, nor of Abijah's first wife, Esther, is found in a deed dated 27 June 1748, in which Thankful's brothers, Ephraim and Shubael Fuller, called her "Thankful Brainerd" when they quitclaimed to Thankful and to their other sisters a parcel of land in Middletown, Conn., east of the Connecticut River, which had belonged to their father, Ensign Shubael Fuller of East Haddam.[11] Therefore, the child of Abijah Brainerd, who was baptized in the Cromwell Church, and all of those born after him, were born to Thankful Fuller, daughter of Shubael and Hannah (Crocker) Fuller and were all descendants of *Mayflower* passengers John Howland and Edward Fuller.

Abijah Brainerd and his wife, Thankful, may have owned only a half-covenant in the Haddam Neck Congregational Church when their first eight children were baptized there, for church records show that it was not until 11 February 1753, that Abijah Brainerd was admitted to communion with the church. His wife, Thankful, was not admitted until 29 March 1761.[12] Church members took religion very seriously and people did not become members until they and the members of the congregation determined that they were fully qualified as practicing Christians.

Abijah Brainerd's cattle mark was recorded in Haddam town records 28 December 1727.[13] According to the *DAR Patriot Index*, Abijah, [Sr.], gave public service to the patriots during the Revolutionary War, but no proof has been found and the date of death given for him there is erroneous.[14]

Abijah Brainerd died before 22 March 1798, the date the inventory of his estate, which amounted to £434-10-3, was made by Ezra Brainerd, Jabez

Brooks and Elias Selden.[15] On 30 April 1798, the will of Abijah Brainerd, late of Haddam, deceased, was accepted for probate. In his will dated 9 February 1781, Abijah mentioned his loving wife, Thankful, and gave her one-third of his moveable estate and one-third of all of his lands, dwelling house and barn, as long as she remained his widow. At her death or re-marriage, Thankful's part of his moveable estate was to be divided equally among his daughters. He gave land to his sons, Othniel, Simon, Urijah, Shubal and Cornelius, and to the two children of his deceased son, Abijah, named Abijah and Savina, who were to inherit their father's share equally. [The Barbour Collection calls Savina "Vienna."] Son Simon Brainerd was to care for the grandchildren's shares until they reached 21 years of age. Abijah gave his son, Cornelius, the land with his house and barn. Cornelius was to pay five shillings each to Abijah's two loving granddaughters, Alidia and Abigail, "which Samuel Mack had by my daughter, Alidia, deceased." He bequeathed the remainder of his moveable goods, other than that given to his wife, to be divided equally among his daughters, Deborah Hurlbut, Zilpah Clark, Leah Freeman, Rachel Brooks, Dorcas Higgins, Thankful Hubbard and Mary Bowers, and the children "which Capt. Daniel Brainerd had by my daughter, Esther, dec'd, whose names are Seth, Daniel and Esther" Brainerd, who were to divide their mother's share equally. He appointed his son, Simon Brainerd, as his executor. Witnesses were Thomas Selden, Aaron Selden and Elias Selden.[16]

The inventory was accepted 30 April 1798, and creditors were given six months to file their claims.[17] On 29 October 1798, Simon Brainerd presented his accounts of £434-10-3, with expenses of administration of £14-15-10, leaving £419-14-5 to be distributed among the heirs. The court appointed Ezra Brainerd, Esq., Edward Selden, Esq., and Lt. Josiah Brainerd, all freeholders of Haddam, to distribute the estate.[18]

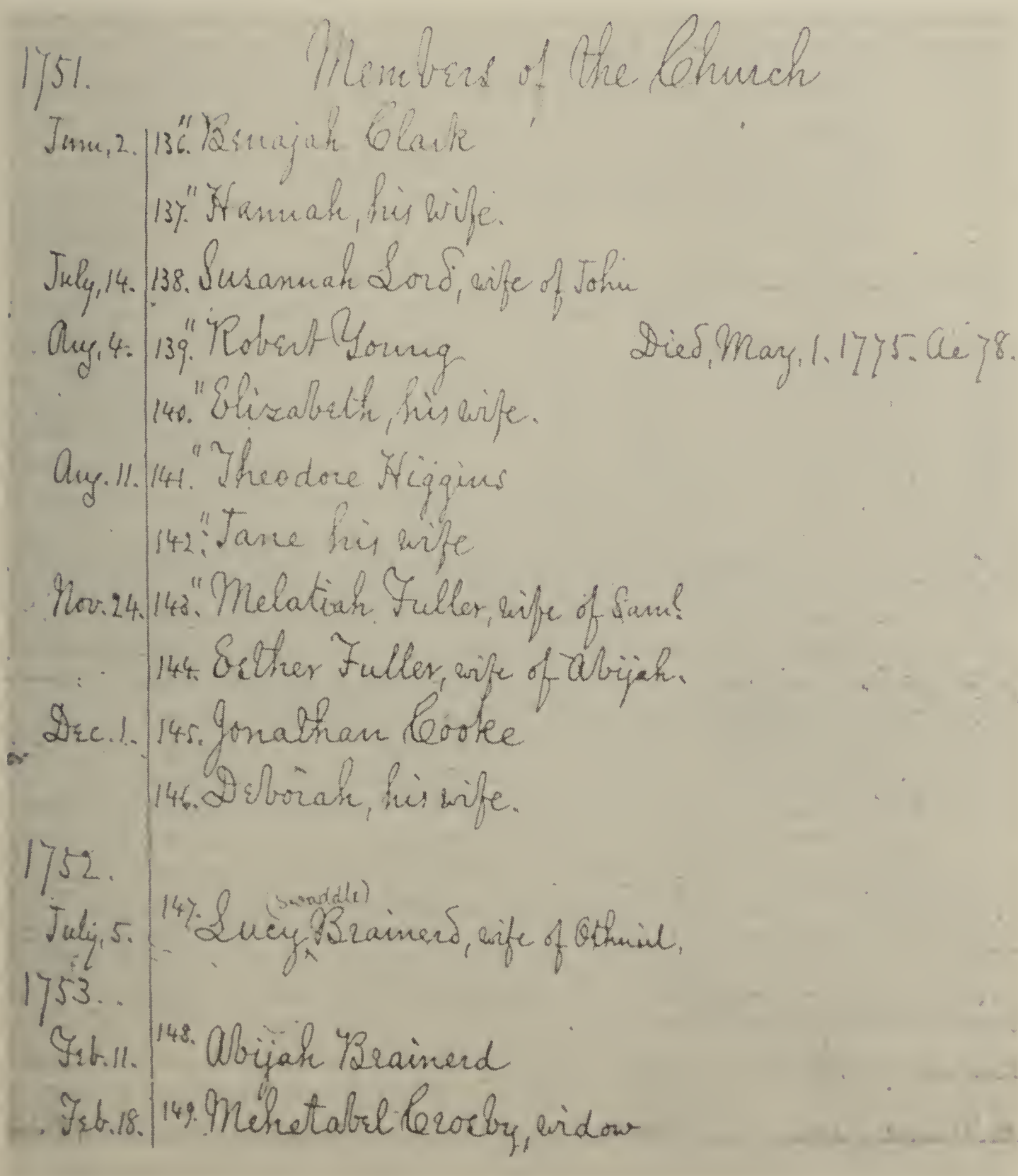
Children (**Brainerd**), born in Haddam, Conn., first child baptized in Haddam by a visiting minister and recorded in the First Congregational Church, Cromwell, Conn., remainder baptized in Haddam Neck Congregational Church, Middletown, Conn.:[19]

i. **Abijah**[6], born 22 February 1738/9, bapt. 29 April 1739; died 7 October 1776,[20] before his father; his children received his share of their grandfather's estate.

ii. **Leah**, born 12 December 1740, bapt. 22 February 1741; called Leah Freeman in her father's will.

iii. **Jeptha**, bapt. 23 January 1743 [1742/3]; not mentioned in his father's will.

iv. **Rachel**, born 17 February 1743/4, bapt. 8 April 1744; called Rachel Brooks in her father's will.



1751. Members of the Church

June, 2.	136." Benajah Clark	
	137." Hannah, his wife.	
July, 14.	138. Susannah Lord, wife of John	
Aug. 4.	139." Robert Young	Died, May, 1. 1775. Ae 78.
	140." Elizabeth, his wife.	
Aug. 11.	141." Theodore Higgins	
	142." Jane his wife	
Nov. 24.	143." Melatiah Fuller, wife of Saml.	
	144. Esther Fuller, wife of Abijah.	
Dec. 1.	145. Jonathan Cooke	
	146. Deborah, his wife.	
1752.		
July, 5.	147. Lucy (Swaddle) Brainerd, wife of Othniel.	
1753.		
Feb. 11.	148. Abijah Brainerd	
Feb. 18.	149. Mehetabel Crosby, widow	

Fig. 31. Membership list of the Haddam Neck Congregational Church, Middletown, Conn., which includes the name of Abijah Brainerd. [Haddam Neck Congregational Church Records 8:41 (FHL #4194)]. See p. 197.

v. **Dorcas**, born 19 February 1745/6, bapt. 20 April 1746; called Dorcas Higgens in her father's will.
vi. **Uriah**, born 27 February 1747/8, bapt. 24 April 1748.
vii. **Asaph**, born 7 March 1749/50, bapt. 6 May 1750; not mentioned in his father's will.
viii. **Shubael**, born 12 January 1751/2, bapt. 12 April 1752.
ix. **Thankful**, bapt. 7 March 1754/5; called Thankful Hubbard in her father's will.
x. **Cornelius**, born 29 April 1756, bapt. 20 June 1756.
xi. **Mercy/Marcy**, bapt. 5 August 1759; called Mercy Bowers in her father's will.

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1. East Haddam VR LR 1:578. 2. Homer W. Brainard, "Edward Fuller and his Descendants," *NYGBR* (Oct. 1902) 33:235, where her age at death is given as "97 (?) years." 3. Middletown Deeds 12:567; *TAG* (July 1983) 59:145. 4. Haddam VR LR 2:3; David D. Field, *Brainerd Genealogy*, (NY 1857), 65. 5. Haddam VR LR 2:18; Field, *Brainerd Gen.*, 91-92, correctly states that Abijah's first wife was Esther Smith but erroneously named his second wife as Thankful *Williams*. No record for the marriage of a Thankful *Williams* to Abijah Brainerd has been found. The basis for this claim appears to be that someone in a different handwriting, at a later date, added the name "Williams" in parentheses, above Thankful's name, in the baptismal records of their children at the Haddam Neck Congregational Church [1:4, FHL #4194]. This is certainly an error, just as the addition of the name of Abijah Brainerd's first wife, Esther, as the mother of Abijah's children by Thankful, has been proven to have been in error. 6. *TAG* (July 1983) 59:142. 7. East Haddam-Colchester Prob. Dist. #2777 (Simon Smith); *TAG* (July 1983) 59:141. 8. Middletown Prob. Dist. #501 6:418 (Abijah Brainerd, [Sr.]) [FHL #4834]. The death date given in the *DAR Patriot Index* 1:80 for Abijah Brainerd, with both of his wives named, is in error; it may be for his son, Abijah Brainerd, Jr., who is said to have died in a prison camp during the Revolutionary War. 9. First Congregational Church of Cromwell, from *TAG* (July 1983) 59:142. 10. Haddam Neck Congregational Ch. Recs., 1:4 [FHL #4194]. 11. Middletown Deeds 12:567 [FHL #4797]. 12. Haddam Neck Congregational Ch. Recs. 1:25, 26; 8:14 [FHL #4194]. 13. Haddam VR LR 2:29. 14. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:80. 15. Middletown Prob. Dist. 6:419 (Abijah Brainerd) [FHL #4834]. 16. Ibid. 6:417-19 (Abijah Brainerd) [FHL #4834]. 17. Ibid. 6:418-19 (Abijah Brainerd) [FHL #4834]. 18. Ibid. 6:461 (Abijah Brainerd) [FHL #4834]. 19. Haddam VR LR 2:18; Haddam Neck Congregational Ch. Recs., 1:4 [FHL #4194]. 20. Ibid. 2:137 [FHL #4194].

104. **Zerviah/Zeruiah Fuller**[5] (*Hannah Crocker*[4], *Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in East Haddam, Conn., 29 March 1716,[1] the daughter of Shubael and Hannah (Crocker) Fuller. Zerviah probably died in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, after 28 March 1780, when she and her husband were given a lease for life on land in Cornwallis.[2]

Zerviah Fuller married probably in East Haddam about 1732 **Edward Bill** of Colchester, Conn.,[3] who was born in Groton, Conn., 1 December 1710,[4] the son of Joshua and Joanna (Potts) Bill. Edward Bill probably died in

Cornwallis, N.S., after 28 March 1780, the date he and his wife received property.[5]

On 27 June 1748, after the death of Zerviah's father, Ensign Shubael Fuller of East Haddam, Zerviah's brothers, Ephraim and Shubael Fuller, quitclaimed to Zerviah Bill and her sisters, Lydia Gates, Thankful Brainerd, Hannah Daniels and Rachel Hurd, a tract of land east of the Connecticut River in Middletown, Conn., which had belonged to their father.[6] Edward Bill's father, Joshua Bill, died intestate in 1735 and his second wife, Hannah, was appointed as the administrator of his estate, 8 July 1734. Hannah submitted an inventory of the estate 26 September 1734, but no heirs were named and no other papers have survived.[7]

Zerviah and Edward Bill lived in Colchester, Conn., in 1732, and later settled in East Hampton, a part of Chatham, Conn., in 1740. On 28 May 1736, Edward Bill of East Haddam purchased 33 acres and 3 rods of land in the Three Mile Division of Middletown, Conn., from Zurishaddai and Abigail Pierce of Woburn, Mass., for £33-15-0. This was witnessed by Benjamin Peirce and Jonathan Poole.[8] On 26 February 1749/50, for £1000, Edward Bill sold this same piece of land to Samuel Fuller of Haddam, Conn., along with another tract of land in the same Three Mile Division in the Parish of Middle Haddam, Middletown, containing 21 acres and 16 rods.[9] Edward Bill was one of twenty-six people living north of the Neck in Chatham who petitioned in October 1738 to be incorporated into the parish of Chatham.[10] Zerviah Bill became a member of the Congregational Church of Haddam Neck, Conn., 14 June 1741.[11] Church records show that, on 23 March 1746 and again on 15 April 1750, Zerviah's husband, Edward Bill, publicly acknowledged himself to have been guilty of the sin of drunkenness.[12]

On 16 March 1750/1, Edward Bill of Middletown bought 101 acres of land in Bolton from Oliver White of Bolton, for £1500. This deed was acknowledged the same day and was recorded 23 March 1750.[13] On 10 October 1751 Zerviah Bill from Middle Haddam was admitted into membership in the Congregational Church in Bolton, Conn.[14] Less than two years later, 9 February 1753, Edward Bill sold this same land to John Coleman of Bolton for £1900. Witnesses were Thomas Wilkins and Bulkley Olcott. This deed was recorded 31 August 1753.[15]

Edward Bill and his family went to Cornwallis Township, Kings County, Nova Scotia, where Edward Bill was given a grant of land 21 July 1761. He was on the assessment roll for 1765, when he lived south of the Canard River.[16]

On 2 October 1764, Edward Bill and others obtained a license from the government for the alienation of land in Cornwallis, signed by Lt. Gov. M. Wilmot.[17] On 15 May 1765, Edward Bill of Cornwallis, yeoman, sold ten acres of land in Cornwallis to William Best for £5.[18] From 1767 to 1771

Edward Bill, yeoman, sold land to Samuel Willoughby, James Mather and Abner Hall.[19] On 30 July 1771, Edward bought land from Samuel Beckwith for £10.[20] The following year, 17 March 1772, Zerviah Bill joined her husband, who was still called yeoman, in selling 4 acres of land to Shirah Calkin.[21] Again, on 30 December 1775, Edward Bill, now called husbandman, and Zerviah, his wife, sold 57¼ acres of land on the south side of the Conar River to Benjamin Condon for £70.[22] On 5 November 1777, Edward Bill, yeoman, sold 400 acres of land in Cornwallis to Handley Chipman, Esq., of Cornwallis for £13-9-4.[23] On 15 May 1778, Edward Bill, now called labourer, sold a half acre lot in Cornwallis for £7 to David Starr of Cornwallis.[24] In a final transaction, dated 28 March 1780, James Condon, [husband of their daughter, Sibbel] sold land to Asa Beckwith, reserving the lease of "about an acre of land to his father and mother-in-law, Edward and Zerviah Bill for life, lying and being . . . on the south side of the main road leading to the meeting house." Sibbil Condon, wife of James Condon and daughter of Edward and Zerviah Bill, released her dower rights to the property. This agreement was signed and sealed by Asa Beckwith 29 March 1780, and witnessed by Handley Chipman and his wife, Nancy Chipman, 29 March 1780. It was not acknowledged by Handley Chipman, Esq., until sixteen years later, 18 January 1796, and was recorded then by Benjamin Belcher, Dep. Regr.[25] This suggests that Edward and Zerviah Bill may have died as late as 1795 and the deed was filed then to clear the title to the property.

No probate records have been found for Edward and Zerviah Bill.

Children (**Bill**), born in Colchester, East Haddam, Haddam Neck and Bolton, Conn.:[26]

i. **Jonathan**[6], born in Colchester, 5 May 1733.
ii. **Joshua**, born in East Haddam, 10 February 1735, bapt. 20 April 1735.
iii. **Mary**, bapt. in East Haddam, 25 March 1739.
iv. **Benajah**, bapt. in the Haddam Neck Congregational Church 3 July 1743.
v. **Sybil**, bapt. in the Haddam Neck Congregational Church 30 March 1746.
vi. **Elisha**, bapt. in the Haddam Neck Congregational Church 3 April 1748.
vii. **Zerviah**, bapt. in the Bolton Congregational Church 28 October 1750.
viii. **Joanna**, bapt. in the Bolton Congregational Church 26 April 1752.

REFERENCES

1. East Haddam VR LR 1:578. 2. Kings County, N.S., Cornwallis Deeds 3:152, 154 [FHL #567507]. 3. Ledyard Bill, *Hist. of the Bill Family* (New York 1867), 94, 95, 136. 4. East Haddam VR LR 2:1120. 5. Kings Co., N.S., Cornwallis Deeds 3:152, 154 [FHL #567507]. 6. Middletown Deeds 12:567 [FHL #4797]. 7. New London Prob. Dist. (1735) alpha. (Joshua Bill) [FHL #1025002]. 8. Middletown Deeds 7:411 [FHL #4795]. 9. Ibid. 14:15-16 [FHL #4798]. 10. Bill, *Hist. of the Bill Family*, 136. 11. Haddam Neck Congregational Ch. Recs. 1:23; 8:9 [FHL #4194]. 12. Ibid. 1:35 [FHL #4194]. 13. Bolton Deeds 3:25, 166 [FHL #3714]. 14. Bolton Congregational Ch. Recs., 1725-1763 (Connecticut State Library, Hartford 1923) 1:131 [FHL #3720]. 15. Bolton Deeds 3:166 [FHL #3714]. 16. A. W. H. Eaton, *Hist. of Kings County, Nova Scotia* (Salem 1910), 74. 17. Kings Co., N.S., Cornwallis Deeds 1:32 [FHL #567506]. 18. Ibid. 1:18 [FHL #567506]. 19. Ibid. 1:91, 99, 127 [FHL #567506]. 20. Ibid. 2:440 [FHL #567506]. 21. Ibid. 1:199 [FHL #567506]. 22. Ibid. 2:287-89 [FHL #567506]. 23. Ibid. 4:161-61 [FHL #567507]. 24. Ibid. 2:354-55 [FHL #567506]. 25. Ibid. 3:152 (recorded twice); 3:153-54 [FHL #567507]. 26. Colchester VR TPR 110; LR 3:462; East Haddam First Congregational Ch. Recs., 26; Bolton Congregational Ch. Recs. 1:72, 77 [FHL #3720]; Haddam Neck Congregational Ch. Recs. 1:9 [FHL #4194]; *NEHGR* (Oct. 1898) 52:411; *NYGBR* (Oct. 1902) 33:235.

105. **Hannah Fuller**[5] (*Hannah Crocker*[4], *Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in East Haddam, Conn., 29 April 1718,[1] the daughter of Shubael and Hannah (Crocker) Fuller. Hannah died in Middletown, Middlesex Co., Conn., 19 November 1753.[2]

Hannah married, as his first wife, in East Haddam 10 September 1739 (also recorded in Middletown as 1738) **Lemuel Daniels**,[3] who was probably born in Colchester, Conn., 6 April 1717,[4] the son of Jonathan Daniels. Lemuel Daniels married second, in Middletown, 15 October 1754, Mary Rowley, by whom he had at least one daughter, Salle,[5] who was not a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Lemuel Daniels died after 20 February 1793, the date he sold his home to his son, Amasa.[6]

On 27 June 1748, Hannah was called "Hannah Daniels" by her brothers, Ephraim and Shubael Fuller, when they quitclaimed to Hannah and her sisters a parcel of land in Middletown on the east side of the Connecticut River which had belonged to their father, Ensign Shubael Fuller. Witnesses were Jeremiah Gates and Robert Hurd.[7]

On 20 February 1793, Lemuel Daniels of Chatham, Conn., sold to his son, Amasa Daniels, for £75 lawful money, all of his lands in Chatham including his homestead with his part of the buildings thereon, being 20 acres in the homelot and about 11 acres in the common lot west of the house, also about 17 acres known as "the Plain Lot," also about 10 acres called "Intervale" adjoining the Salmon River, containing in all about 58 acres. Witnesses were Gideon Arnold and Ezra Brainerd. Lemuel Daniels acknowledged his signature and the deed was recorded the same day.[8]

Children (**Daniels**), born in Middletown, Conn., and baptized at the Haddam Neck Congregational Church:[9]

i. **Lemuel**[6], born 20 October 1739, bapt. 21 December 1740.
ii. **Hannah**, born about 1741, bapt. 9 January 1743; died young.
iii. **Asa**, born 6 March 1745, bapt. 5 May 1745.
iv. **Amasa**, born 11 March 1748, bapt. 24 April 1748.
v. **Hannah**, born 30 March 1750, bapt. 20 May 1750.

REFERENCES

1. East Haddam VR LR 1:578. 2. Middletown VR 2:163-64. 3. Ibid. 2:163 gives year as 1738; East Haddam VR LR 2:1106 give it as 1739. 4. Colchester VR LR 1:446 [FHL #2968]; *Mayflower Fams.: Edward Fuller* 4:142. 5. Middletown VR 2:163; Haddam Neck Cong. Ch. 1:3 [FHL #4194] (only Salle, no Tabitha mentioned). 6. East Haddam Deeds 6:236 [FHL #3875]. 7. Middletown Deeds 12:567 [FHL #4797]. 8. East Hampton Deeds (1793) 6:236 [FHL #3875]. 9. Middletown VR 2:163; Haddam Neck Congregational Ch. Recs. 1:3 [FHL #4194]; *Mayflower Fams.: Edward Fuller* 4:142.

106. **Shubael Fuller**[5] (*Hannah Crocker*[4], *Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in East Haddam, Conn., 6 January 1720/1,[1] the son of Shubael and Hannah (Crocker) Fuller. Shubael Fuller probably died in Savoy, Berkshire County, Mass., after 6 October 1802, the date he sold 50 acres of land to his son, Eli Fuller, both called "of Savoy," and before 22 June 1804, the date his daughter, Hannah Hays, sold land which had belonged to her father.[2]

Shubael Fuller married first, in East Haddam 28 June 1744 **Hannah Cone**,[3] who was born in East Haddam 25 April 1725,[4] the daughter of Noadiah and Elizabeth Cone of East Haddam. Hannah died in East Haddam 31 March 1751, called "wife of Shubael Fuller."[5]

Shubael Fuller married second, in East Haddam 12 June 1755 **Sarah Chapman**,[6] the daughter of Joseph and Eunice Chapman. Sarah probably died in Savoy, Mass., after the Federal Census of 1790 was taken, but before the 1800 census, where Shubael was listed in the household of his son, Eli, as "one male over 45," but there was no female listed as "over 45."[7]

On 27 June 1748, Shubael Fuller and his brother, Ephraim Fuller, both of East Haddam, in settling their father's estate, quitclaimed to their loving sisters, Lydia Gates, Thankful Brainard (*sic*), Zurviah Bill, Hannah Daniels and Rachel Hurd, a parcel of land in Middletown, Conn., on the east side of the Connecticut River, which had belonged to their honoured father, Ensign Shubael Fuller, late of East Haddam, deceased. Witnesses were Jeremiah Gates and Robert Hurd.[8]

Shubael Fuller spent most of his life in East Haddam where his children by both wives were born. Before the Revolutionary War was over, Shubael and his second wife, with some of their children, moved to Daws Grant in Berkshire Co., Mass.[9] They were among the first settlers in the area[10]

which, in 1797, became the Town of Savoy. On 12 December 1782 Shubael Fuller, yeoman, of Daws Grant, Berkshire Co., Mass., bought from Samuel Eddy, Gentleman, of Windsor, Berkshire Co., Mass., 50 acres of land "lying in Daws Grant in said County of Berkshire," for £50 current money. This was signed by Samuel Eddy and witnessed by Amos Eddy and Israel Eddy.[11] On the same day his son, Jonathan Fuller, yeoman, of Daws Grant, also bought 50 acres of land in Daws Grant from Samuel Eddy of Windsor.[12]

When the Federal Census of 1790 was taken, Shubael Fuller was living "in the Gore Adjoining Adams and Windsor," in Berkshire County, Mass., as head of a family of three males over 16, and four females. Son Jonathan Fuller was also living there as head of a family with one male over 16, two males under 16, and two females.[13] By the time the 1800 census was taken, Shubael's wife must have died and he was living with the family of his son, Eli Fuller who was head of a family in Savoy with three males under 10, two males between 26 and 45, and one male (Shubael) over 45, one female between 10 and 16, and two females between 26 and 45.[14]

On 6 October 1802, Shubael Fuller, yeoman, of Savoy for $50 lawful money paid by Eli Fuller of Savoy, yeoman, and "more especially for the love I bear to the sd Eli as my own son," deeded to Eli [Eliezer] Fuller of Savoy 50 acres of land in Savoy.[15]

On 31 December 1802 son Jonathan Fuller, called "of Hawley," [which adjoins Savoy on the east in Franklin County], sold 50 acres of land in Savoy to David Mathews of Savoy for $150. This was bounded by land belonging to his brother, Eli Fuller.[16] On 31 March 1803, David Matthews of Savoy sold to Eli Fuller of Savoy for $50, 12 acres of land in Savoy bounded by Eli Fuller's land.[17] On the same day Eli Fuller of Savoy sold to David Matthews of Savoy 2½ acres of land in Savoy.[18]

Shubael Fuller must have died before 22 June 1804, for on that date his daughter, Hannah Hays "of Lansingburgh, Rensselaer County and State of New York," sold to Nathan Bowers of Cheshire, Berkshire Co., Mass., for $202, land in Savoy described as "all of that part [of] Lot Number Twelve lying in the southwest corner of the Town of Savoy containing 20 acres." This deed was signed by Hannah Hays and [her brother], John Fuller and witnessed by James Adams and Ebenezer Walbridge. The deed was acknowledged in Lansingburgh by Hannah Hays and John Fuller, 22 June 1804, and was recorded in Rensselaer County, New York, 21 November 1804.[19] Hannah Hays was Shubael Fuller's daughter, Hannah (Fuller) Hays, whose husband had died, and her brother, as her nearest male relative, signed the deed to guarantee her signature.

In a final transaction, 30 June 1808, Eli Fuller of Savoy, yeoman, sold 50 acres of land and buildings for $600 current money to Manly and William Padelford of Savoy, yeomen.[20]

Shubael Fuller, of East Haddam, Conn. and Savoy, Mass.

John[1] Howland 1592 - 1672/3 Plymouth
m. 1623
Elizabeth Tilley 1607 - 1687

Edward[1] Fuller 1575 - 1620/1 England
...

John[2] Howland 1627 - aft. 1699 Plymouth
m. 1651
Mary Lee 1632 - aft. 1691

Samuel[2] Fuller ca. 1608 - 1683 Scituate Mass.
m. 1635
Jane Lothrop 1614 - bef. 1683

Matthew[2] Fuller d. 1678 England
Frances ... d aft. 1678

Moses Rowley bef. 1630 - 1703 Barnstable
m. 1652
Elizabeth[2] Fuller aft. 1630 - aft. 1714/5

Jonathan Crocker 1602 - 1740 Barnstable
m. 1686
Hannah[3] Howland 1661 - 1710

John[3] Fuller ca. 1655 - 1720 Barnstable
m. ca. 1678
Mehitable Rowley[4] 1660 - ca. 1732

Hannah Crocker[4] 1688 - 1751 East Haddam, Ct.
m. 1708
Shubael[4,5] Fuller ca. 1684 - 1748

Shubael Fuller[5] 1720/1 - 1804 Moved to Savoy, Mass.
m. East Haddam: 1) 1744 Hannah Cone, 1725 - 1751
2) 1755 Sarah Chapman d bet. 1800

Children: Fuller

by 1st wife Hannah Cone:
i. Hannah[6], b 1745
ii. Demis, b 1740
iii. Mary, b 1748

by 2nd wife Sarah Chapman:
iv. Tamar, b 1756
v. Jonathan, b 1757
vi. Prudence, b 1759
vii. Jethro, b 1700
viii. John, b 1762
ix. Jedediah, b 1764
x. Shubael, b 1700
xi. Eliezer Eli, bapt. 1768
xii. Jethro, bapt. 1770
xiii. Jeremiah, bapt. 1772

Shubael's son, John Fuller, was called "of Dorah's Grant," when he was married (intentions) in May 1784 to Lydia Stockwell, daughter of Jeremiah Stockwell. This family lived in Plainfield, Hampshire Co., Mass., in 1790 and moved to Palmyra, Ontario Co., N.Y., before 1800.[21] "Edward Fuller and His Descendants" states that Jonathan Fuller lived in Lenox, Berkshire County, Mass., before settling in Daws (*sic*) Grant, and then moved to Hawley about 1785 with a wife, Anna, and had ten children.[22] *The History of Hawley, Mass.*, in Franklin County, states that two of Shubael Fuller's sons, Jethro and Jonathan Fuller, lived in Dawes Grant before coming to Hawley.[23] *The History of the Connecticut Valley, Massachusetts*, shows that Shubael Fuller was a member of the church in Plainfield, just over the border in Hampshire County, in 1792.[24] Daws (or Dawes) Grant was a sparsely settled community and was apparently served by the minister from the Plainfield Church when he occasionally traveled the "circuit" to care for the religious needs of settlers who lived too far from an organized church.

No probate records were found for Shubael Fuller or his second wife, Sarah, in Berkshire County.

NOTE: An unrelated Fuller, Aaron Fuller of Rehoboth, Mass., bought land in Savoy, 4 April 1793, from Josiah and Lois Carpenter.[25] Care must be taken not to confuse the children of Shubael Fuller of East Haddam, Conn., with those of Aaron Fuller of Rehoboth, Mass.

Children (**Fuller**), all born in East Haddam, Conn.:[26]

By his first wife, Hannah Cone:

i. **Hannah**[6], born 27 May 1745.
ii. **Demis**, (daughter), born 20 December 1746.
iii. **Mary**, born 24 October 1748.

By his second wife, Sarah Chapman:

iv. **Tamar**, born 18 June 1756.
v. **Jonathan**, born 20 August 1757.
vi. **Prudence**, born 13 March 1759.
vii. **Jethro**, born 2 December 1760, died young.
viii. **John**, born 23 September 1762, bapt. 13 December 1762; served in the Revolutionary War in 1779-1780, building a new fort at New London, Conn., according to the pension application of his brother, Shubael.[27]
ix. **Jedediah**, born 20 March 1764.
x. **Shubael**, born 14 February 1766; served in the Revolutionary War in March 1779, as a substitute for his brother, John, as stated in his application made 9 February 1841, when he was 76 years of age, living in the Town of Boston, Erie County, New York.[28]
xi. **Eliezer**, bapt. 14 August 1768; called "Eli" in deeds in Savoy, Mass.

xii. **Jethro,** bapt. 2 December 1770.
xiii. **Jeremiah,** bapt. 24 May 1772.

REFERENCES

1. East Haddam VR LR 1:578; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:374; *Mayflower Fams: Edward Fuller.* 4:142-43. 2. Berkshire Co. Deeds, Savoy 11:288; 11:341-42 [FHL #879517]. 3. East Haddam VR LR 3:8. 4. *Mayflower Fams.: Edward Fuller* 4:142. 5. East Haddam VR LR 3:8. 6. Ibid. 5:562. 7. *U.S. Census of Massachusetts, 1790*: Berkshire County, 24; *U.S. Census of Massachusetts, 1800*, Berkshire County, 86. 8. Middletown Deeds 12:567 [FHL #4797]. 9. *U.S. Census of Massachusetts, 1790:* Berkshire County, 23-24; Homer W. Brainard, "Edward Fuller and His Descendants," *NYGBR* (July 1903) 34:188. 10. H. E. Miller, *Hist. of Savoy, Mass.* (West Cummington, Mass. 1879), 7. 11. Berkshire Co. Deeds, Savoy 11:353 [FHL #879517]. 12. Ibid. 11:351 [FHL #879517]. 13. *U.S. Census of Massachusetts, 1790*: Berkshire County, 24. 14. *U.S. Census of Massachusetts, 1800*: Berkshire County, 140. 15. Berkshire Co. Deeds, Savoy 11:288 [FHL #879517]. 16. Ibid. 11:357 [FHL #879517]. 17. Ibid. 11:359 [FHL #879517]. 18. Ibid. 11:355 [FHL #879517]. 19. Ibid. 11:341-42 [FHL #879517]. 20. Ibid. 13:501 [FHL #879518]. 21. *Hist. and Genealogy of Families of Chesterfield, Mass., 1762-1962*, 350; Contributed by Scott Mueller, 19601 Van Aken Blvd., Shaker Heights, Ohio 44122, a descendant of John Fuller[6]. 22. *NYGBR* (April 1904) 35:118. 23. William Giles Atkins, *Hist. of the Town of Hawley, Franklin County, Massachusetts, 1771-1887* (West Cummington, Mass. 1887), 46. 24. Louis H. Everts, *Hist. of the Connecticut Valley, Mass.* (Philadelphia 1879), 1:433. 25. Berkshire Co. Deeds 11:154. 26. East Haddam Congregational Church Recs., 49, 54, 57; East Haddam VR LR 3:8; 5:562; *NYGBR* 34:188; *Mayflower Fams.: Edward Fuller* 4:142-43. 27. Revolutionary War Pension Application R3841 (Conn.) [FHL #971036]. 28. Ibid.

107. **Rachel Fuller**[5] (*Hannah Crocker*[4], *Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in East Haddam, Conn., 24 February 1727,[1] the daughter of Shubael and Hannah (Crocker) Fuller. Rachel died in Chesterfield, New Hampshire in 1815.[2]

Rachel Fuller married in Killingworth, Conn., 20 May 1746 **Justus Hurd,**[3] who was born in Killingworth 2 April 1722,[4] the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Chittenden) Hurd of Killingworth. Justus Hurd died in Gilsum, New Hampshire, 31 March 1804.[5]

Rachel was called Rachel Hurd by her brothers, Ephraim and Shubael Fuller, both of East Haddam, when they quitclaimed to Rachel and their other sisters a parcel of land on the east side of the Connecticut River, in Middletown, Conn., which had belonged to their father, Ensign Shubael Fuller of East Haddam. Witnesses were Jeremiah Gates and Robert Hurd.[6]

Justus Hurd and his family lived in Killingworth and in East Haddam until 1767 but then moved to Gilsum, N.H. On 8 June 1768, Justus Hurd of East Haddam, yeoman, bought for £43-10-0 from Medad Thornton of Gilsum, yeoman, the third and fourth lots in the second range in Gilsum.[7] In 1777, during the Revolutionary War, Justus marched from Gilsum to Ticonderoga.[8] He was a selectman in Gilsum in 1781-1782 and again in 1793.[9]

Many deeds were recorded in Cheshire County which confirm that Justus and Rachel Hurd and their sons lived in the area. On 26 December 1785, son Uzzel Hurd agreed to pay 5 shillings 8 pence to Oliver Booth, collector of taxes, the sum actually being paid 13 March 1788.[10] On 28 July 1787, Justus Hurd of Gilsum, yeoman, sold to his son, Robert Lane Hurd of Gilsum, yeoman, for love and goodwill, one-half of his homestead, "it being by estimation 150 acres in the whole," with half of the house and orchard, in the town of Gilsum, "it being part of the third and fourth lots in the second range." Witnesses were his sons, Zadock Hurd and Justus Hurd, Jr. This deed was acknowledged 28 November 1791 and recorded 29 December 1791.[11] On 23 September 1789 David Bill and Daniel Wright, "collectors of taxes for Gilsum, 1785 and 1787," deeded 36 acres of land to Justus Hurd of Gilsum, for £1-4-4, which was the highest bid on the east part of fifty acres of lot No. 47, fifth lot, second range. Witnesses were Samuel Holmes and Ozias Sibley [?]. This deed was acknowledged 29 September 1789 and recorded 9 May 1791.[12] On 22 December 1791, son Uzzel Hurd of Lempster, collector of taxes, received 3 shillings 3 pence from Benjamin Way.[13] On 8 October 1792, son Uzzel Hurd of Lempster, yeoman, sold the land he lived on to John Way, Jr., of Lempster, for £30.[14] On the same day, Uzzell Hurd of Lempster, collector of taxes, received 18 shillings 9 pence from James Bingham.[15] On 26 April 1792 Daniel Wright, collector of taxes, received 5 shillings from son Zadock Hurd of Gilsum.[16] On 27 August 1793, son Zadock Hurd of Gilsum, sold for £15 to Joseph Plumley 50 acres of land in Gilsum.[17] On 10 September 1793, son Shubael Hurd of Lempster, yeoman, sold land in Lempster for £10 to Joseph Hull of Lempster.[18] On 5 May 1794, son Justus Hurd, Jr., of Gilsum, purchased for £8 from David Fuller of Gilsum, Gentleman, a certain tract of land, part of the ninth lot in the fourth range in Gilsum, situated between Jonathan Church and the said Fuller, opposite the New Meeting House. Witnesses were David Fuller and Orinda Fuller. This deed was acknowledged 5 September 1794, and recorded 6 November 1794.[19] On 9 March 1801 Justus Hurd of Gilsum, yeoman, sold to his son, Robert L. Hurd, for £300, the 80 acres of land that remained from the third and fourth lots in the second range in Gilsum, not previously deeded to him. Witnesses were Zadock Hurd and Leonard Russell.[20]

On 16 August 18[05], Justus Hurd, Jr., of Gilsum, husbandman, sold for $40 to Fortunatus Eager of Gilsum, yeoman, part of the ninth lot in the fourth range in Gilsum. Witnesses were Zadock Hurd and Ziba Ware. This deed was acknowledged 23 September 1805.[21]

When the first Census of the United States was taken in 1790, Justus Hurd was shown living in Gilsum Town (*sic*) as head of a household of two males over 16 and two females. Son Ebenezer Hurd was living nearby as head of a family with one male over 16, one male under 16, and four

females. Son Robert L. Hurd was listed as head of a household which had one male over 16, three males under 16, and one female.[22]

No probate records were found for Justus and Rachel Hurd.

Children (**Hurd**), first three born in Killingworth, Conn., next six born and baptized in East Haddam, Conn., last probably born in Gilsum, N.H.:[23]

i. **Elizabeth**[6], born 3 March 1747.
ii. **Shubael**, born 14 January 1748/9.
iii. **Uzzel/Uriah**, born 12 April 1751.
iv. **Huldah**, born 10 October 1753.
v. **Ebenezer**, born 11 April 1756.
vi. **Rachel**, born 27 October 1758, bapt. 6 May 1759.
vii. **Zadock**, born 18 March 1761, bapt. 3 May 1761.
viii. **Robert Lane**, born 29 February 1764, bapt. 10 June 1764.
ix. **Asenath**, [male], born 15 October 1766.
x. **Justus**, born 2 November 1770; called Justus Hurd, Jr., when he witnessed his father's deed 28 July 1787, and again 5 May 1794, when he bought land from David Fuller of Gilsum.[24]

REFERENCES

1. East Haddam VR LR 1:577; *NEHGR* 12:43. 2. Silvanus Hayward, *Hist. of Gilsum, New Hampshire* (Manchester, N.H. 1881), 338-39. 3. Killingworth VR 2:119; Dana D. Hurd, *Family of Hurd* (New York 1910), 36, 47. 4. Killingworth VR 2:183. 5. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:357. 6. Middletown Deeds 12:567 [FHL #4797]. 7. Cheshire Co., N.H., Deeds 1:434-35 [FHL #15624]. 8. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:357. 9. Hayward, *Hist. of Gilsum, N.H.*, 338-39. 10. Cheshire Co. Deeds 23:272 [FHL #15633]. 11. Ibid. 41:407 [FHL #15642]. 12. Ibid. 41:408 [FHL #15642]. 13. Ibid. 23:144 [FHL #15633]. 14. Ibid. 22:397 [FHL #15633]. 15. Ibid. 22:671 [FHL #15633]. 16. Ibid. 22:694 [FHL #15633]. 17. Ibid. 22:693 [FHL #15633]. 18. Ibid. 23:36 [FHL #15633]. 19. Ibid. 22:598 [FHL #15633]. 20. Ibid. 52:428 [FHL #15646]. 21. Ibid. 47:287 [FHL #15644]. 22. *U.S. Census of New Hampshire, 1790*: Cheshire County, 17. 23. Killingworth VR 2:126; East Haddam VR 4:464; East Haddam Congregational Ch. Recs., 47, 50; *Mayflower Fams.* 4:143-44. 24. Cheshire Co., N.H., Deeds 41:407 [FHL #15642]; 22:598 [FHL #15633].

108. **Hannah Crocker**[5] (*Isaac*[4], *Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in East Haddam, Conn., 22 September 1719,[1] the daughter of Isaac Crocker and his first wife, Ann Smith. Hannah died in East Haddam 11 February 1754.[2]

Hannah Crocker married in East Haddam 13 February 1745/6, as his first wife, **Philip Williams**,[3] who was born in East Haddam 9 February 1717,[4] the son of Charles and Mary (Robinson) Williams. Philip Williams married second, in East Haddam 24 February 1761 Ruth Arnold,[5] by whom he had a daughter, Ruth, born 14 June 1763, who was not a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Philip Williams married third, 11 June 1788,

widow Rachel Blush of Colchester, who apparently married, as Philip's widow, Frederick Smith.[6] Philip died in East Haddam between 10 April 1793, the date he made his will, and 7 May 1793, the date his will was probated.[7]

Philip Williams served in the Revolutionary War from Connecticut.[8]

In his will dated 10 April 1793, recorded 7 May 1793, Philip Williams of East Haddam, in the County of Middlesex, named his third wife, Rachel, as his executrix and gave her the use of his dwelling house, the use of one-half of his barn, forty acres of land, and one-third of his moveable estate during her natural life. He gave his daughter, Alice Stocking, £55-7sh to make her equal with his daughter, Ruth Butler. He also gave Alice one-third of his lands in East Haddam, except what was set off to his wife. He gave his daughter, Hannah Fox, all the land he owned in the Town of Cornwall, "it being the land Reuben Fox has lately improved, for her own forever," on condition that she pay legacies of £15 to each of her sisters, Alice Stocking and Huldah Rathbone, within six months of her father's death. He also gave Huldah one-third part of his lands in East Haddam for her own use forever, "except the improvement above given to my wife." He gave his daughter, Ruth Butler, the use of one-third of his land in East Haddam, "after daughters Alice and Huldah are made equal," during her natural life, and then to be divided among her children, "the heirs of her own body." Philip Williams signed his will in the presence of Green Plumb, David Southmayd and Roger Olmstead. On 7 May 1793 widow Rachel Williams, with Ichabod Olmstead as surety in the amount of £2000, was confirmed as the administratrix of her husband's estate. Rachel made her mark. Daniel Southmayd and Jared Spencer were witnesses.[9]

The first distribution of the estate was made 13 November 1793. Rachel Williams, the widow, for her dower or thirds, was given 40 acres with the dwelling house and the west half of the barn, during her natural life. Widow Alice Stocking, "eldest daughter," was given 61 acres 3 rods and 18 perches of land. The third daughter, Ruth, "wife to Amos Butler," was given two pieces of land in the home lot and one-half of four other pieces of land, "to be improved by the said Ruth and then to descend to her natural heirs born of her body. Huldah, "second daughter, wife to Benjamin Rathbone," received 65½ acres of land in the home lot and another piece in the Brainerd lot. Hannah Fox was not listed in the distribution because she had been given the land in Cornwall, Conn., in her father's will. The distributors were Timothy Gates, (?) Richardson and Daniel Bulkley.[10]

Some of Philip Williams's property had not been listed in his will. On 1 July 1794, the court appointed Charles Bulkley as the administrator of the intestate property of Philip Williams. Amos Jones signed as surety for £300. An additional distribution was made 5 January 1796. The widow, who had remarried and was now called, "Rachel Smith, widow of sd de-

ceased," was given £28-11-8 in furniture and notes. Alice Stocking received £19-15-7½ in linen, a cow bell and notes due from Rachel Smith, Frederick Smith and others. Hannah Fox was given a plaid gown, a silk cap, and debts due from Rachel Smith, Frederick Smith and others, valued at £19-16-4. Huldah Rathbone received a bed, a beaver hat, a cow bell, and debts due from Rachel Smith, Frederick Smith and others, valued at £20-9-5½. Ruth Butler was given "two executions from Amos Butler," (her husband), listed as £20-16-8¼. This was recorded 5 August 1796. The heirs were still not satisfied and a further distribution was made 2 February 1796: to Alice Stocking, part of a note from Frederick Smith for £1-4-2; to Hannah Fox, £1-2; to Huldah Rathbun, £1-4; to Amos Butler, £0-8-2; and to Rachel Smith, £2-0-0 taken as cash from Alice Stocking, Hannah Fox and Huldah Rathbun, "it being erroneous." Distributors were Oliver Olmstead and Thomas Ackerly.[11]

Children (**Williams**), born in East Haddam, Conn.:[12]

i. **Alice**[6], born 3 November 1747.
ii. **Hannah**, born 30 October 1749.
iii. **Huldah**, born 4 December 1751.

REFERENCES

1. East Haddam VR LR 1:575; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:220. 2. East Haddam VR LR 3:4. 3. Ibid. 3:4. 4. Crocker, *Crocker Genealogy*, 22; *TAG* 34:172. 5. East Haddam VR LR 3:4. 6. Ibid.; Colchester Prob. Dist. #3333 (Philip Williams) [FHL #1015800]. 7. Ibid. #3333 (Philip Williams) [FHL #1015800]. 8. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:747. 9. Colchester Prob. Dist. #3333 (Philip Williams) [FHL #1015800]. 10. Ibid. 11. Ibid. 12. East Haddam VR LR 3:4; *TAG* (July 1980) 56:172-74.

109. **Joseph Crocker**[5] (*Isaac*[4], *Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in East Haddam, Conn., 20 December 1724,[1] the son of Isaac Crocker and his first wife, Ann Smith. Joseph Crocker's date and place of death have not been discovered.

Joseph Crocker married in Colchester, Conn., 10 November 1748 **Sarah Lewis**,[2] who was born in Colchester 18 January 1729/30,[3] the daughter of the Rev. Judah Lewis and his first wife, Sarah Kellogg. Sarah (Lewis) Crocker died sometime after her last child was born in 1771.[4]

Nothing more is known about this Crocker family.

Children (**Crocker**), born in Colchester, Conn.:[5]

i. **Isaac**[6], born 25 November 1749.
ii. **Sarah**, born 9 May 1752.
iii. **Lydia**, born 3 May 1756.
iv. **Gurdon**, born 27 October 1766.

v. **Zilpah**, born 4 July 1769.
vi. **Joseph**, born 7 December 1771.

REFERENCES

1. East Haddam VR 1:575. 2. Colchester VR 1:123; *NEHGR* (Jan. 1857) 11:69. 3. Colchester VR 1:379; *Gens. of Connecticut Fams.* 2:344. 4. Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 49. 5. Colchester VR 1:123 [FHL #1312155].

110. **Elizabeth Crocker**[5] (*Isaac*[4], *Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in East Haddam, Conn., 26 August 1727,[1] the daughter of Isaac Crocker and his second wife, Elizabeth Fuller. Elizabeth died in Williamston (*sic*), "Conn.," [perhaps Massachusetts], 9 May 1797.[2]

Elizabeth Crocker "of Colchester" married in East Haddam 25 May 1747, as his second wife, **Simeon Ackley**,[3] who was born in East Haddam 10 January 1713,[4] the son of Samuel and Bethiah (----) Ackley. Simeon Ackley married first in East Haddam, 8 November 1739 Alice Fuller, daughter of Jonathan and Rebecca (Perry) Fuller,[5] who died in East Haddam 6 August 1746.[6] His children by Alice Fuller were Samuel Ackley, born 3 October 1740, Lydia Ackley, born 18 December 1742 and died 10 November 1749, and Hannah Ackley, born 27 July 1744 and died 17 November 1749,[7] all descendants of *Mayflower* passenger Edward Fuller but not descendants of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. A daughter, Elizabeth, born 25 December 1747, after Simeon's marriage to Elizabeth Crocker, and called "daughter of Simeon and Ales," was certainly the daughter of Simeon and Elizabeth.[8] Simeon Ackley died in East Haddam between 19 November 1790, the date he made his will, and 7 June 1791, the date his will was probated.[9]

On 8 March 1744, Simeon's father, Samuel Ackley of East Haddam, gave his dutiful son, Simeon Ackley of East Haddam, for love and goodwill, after his decease, 79 acres of land in Millington Parish, East Haddam.[10] On 17 March 1745/6, Simeon Ackley of East Haddam, sold for £106 to Joshua Brainerd, Matthew Smith and Thomas Gates, members of a committee of proprietors of land for East Haddam, the 79 acres of land he had acquired by deed of gift from his father, Samuel Ackley, dated 8 March 1744, and entered in Book 3, folio 310.[11] On the same day, 17 March 1745/6, Simeon Ackley, administrator for the estate of Samuel Ackley, deceased, bought from the proprietor's committee for £106, the amount Ephraim Griswold, now of Sharon, Conn., owed on a mortgage on land in East Haddam, dated 6 February 1739.[12] On 10 December 1750 Simeon Ackley bought for £190 from Daniel Brainerd, land south of his dwelling house.[13] On 2 January 1753, Simeon Ackley, Elijah Ackley, Isaac Ackley, Bezaleel Ackley, Nathaniel Ackley and David Ackley, all of East Haddam, sold to David Chapman

for £17-10, a part of a meadow, Lot Eight, in the second division of East Haddam.[14] On 22 April 1756, Simeon Ackley deeded 22½ acres of land to Weeks Williams in exchange for 12 acres of land deeded to him by Weeks Williams.[15] On 5 April 1756, Simeon Ackley sold for £300 to Weeks Williams 22½ acres of land in East Haddam which bordered on land owned by Shubael Fuller, Weeks Williams and Samuel Ackley, deceased, Simeon's father.[16] On 30 January 1760, Simeon Ackley bought from Joseph Arnold for £117, 39 acres of land in East Haddam which bordered on Simeon's own land. This was acknowledged the same day and recorded 25 February 1760.[17] On 8 January 1768, Simeon Ackley of East Haddam, for the love he bore his loving son, Samuel Ackley of East Haddam, (his son by his first wife), deeded to him 40 acres of land in the Society of Millington, East Haddam, which was the north end of his home lot, and included the house in which Samuel Ackley lived.[18]

In his will dated 19 November 1790, probated 7 June 1791, Simeon Ackley of East Haddam, bequeathed to his loving wife, Elizabeth, one-third part of all of his estate, both real and personal, as long as she remained his widow. He gave Samuel Ackley, his son by his first wife, £5 out of his moveable estate. His son, Simeon Ackley, Jr., having been given his full portion by deed of gift previously, was given no more. Son Thomas Ackley had also been given his full portion by deed, previously. Son Isaac Crocker Ackley received his father's house and barn and all that remained of the home lot, "except the improvement of one-third for my sd widow and what I shall hereafter give to or dispose of to my daughters." Isaac Crocker Ackley was given all of the farming tools, a horse, saddle and bridle, a pair of calves, and furniture "until he is married," at which point the furniture was to be delivered to the other heirs. Simeon gave his loving daughters Elizabeth Ackley, Mary Ackley, Lois Ackley and Jerusha Ackley the use and improvement of the "west large room in my present dwelling house," and the chambers over it, with the liberty of baking in the kitchen and passing through the kitchen to the well. They also received the use of the chamber and cellar stairs as long as they remained single and unmarried. But if any or all of them married, "my will is that they shall quit their right in my said house." A horse and a cow was also to be provided for them by son Isaac Crocker Ackley "for their order forever." Each of them was given a bed and bedding and furniture for themselves, "and the residue of my household furniture divided between them after the death or remarriage of my wife." He then bequeathed to his other loving daughters, Lydia Rogers and Bethiah Willey, six sheep, "three to each of them," to be delivered by son Isaac Crocker Ackley "as soon as may be." Simeon Ackley appointed his loving son, Thomas Ackley, as his sole executor. Simeon signed his will 19 November 1790, witnessed by David Fuller, David Southmay and Sarah Fuller. On 7 June 1791, Daniel Fuller and Sarah Fuller, two of the witness-

es, personally appeared and acknowledged Simeon Ackley's signature, and the will was accepted. On the same day, son Thomas Ackley posted his bond and David Fuller signed as his bondsman. The distribution of the estate of Mr. Simeon Ackley was made 2 January 1798 to Elizabeth Ackley, Mary Ackley, Lois Ackley, Samuel Ackley, Simeon Ackley, Thomas Ackley, Isaac C. Ackley, Lydia Rogers and Bythiah Willey. The distributors were Benajah Willey and Jared (?) Spencer.[19]

Children (**Ackley**), by his second wife, Elizabeth Crocker, first eight recorded in East Haddam, Conn., others listed in probate records:[20]

i. **Elizabeth**[6], born 25 December 1747; mentioned as unmarried in her father's will.
ii. **Simeon**, born 15 April 1749; mentioned in his father's will.
iii. **Stephen**, born 6 July 1753, died in Roxbury in his 23rd year; not mentioned in his father's probate records.
iv. **Thomas**, born 25 May 1755; executor of his father's will.
v. **Lydia**, born 13 November 1757; called Lydia Rogers in her father's will.
vi. **Isaac Crocker**, born 22 April 1760, bapt. 4 May 1760; mentioned in his father's will.
vii. **Hannah**, born 13 August 1762; not mentioned in her father's will.
viii. **Bethiah**, born 22 April 1764; called Bethiah Willey in her father's will.
ix. **Mary**; mentioned as unmarried in her father's will and in the distribution.
x. **Lois**; mentioned as unmarried in her father's will and in the distribution.
xi. **Jerusha**; mentioned as unmarried in her father's will; her name seems to have been written in the distribution but was crossed out.

REFERENCES

1. East Haddam VR LR 2:1128. 2. Mayflower Lineage #48103. 3. East Haddam VR LR 3:II [FHL #4097]; Note: The vital records are listed in the front of the book in roman numerals; there is a deed on 3:2 in the second section; *NYGBR* (Apr. 1903) 34:130. 4. East Haddam VR LR 1:572. 5. East Haddam VR LR 3:II [FHL #4097]; *Mayflower Fams.: Edward Fuller* 4:118. 6. East Haddam VR LR 3:II [FHL #4097]. These vital records were recorded at a later date in the front of the book of land records and are garbled, stating, "Ales ye daughter of Simeon Ackley & of Ales his wife Departed this life August ye 6th Day Anno Dom. 1746," followed by the deaths of daughters Lydia and Hannah in 1749. No birth date for a daughter named Alice was recorded earlier for Simeon and his first wife. This date, 6 August 1746, has always been accepted as the date of the death of Simeon's first wife. The East Haddam VR LR list then continues with the births in 1747 and 1749, of Simeon Ackley's two children, Elizabeth and Simeon, born after his marriage to his second wife, Elizabeth Crocker, but credits them to his first wife, "Ales." It then lists Simeon's marriage 25 May 1747 to Elizabeth Crocker, out of chronological order. 7. East Haddam VR LR 3:II [FHL #4097]. 8. Ibid. 9. Colchester Prob. Dist. (East Haddam 1791) #27 (Simeon Ackley) [FHL #1015767]. 10. East Haddam Deeds

3:310 [FHL #4097]. 11. Ibid. 3:273 [FHL #4097]. 12. Ibid. 3:422 [FHL #4097]. 13. Ibid. 3:266 [FHL #4097]. 14. Ibid. 5:29 [FHL #4098]. 15. Ibid. 5:492 [FHL #4098]. 16. Ibid. 6:231 [FHL #4099]. 17. Ibid. 6:115 [FHL #4099]. 18. Ibid. 8:205 [FHL #4099]. 19. Colchester Prob. Dist. (East Haddam 1791) #27 (Simeon Ackley) [FHL #1015767]. 20. East Haddam VR LR 3:II (but has errors); Colchester Prob. Dist. (East Haddam 1791) #27 (Simeon Ackley) [FHL #1015767]; Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 22 (incomplete); *NYGBR* (Apr. 1903) 34:130.

111. **Abigail Crocker**[5] (*Isaac*[4], *Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Colchester, Conn., 10 March 1733,[1] the daughter of Isaac Crocker and his second wife, Elizabeth Fuller. Abigail died in Westchester Parish, Colchester, Conn., 1 July 1774, at 41 years of age, soon after the birth of her tenth child.[2]

Abigail Crocker married about 1750 **Joshua Isham** of East Haddam, Conn.,[3] who was born in Barnstable, Mass., 14 April 1727,[4] the son of Isaac and Abigail/Thankful? (Lumbert) Isham. Joshua Isham married second, a wife named Deborah, who died in 1790.[5] Joshua Isham probably died in Shelburne, Chittenden County, Vermont, 16 May 1810.[6]

Joshua Isham and his family lived in East Haddam, Hadlyme, at first. He was a farmer and served in the French and Indian War from 11 April to 18 November 1758.[7] On 18 August 1759 Joshua Isham of East Haddam sold to Benjamin Fuller of East Haddam, for £9, the dwelling house in East Haddam where Benjamin Fuller and Joshua Isham then lived.[8] It must have been at this time that Joshua Isham moved with his family to the Westchester Parish of Colchester.

On 13 June 1785 Joshua Isham of Colchester sold 18 acres of land in Westchester Parish of Colchester, near the house where he lived and next to the land of Deacon John Gates, to John Olmstead of Colchester for £57-10sh. This deed was witnessed by Richard Smith and John Watrous and was recorded 5 September 1785.[9] On 24 February 1786, Joshua Isham of Colchester, and his son, Joshua Isham, [Jr.], of Shelburne, Vermont, deeded land which had formerly belonged to Abigail's father, Isaac Crocker, deceased, to Henry Champion, Jr., of Colchester, for £28. Witnesses were Henry Champion and John Isham, Jr. This deed was recorded 13 March 1786.[10]

Son Joshua Isham [Jr.], was living in Shelburne when the Federal Census was taken in 1810.[11] Joshua Isham, the father, remained in Westchester Parish until after 1800, when he was recorded there in the Federal Census.[12]

Children (**Isham**), first eight baptized in the Hadlyme Ecclesiastical Society and Congregational Church, all listed in Joshua Isham's Bible:[13]

i. **Daniel**[6], born 22 June 1751, bapt. in 1754; served in the Revolutionary War.[14]

ii. **Dimmis**, (daughter), born 26 August 1753, bapt. in 1754.

iii. **Martha**, born 21 July 1756, bapt. 25 July 1756.
iv. **Joshua**, born 6 July 1758.
v. **Jirah**, born 27 April 1760, bapt. 1 June 1760; served in the Revolutionary War.[15]
vi. **Abigail**, born 6 May 1762, bapt. 9 May 1762.
vii. **Joseph**, born 23 March 1764, bapt. 12 August 1764 (twin).
viii. **Mary**, born 23 March 1764, bapt. 12 August 1764 (twin), died young.
ix. **Isaac Crocker**, born 28 July 1770.
x. **Sylvester**, born 27 June 1774, bapt. 1 July 1774.

REFERENCES

1. Colchester VR LR 3:451; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:220. 2. Homer W. Brainard, *Ishams in America* (Rutland, Vt. 1938), 146-47 [FHL #982214]. 3. Ibid.; Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 23. 4. *MD* 32:150. 5. Brainard, *Ishams in America*, 146-47 [FHL #982214]. 6. Ibid., 146; Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 23. 7. *Rolls of Connecticut Men in the French and Indian War, 1755-1762* (Hartford, Conn. 1905 2:35. 8. East Haddam Deeds 4:297 [FHL #4098]. 9. Colchester Deeds 11:379 [FHL #3894]. 10. Ibid. 11:417, 422 [FHL #3894]. 11. *U.S. Census of Vermont, 1810*: Chittenden County, 212. 12. *U.S. Census of Connecticut, 1800*: New London County, 756. 13. Hadlyme Ecclesiastical Society and Congregational Church Papers, 1742-1797 [FHL #1010744]; Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 23; Brainard, *Ishams in America*, 146-47. 14. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:363. 15. Ibid.

112. **Lydia Smith**[5] (*Reliance Crocker*[4], *Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 17 August 1714.[1] the daughter of Joseph Smith, Jr., and his first wife, Reliance Crocker. Lydia died in Rochester, Mass., 8 March 1770, in her 56th year.[2]

Lydia Smith married in Sandwich, Mass., 1 December 1734 **William Bassett**,[3] who was born in Sandwich 23 November 1711,[4] the son of William and Abigail (Bourne) Bassett. William Bassett married second, in Rochester, 9 August 1770 Nelly (Lombard) Barrows, widow of Elisha Barrows.[5] William Bassett died in Rochester 14 February 1791, in his 81st year.[6]

Lydia Smith was baptized in the West Church of Barnstable, 18 July 1736, with her brothers and sisters, Joseph, Ephraim, Abigail and Ann, "children of Reliance, wife of Joseph Smith."[7] On 12 August 1748 William Bassett "of Sandwich," bought several tracts of land in Rochester, including a mansion house and other buildings, from Ebenezer Lawrence.[8]

William Bassett's father, William Bassett of Rochester, yeoman, named William as his third son in his will dated 20 November 1749, probated 7 April 1755. William and his brother, Samuel Bassett, were accepted as joint executors by the court, 7 April 1755.[9]

Lydia's widower, William Bassett of Rochester, yeoman, died intestate. An administration bond was recorded 1 April 1791 by his sons, Joseph and William Bassett, with James Haskell, Gent., and David Peckham, yeoman,

of Rochester, as sureties in the amount of £800. The inventory, which amounted to £172-9-5, was ordered to be taken 30 March 1791, and was submitted 4 April 1791 by the appraisers, David Wing, Esq., David Peckham, yeoman, and James Haskell, Gent. The list of claims against the estate included the names of the decedent's brother, Deacon Thomas Bassett of Sandwich, sons Joseph and William Bassett of Rochester, Nathan Bassett of Chilmark, Constant (?) of Rochester, deceased account, and Ebenezer Ellis. On 29 April 1791, the widow Nelly Bassett's dower right in her husband's real estate was set off to her in two pieces of land. The accounts were accepted by the court 6 June 1791.[10]

Children (**Bassett**), first six born and recorded in Sandwich, Mass., last five recorded in Rochester, Mass.:[11]

i. **William**[6], born 19 March 1734/5, died before 12 February 1741.
ii. **Joseph**, born 26 May 1737, bapt. 29 May 1737.
iii. **Nathan**, born 5 October 1739.
iv. **William**, born 12 February 1741/2, bapt. 14 February 1741/2.
v. **Stephen**, born 20 December 1743, bapt. 25 December 1743.
vi. **Heman**, born 16 August 1746, bapt. 24 August 1746.
vii. **Silas**, born 13 April 1749.
viii. **Lydia**, bapt. 19 May 1751, died 4 January 1752.
ix. **Peres**, born 28 July 1753.
x. **Lydia**, born 11 April 1755.
xi. **Rufus**, born 6 April 1757; served in the Revolutionary War.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 12:155; 32:154. 2. *Rochester VR* 2:345. 3. *NEHGR* (July 1964) 118:202. 4. Sandwich VR, alpha.; Belle Preston, *The Bassett-Preston Ancestry* (n.p. 1929), 27. 5. *Rochester VR* 2:24, 28. 6. Ibid. 2:344. 7. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs. 26a [FHL #22364]. 8. Plymouth Co. Deeds 39:191; 46:74; 59:117. 9. Plymouth Co. Prob. 13:435-37 (William Bassett, [Sr.]). 10. Ibid. #1458 (William Bassett). 11. Sandwich VR, alpha. (first six); *Rochester VR* 1:28; 2:28, 344, 345.

113. **Abigail Smith**[5] (*Reliance Crocker*[4], *Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 21 July 1716, and baptized in the West Church of Barnstable, 8 July 1722,[1] the daughter of Joseph Smith, Jr., and his first wife, Reliance Crocker. Abigail died sometime after her last child was born in 1756.[2]

Abigail Smith married in Barnstable 28 June 1739 (intentions 11 May 1739) **Joseph Goodspeed**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 1 January 1711,[4] the son of Benjamin and Susannah (Allen) Goodspeed. Joseph Goodspeed's place and date of death are not known.

A Joseph Goodspeed, probably the son of Joseph and Abigail Goodspeed, was living in Guilford, Vt., with a family of seven when the Federal

Census of 1790 was taken in 1791.[5] That Joseph Goodspeed was living in Halifax, Mass., when he purchased land in Guilford, Vt., from John Stafford of Halifax, 25 April 1786. He was called Joseph Goodspeed of Guilford, Vt., when he sold this same piece of land, 7 September 1795, to Cyrus Carpenter of Guilford.[6]

No probate records have been found in Barnstable or Plymouth Counties for Joseph or Abigail Goodspeed.

Children (**Goodspeed**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[7]

i. **Benjamin**[6], born 8 February 1739/40; served in the Revolutionary War.[8]
ii. **William**, born 15 July 1741; served in the Revolutionary War.[9]
iii. **Josiah**, born 20 April 1744.
iv. **Abigail**, born 16 December 1746.
v. **Timothy**, born 22 April 1749; served in the Revolutionary War.[10]
vi. **Joseph**, born 26 February 1756.

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1. *MD* 32:154; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs. 20a (Calef 158) [FHL #22364]. 2. Barnstable VR 2:323. 3. *MD* 33:167, 170. 4. Barnstable VR 1:374; Weston Arthur Goodspeed, *Goodspeed Family* (Chicago 1907) 1:92. 5. *U.S. Census of Vermont, 1790*: Windham County, Guilford Town, 49. 6. Guilford, Windham Co., Vt., Deeds 2:281; 3:302 [FHL #28292]. 7. Barnstable VR 2:323; *MD* 31:83. 8. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:275. 9. Ibid. 10. Ibid.

114. **Ann Smith**[5] (*Reliance Crocker*[4], *Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 15 May 1722,[1] the daughter of Joseph Smith, Jr., and his first wife, Reliance Crocker. Ann's date and place of death have not been found.

Ann Smith married in Barnstable 12 September 1747 **Timothy Goodspeed**,[2] who was born in Barnstable in 1717,[3] the son of Benjamin and Susannah (Allen) Goodspeed. Timothy's date and place of death are not known.

The birth of Timothy Goodspeed was not listed with the other children of Benjamin and Susannah (Allen) Goodspeed in the records at the Barnstable Town Hall. Fortunately, his father, Benjamin Goodspeed of Barnstable, yeoman, left a will dated 16 June 1733, which was probated 11 July 1733, in which he bequeathed his estate to his wife, Susannah, his sons Joseph, John and Timothy, and his daughters, Mary and Mercy. Timothy Goodspeed received one lot of land called Barley Hill, stretching from the pond to the river, and eighteen shares of a lot of land which his father had bought from Samuel Sturgis, and all of the meadows eastward from Tracey's Brook creek and the Island, and half of one lot of meadow lying in partnership with Samuel Chipman and Benjamin Hinckley. Son John was to allow

Timothy to have the privilege of cutting "fencing stuff" off of the land next adjoining. The three sons, Timothy, Joseph and John, were to share jointly in their father's right on Sandy Neck.[4]

No further record has been found for Timothy and Ann (Smith) Goodspeed in Barnstable County. They may have gone elsewhere and raised a family.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 32:154. 2. *MD* 31:85. 3. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:134 (Benjamin Goodspeed) [FHL #904599]: Proof of birth and parentage. 4. Ibid. 5:134 (Benjamin Goodspeed) [FHL #904599].

115. **Simeon Crocker**[5] (*James*[4], *Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 22 March 1722,[1] the son of James and Alice (Swift) Crocker. Simeon Crocker died in Westchester Parish, Colchester, Conn., 13 February 1778.[2]

Simeon Crocker married in Colchester 7 March 1751 **Dorothy Williams**,[3] who was born about 1723,[4] the daughter of William and Dorothy (Johnson) Williams. Dorothy Williams was a sister of John Williams who married Simeon's sister, Abigail Crocker. Dorothy died in Colchester, 4 August 1818, at 95 years of age.[5]

On 16 August 1763, Dorothy (Johnson) Williams, mother of Simeon's wife, Dorothy, made her will, probated 30 January 1775, in which she left Dorothy's children one shilling.[6]

On 3 March 1778 Dorothy Crocker and her son, Simeon Crocker of Colchester, were appointed administrators of the estate of Mr. Simeon Crocker, late of Colchester. The inventory of his extensive estate was taken 8 April 1778 by William Williams, Ichabod Olmstead and Jn. Isham.[7]

After Dorothy Crocker's death, Articles of Agreement were signed 8 December 1818 by Simeon Crocker of Colchester and Timothy Crocker, also of Colchester, "joint heirs to the estate of widow Dorothy Crocker, late of Colchester," in which they agreed to divide their mother's personal property and land. Simeon was to have $60 worth of his mother's personal property and Timothy would have $80.76 worth. Simeon was to have a certain piece of land lying east of the turnpike road, and Timothy would take the part lying west of the road. Timothy was to have a triangular piece of land lying west of the turnpike and Simeon would take the east half of a piece of land in the callin meadow, so-called, while Timothy would take the west half. The agreement was accepted by the court 7 January 1819.[8]

Children (**Crocker**), born in Colchester, Conn.:[9]

i. **Simeon C.**[6], born 16 September 1752; served in the Revolutionary War[10].

ii. **Isaac**, born 28 August 1755, died 29 September 1775.

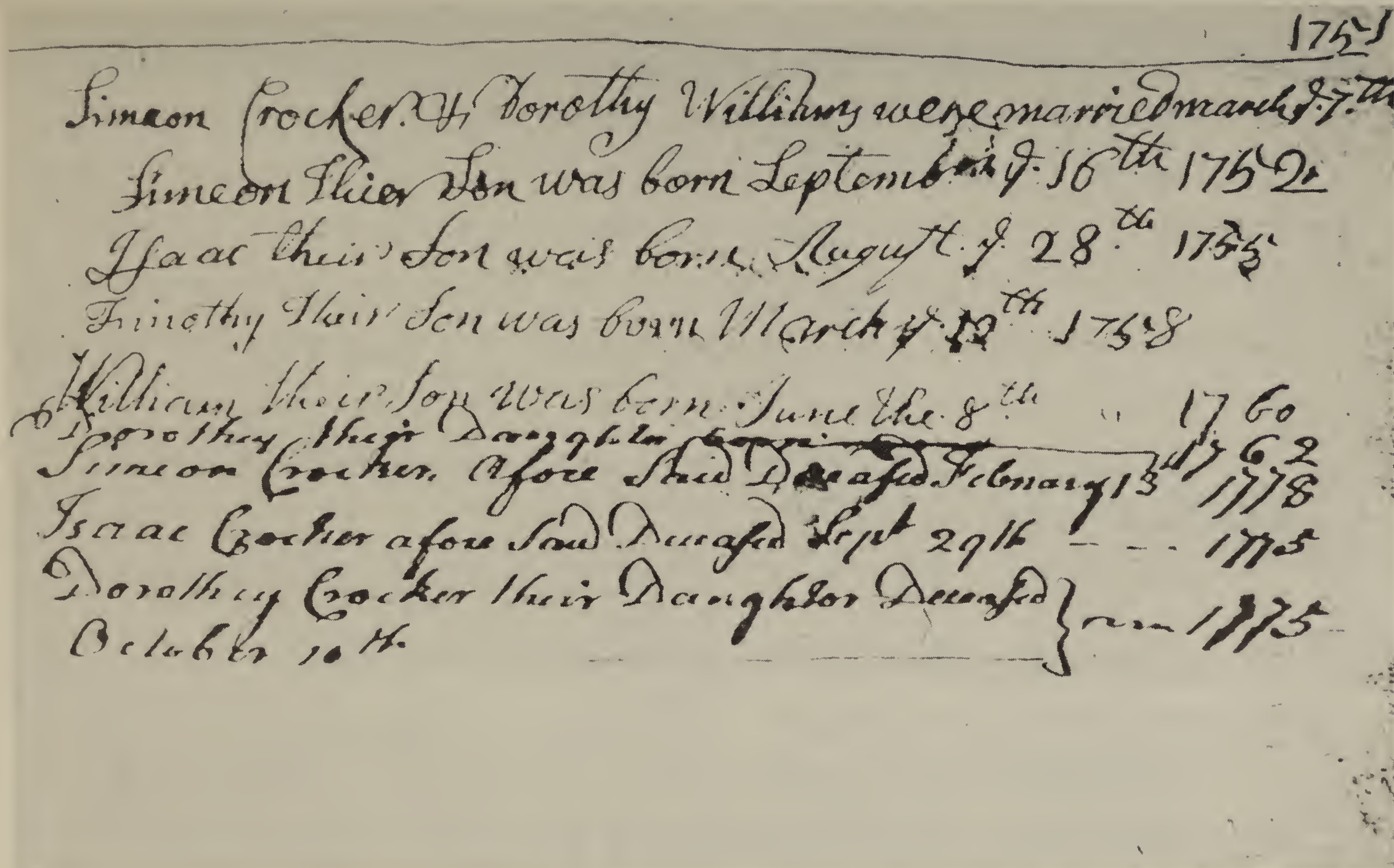
1751
Simeon Crocker & Dorothy Williams were married march d. 7th
Simeon their Son was born Septemb. d. 16th 1752
Isaac their Son was born August d. 28th 1755
Timothy their Son was born March d. 12th 1758
William their Son was born June the 8th 1760
Dorothy their Daughter born 1762
Simeon Crocker afore said Deceased February 13th 1778
Isaac Crocker afore said Deceased Sept 29th 1775
Dorothy Crocker their Daughter Deceased October 10th 1775

Fig. 33. Colchester, Conn., vital records for the family of Simeon and Dorothy (Williams) Crocker. [Colchester VR 1:112 (FHL #1312155)]. See p. 220.

Washington County } ss

THE PEOPLE of the State of New-York, by the grace of God, Free and Independent,

To Jonathan Crocker Jr

SEND GREETING,

Whereas Jonathan Crocker late of the Town of Cambridge as is alledged, lately died inteſtate, having whilſt living, and at the Time of his Death, Goods, Chattels or Credits within this State, by Means whereof, the ordering and granting Adminiſtration of all and ſingular the ſaid Goods, Chattels and Credits; and alſo the auditing, allowing and final diſcharging the Account thereof doth appertain unto us; and we being deſirous that the Goods, Chattels and Credits of the ſaid Deceaſed may be well and faithfully adminiſtered, applied, and diſpoſed of, do grant unto you the ſaid Jonathan Crocker Jr

Fig. 34. Letters of administration for the estate of Jonathan Crocker[5] of Cambridge, N.Y. [Washington Co. Surrogate Court 1:172 (FHL #513878)]. See pp. 229-31.

iii. **Timothy**, born 12 March 1758.
iv. **William**, born 8 June 1760; not mentioned in the division of his mother's property.
v. **Dorothy**, born in 1762, died 10 October 1775.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 32:155; Colchester VR LR 3:7; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:221. 2. Colchester VR 1:112. 3. Ibid. 1:112; Otis 1:221. 4. Donald Lines Jacobus, "Charles Williams of Colchester, Conn.," *TAG* (July 1958) 34:171-72; Harriette M. Wheeler, "John Johnson of Norwich, Conn.," *TAG* (Oct. 1978) 54:237-38. 5. Ibid.; Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 49. 6. Colchester Prob. Dist. (East Haddam) (1775) #3318 (Dorothy Williams) [FHL #1015800]. 7. Ibid. (1778) #939 (Simeon Crocker) [FHL #1015777]. 8. Ibid. (1818) #927 (Dorothy Crocker) [FHL #1015777]. 9. Colchester VR 1:112; Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 49. 10. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:164.

116. **Abigail Crocker**[5] (*James*[4], *Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 19 September 1724,[1] the daughter of James and Alice (Swift) Crocker. Abigail died probably in East Haddam, Conn., in 1771.[2]

Abigail Crocker married first, in Colchester 23 or 25 February 1744 **John Williams**,[3] who was born in Colchester 22 July 1718,[4] the son of William and Dorothy (Johnson) Williams. John Williams died in Colchester 17 June 1754, at 36 years of age.[5]

Abigail married second, as his second wife, in East Haddam 23 April 1755 **Enoch Arnold**,[6] who was baptized in East Haddam, 9 September 1716,[7] the son of Samuel and Abigail (----) Arnold. Enoch Arnold had married first, 16 June 1743, Dorothy Emmons, who died in East Haddam 24 June 1754, and by whom he had Ruth Arnold, born 26 April 1744, died 7 October 1744, Dorothy Arnold, born 2 June 1746, Mary Arnold, born 1 February 1748, Anna Arnold, born 1 January 1750, and Jonathan Arnold, born 21 May 1754.[8] None of these children were descendants of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Enoch Arnold married third, a wife named Elizabeth. Enoch Arnold died in Willington, Conn., 8 April 1795, at 78 years 7 months of age.[9]

Abigail's first husband, John Williams of Colchester, died intestate. Abigail Williams was appointed as the administratrix of her husband's estate. The inventory was taken 30 July 1754 by John Day, David Day and Aaron Skinner and contained, among other items, £5-17-04 in money, four cows, one two-year-old steer, a one year-old steer, one horse, calves, six swine, one-eighth part of a saw mill, ten acres of upland and meadow, farming tools, weaving looms, etc., with a total value of £104-08-11. On 24 March 1755, her brother-in-law, Charles Williams, signed a receipt for £23-5-5 old tenor which he had received from Abigail Williams, administrator (*sic*) of the estate of John Williams, late of Colchester, dec'st. On 26 September 1759, Aaron Skinner signed a receipt for £5 which Abigail had

paid to her brother-in-law, Joseph Skinner, husband of her sister-in-law, Elizabeth Williams, "& this shall be your receipt."[10] Abigail Williams had already married Enoch Arnold when she signed these receipts as Abigail Williams, administrator (*sic*).

William Williams of Colchester, the father of Abigail's first husband, John Williams, in his will dated 11 July 1754, wrote: "Being now in perfect health and considering that my son, John Williams, late of said Colchester Deceased and hath left a widow and five children, two sons and three daughters, and inasmuch as I never gave him a deed [to] the west half of the 100 acres of land on which he lived and always intended that he and his heirs or assigns should always have and hold the same – and I do now will and grant give and bequeath the same in manner and form as is hereafter expressed." He gave his daughter-in-law, Abigail, "so long as she remains my son's widow," the use of one-third part of the housing and fifty acres of land, "which is the one-half of the hundred acres lying south of the rode that leads to Joseph Isham's, the easterly half I have given to my son Charles Williams by deed." He gave his grandsons, John and David Williams, sons of his son, John Williams, the same 50 acres of land "with the appurtenances thereof, to be equally divided between them," with the provision that they shall pay their three sisters, Abigail, Susannah and Ann. £30 each "in old tenor Bills of publick credit." William Williams wrote, "And furthermore my will is that none of the timber shall be disposed of from off the farm until my grandsons come of age [and shall be used] only for fencing and firewood on said farm." William Williams declared that, even if he made a different will, the provisions for his son, John's widow and children were to remain the same as written here. Witnesses were Nathaniel Foot, Joseph Chamberlain and Daniel Foot. On 4 July 1761, Joseph Chamberlain and Daniel Foot, two of the signers, declared they had seen William Williams, the testator, sign and seal his will.[11]

When John Williams's mother, Dorothy, made her will 16 August 1763, (proved 30 January 1770), she bequeathed one shilling to the heirs of her deceased son, John Williams.[12]

No probate records were found for Abigail's second husband, Enoch Arnold.

Children (**Williams**), by her first husband, John Williams, born in Colchester, Conn.:[13]

i. **John**[6], born 20 April 1745.
ii. **David**, born 19 November 1747.
iii. **Abigail**, born 30 September 1749.
iv. **Susannah**, born 28 September 1751.
v. **Ann**, born 22 March 1753.

Children (**Arnold**), by her second husband, Enoch Arnold, born in East Haddam, Conn.:[14]

vi. **Daniel**, born 9 June 1757; served in the Revolutionary War.[15]
vii. **Aaron**, born 9 February 1759.
viii. **Jireh**, born 22 December 1761.

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1. *MD* 32:155. 2. Harriette M. Wheeler, "John Johnson of Norwich, Conn.," *TAG* (Oct. 1978) 54:238; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.*, 1:221. 3. Colchester VR 1:52; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:221 gives date of marriage as 23 February 1744. 4. Colchester VR L-1:451; *TAG* (Oct. 1978) 54:238. 5. Colchester VR 1:52; *TAG* (Oct. 1978) 54:238. 6. East Haddam VR LR 3:12; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:221; *TAG* (Oct. 1978) 54:238, in which Abigail's children by Enoch Arnold are not mentioned. 7. James W. Hook, *The Arnold Family of Early Haddam and East Haddam, Conn.* (New Haven 1952), 8-10. 8. East Haddam VR LR 3:12. 9. Hook, *Arnold Fam.*, 8-10. 10. Colchester Prob. Dist. #3326 (John Williams) [FHL #1015800]; Donald Lines Jacobus, "Charles Williams of Colchester, Conn.," *TAG* (July 1958) 34:171-72. 11. Colchester Prob. Dist. File #3347 (William Williams) [FHL #1015801]. 12. Ibid. (East Haddam) (1775) #3318 (Dorothy Williams) [FHL #1015800]. 13. Colchester VR 1:52; *TAG* (Oct. 1978) 54:238. 14. East Haddam VR LR 3:12. 15. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:19.

117. **Levi Crocker**[5] (*James*[4], *Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Colchester, Conn., 11 May 1728,[1] the son of James and Alice (Swift) Crocker. Levi Crocker died in Norwich, "near Fort Miller, Saratoga, Albany County, New York," before 1785, the year his second wife remarried.[2]

Levi Crocker married first, in Kent, Litchfield Co., Conn., 27 February 1753 **Freelove Paine**,[3] who was baptized in Portland, Middletown Parish, Middlesex Co., Conn., 21 April 1734,[4] the daughter of Stephen Paine. Freelove died sometime after the birth of her seventh child, possibly about 1770, certainly before 1779 or 1780,[5] when Levi married his second wife.

Levi Crocker married second, about 1780, twice-widowed **Hannah (Bryan) (Deming) Ashman**,[6] who was born in Milford, Conn., 8 March 1736/7,[7] the daughter of Augustin and Mary (Thomas) Bryan.[8] Hannah had married, first, in Goshen, Conn., 25 December 1755, as his second wife, Wait Deming,[9] son of Benjamin and Mary (Wickham) Deming, by whom she had a son, Jonathan Deming, born 21 November 1756,[10] who was not a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Wait Deming died at Lake George, New York, in 1758, during the French and Indian War,[11] leaving land in Canaan and Cornwall, Conn., to his heirs.[12] Hannah married second, before 1773, Lt. Elnathan Ashman of Canaan, Conn., and had a son, Eben Ashman, born in 1773, who died soon, and another son, Eben Ashman, in 1774.[13] Her second husband, Elnathan Ashman, died before 1778 or 1779. She then married her third husband, Levi Crocker, as his second wife. After Levi Crocker's death, Hannah married, fourth, in West

Fig. 35. Levi Crocker[5], called "late of Cornwall, Litchfield Co., Conn., but now of Saratoga, Albany Co., N.Y.," sold land in Kent, Conn., to Josiah Finney. [Kent Deed 4:102 (FHL #4644)]. See p. 225.

Stockbridge, Mass., in 1785, Stephen Chatfield.[14] Hannah died at the home of her son by her first marriage, Jonathan Deming, in Castleton, Vermont, 31 December 1811, in her 75th year, and was buried there. Her gravestone gives the names of all four of her husbands.[15]

On 20 December 1749, when Levi Crocker had reached 21 years of age, his father, James Crocker, "for love and affection," gave land in Kent, Litchfield Co., Conn., to his "dutiful son, Levi Crocker of Kent."[16] On 6 March 1756, Levi Crocker, now of Cornwall, Litchfield Co., Conn., for £1700 old tenor, sold to Thomas Carter, Jr., of Kent, "one certain piece of land lying in the township of Kent . . . containing one hundred acres of land." This was witnessed by Hannah Ransom, and acknowledged and recorded 14 June 1756.[17]

Levi Crocker served in the French and Indian War in Capt. Moses Lyman's company, with his second wife's first husband, Wait Deming, for fourteen days in 1757, during the alarm for the relief of Fort William Henry. Levi and sixteen other men rode their horses from Cornwall, Conn., to Fort Edward, New York, before starting for Fort William Henry. Wait Deming rode from Goshen, Conn., and joined them at Fort Edward. In 1758, Wait Deming served as armourer with Col. Eleazer Fitch's Third Regiment from May 11 to Aug. 6, 1758, the date he died at Lake George.[18]

On 9 October 1760, Levi's father-in-law, Stephen Paine of Kent, sold Levi Crocker of Cornwall, land in Kent described as part of Division 8, Pitch 28, for £59-11sh, dated 9 October 1760, recorded 3 February 1761.[19] On 18 February 1761, Levi Crocker of Cornwall bought 37½ acres of land "in the Town and Shire of Kent," from Nathaniel Philips.[20] On 7 May 1764, Jabez Swift of Kent sold to Levi Crocker of Cornwall several parcels of land in Kent for £1050 lawful money, being in the 30th Lot in the 4th Division and 37th Lot in the 6th Division. This was recorded 23 May 1764.[21] On 10 August 1764, recorded 20 August 1764, Levi Crocker, now called "of Kent," "for full satisfaction received of Samuel Chamberlain," sold 30 acres of land in Kent which he had bought from Jabez Swift of Kent. This was recorded 20 August 1764.[22]

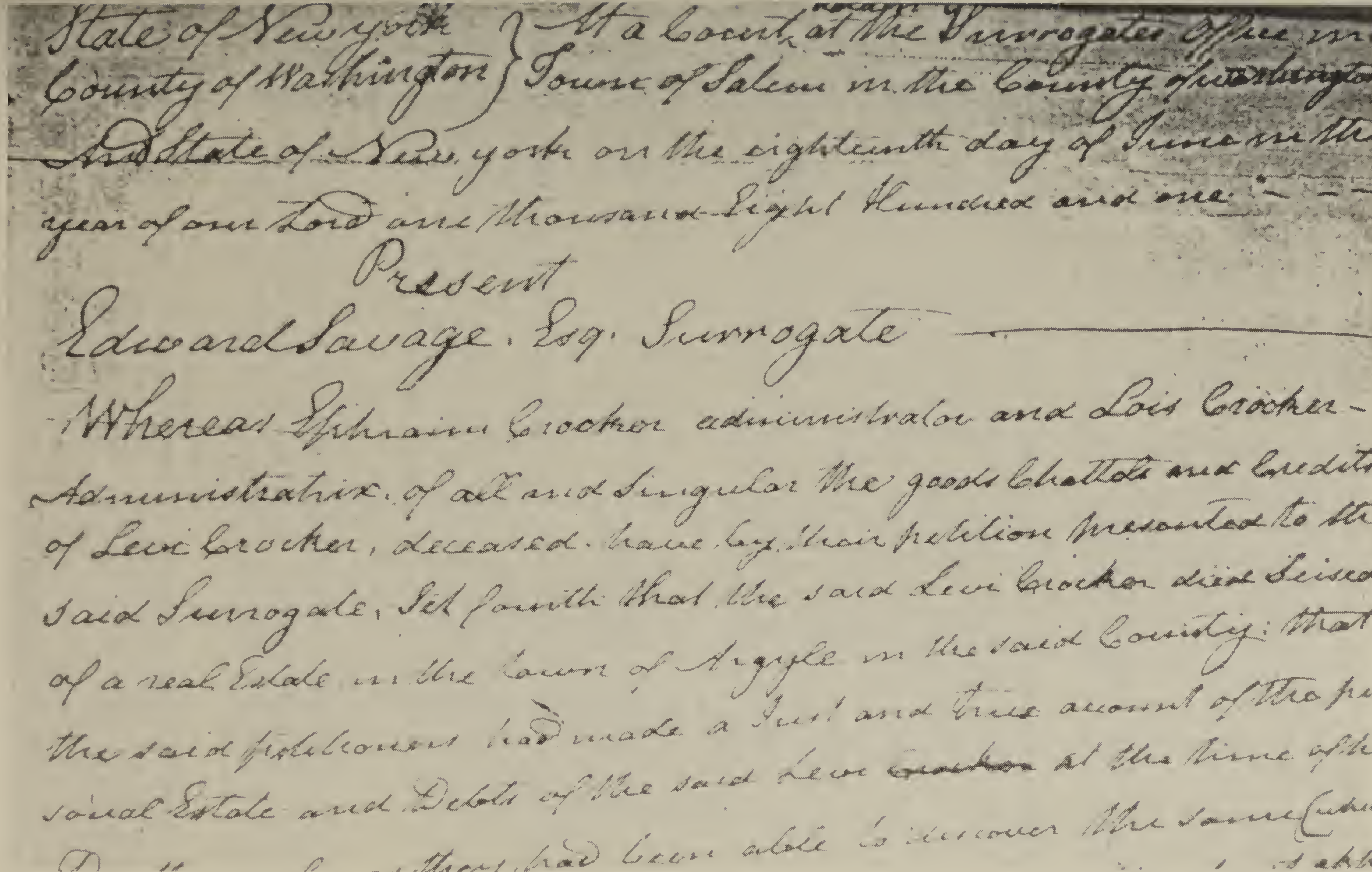
Two years later Levi took his family to New York. On 16 July 1766, Levi Crocker of Saratoga, County of Albany, Province of New York, for £30-15sh legal money of Connecticut paid by Josiah Finney of Kent, sold Josiah 20½ acres of land in Kent on the southeast side of Milston Mountain "so-called." This was witnessed by William Keyes, 16 July 1766, in Kingsbury, Albany Co., N.Y. Lt. Levi Crocker, late of Cornwall in Litchfield Co., Conn., now of Saratoga, Albany Co., N.Y., appeared and acknowledged this deed, which was recorded 11 August 1766.[23] On 25 August 1766 in Kingsbury, Albany Co., N.Y., Levi Crocker, "late of Cornwall in Litchfield County in the Colony of Connecticut, but now of Norwich, near Fort Miller in Albany County in the Province of New York," sold four-tenths of the 30th Lot in

the Fourth Division of Kent for £95 lawful money to Heman Swift of Cornwall. This was recorded in Kent 14 November 1766.[24] On 23 February 1773, recorded 24 June 1773, Levi Crocker "of Fort Miller in the County of Albany and Province of New York," deeded land in the "28th pitch in the 8th Division" in Kent to Daniel Payn of Kent. This was recorded 24 June 1773.[25]

During the Revolutionary War, Levi Crocker and his sons sided with the Patriots in Washington County, N.Y. His sons, Levi and Ephraim Crocker, and several of their neighbors in Argyle, were taken as prisoners to Canada in the spring of 1782 by Tories who had been former friends. After months of starvation in freezing temperatures, they were finally released after the war had ended.[26] Levi's son, Ephraim Crocker, was a resident of Fort Edward, Washington Co., N.Y., when he filed his petition for a Revolutionary War pension in 1832. He stated that he had been born in Cornwall, Town of Kent, Conn., and that he had served in Capt. Levi Crocker's company during the Revolutionary War.[27]

Levi's son, Levi Crocker[6], called "of Argyle in the county of Washington," died intestate before 31 May 1797, the date Lowis (*sic*, actually his widow, Lois) Crocker, and Levi's brother, Ephraim Crocker[6], also of Argyle, were appointed as joint administrators of Levi's estate, and were given Letters of Administration at the Surrogate Court of Washington Co., N.Y., in Hudson Falls.[28] At the November 1798 Term of the Washington County Surrogate Court, Ephraim Crocker[6] petitioned the court to appoint a guardian for William, Benjamin and Lois Crocker, children of Levi Crocker, deceased, minors under the age of 14 years. The petition stated, "Widow Lois Crocker is the mother of the three children." The court appointed Noah Payne, Jr., as the children's guardian. Noah Payne was probably a relative of Levi's mother, who was Freelove Paine/Payne before her marriage to Levi Crocker[5].[29] A later entry stated that the property of the deceased Levi Crocker[6] was held in common with Ephraim Crocker[6] of the Town of Argyle. That property, a moiety or half, was conveyed to Levi Crocker[6] and Ephraim Crocker[6] by Levi Crocker[5] (the Elder), deceased, and half of Lot 5, or a moiety, was held by John Cochran and Gertruyd, his wife. The first of the tracts contained 182 acres and the second, 163 acres. The record stated that the value did not exceed £5000. Partition of the property was ordered in February 1799.[30]

On 18 June 1801, and again on 23 April 1803, Ephraim Crocker[6], administrator, and Lois Crocker, administratrix of the estate of Lois's husband, Levi Crocker[6], deceased, petitioned the Surrogate Court in Salem, N.Y., stating that the personal estate of Levi Crocker[6] was insufficient to pay the debts of the estate, and requested permission to sell enough of the real estate to pay these debts. On 4 June 1803, the court approved the sale of real estate in the Town of Argyle in the amount of $1,076.97½.[31]



State of New York } At a Court at the Surrogates Office in
County of Washington } Town of Salem in the County of Washington
And State of New York on the eighteenth day of June in the
year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and one
Present
Edward Savage. Esq. Surrogate
Whereas Ephraim Crocker administrator and Lois Crocker
Administratrix of all and Singular the goods Chattels and Credits
of Levi Crocker, deceased. have by their petition presented to the
said Surrogate, Set forth that the said Levi Crocker died Seised
of a real Estate in the town of Argyle in the said County: that
the said petitioners had made a Just and true account of the pe
sonal Estate and Debts of the said Levi ~~Crocker~~ at the time of the
... had been able to discover the same ...

Fig. 36. Administrator's report for the estate of Levi Crocker[6], Jr., of Argyle, New York, made by his widow, Lois Crocker, and his brother, Ephraim Crocker[6]. [Washington Co., N.Y., Surrogate's Office 1:9 (FHL #1497991)]. See p. 226.

Apparently, Ephraim Crocker[6] was the guardian of his young half-brother, Isaac Crocker[6], his father's son by his second marriage. Isaac was twenty-six years younger than Ephraim, according to Ephraim's statement that he was 77 years old in 1832, and if Isaac was born in 1781, which corresponds to his date of death in Sacramento, Calif., 11 February 1856, at 74 years of age. When Isaac Crocker became 21 years of age, he went to Fort Edward, N.Y., and received his share of his father's estate from his half-brother, Ephraim Crocker.[32]

No probate records have been found for Levi Crocker[5].

Children (**Crocker**), by his first wife, Freelove Paine, born in Cornwall, Conn., only the first child, Levi, recorded in Cornwall town records:[33]

i. **Levi**[6], born 19 December 1753, died before 31 May 1797; married a wife named Lois, and had children named William, Benjamin and Lois Crocker; given land in the Town of Argyle, Washington Co., N.Y., jointly with his brother, Ephraim Crocker[6], by their father, Levi Crocker, Sr.[5] [34]

ii. **Ephraim**, born 4 January 1755; stated that he was aged 77 in 1832;[35] given land jointly with his brother, Levi Crocker, [Jr.][6], by their father, Levi Crocker[5].[36]

iii. ??**Freelove.**

iv. ??**Ezekiel.**

v. ??**Amy**; mentioned as Ephraim's sister in Crocker family records.[37]

vi. ??**Sarah**, born 1762.

vii. ??**Hannah.**

Child (**Crocker**), by his second wife, Hannah (Bryan) (Deming) Ashman:[38]

viii. **Isaac**, born about 1781, when his mother was 44 years of age, twenty-five years after her first son, Jonathan Deming, was born, 21 November 1756, to her first husband, Wait Deming; Isaac's father, Levi Crocker[5], was 53 years of age.[39] Isaac Crocker[6] went to California during the gold rush of 1849 and died in Sacramento, 11 February 1856, aged 74 years. One of Isaac's sons, Charles Crocker[7], founded the Crocker First National Bank; the other, Edward Crocker[7], was counsel for the Central Pacific Railroad and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California.[40]

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1. Colchester VR LR 3:7. 2. Neil Carothers, "Isaac Crocker: An Adventure in Genealogy," *Connecticut Historical Society Bulletin* (Jan. 1959) 24:4. 3. Kent VR LR 1:6. 4. Portland First Congregational Church Recs., (formerly a parish of Middletown) 5:10, 98. 5. *Conn. Hist. Soc. Bulletin* (Jan. 1959) 24:4. 6. Judson Keith Deming, *Genealogy of the Descendants of John Deming of Wethersfield, Connecticut, with Historical Notes* (Dubuque, Iowa 1904), 46 [FHL #928520]; Neil Carothers, "Deming and Jones Families in Early Detroit," *Detroit Society for Genealogical Research* (Summer 1960) 23:141. 7. Stamford VR 1:41. 8. Susan Woodruff

Abbott, *Families of Early Milford, Connecticut* (Baltimore 1979), 126; Deming, *Desc. of John Deming*, 46 [FHL #928520]; Donald Lines Jacobus, *Fams. of Ancient New Haven* (New Haven 1931), 7:1733 (for maiden name of her mother). 9. Goshen VR 1:269. 10. Deming, *Desc. of John Deming*, 46-47 [FHL #928520]. 11. *Rolls of Connecticut Men in the French and Indian War, 1755-1762* 2:359. 12. Deming, *Desc. of John Deming*, 46-47. 13. *Conn. Hist. Soc. Bulletin* (Jan. 1959) 24:4. 14. Ibid., 4. 15. Margaret R. Jenks, *Castleton Cemetery Inscriptions, Rutland County, Vermont* (1988), 7; Deming, *Desc. of John Deming*, 46, 46fn. [FHL #928520] 16. Kent Deeds 1:510 [FHL #4643]. 17. Ibid. 2:332 [FHL #4643]. 18. *Rolls of Conn. Men in the French and Indian War, 1755-1762* (Hartford 1903) 1:52, 247, 359; *Conn. Hist. Soc. Bulletin* (Jan. 1959) 24:3. 19. Kent Deeds 3:65-66 [FHL #4644]. 20. Ibid. 3:22 [FHL #4644]. 21. Ibid. 4:23 [FHL #4644]. 22. Ibid. 4:30 [FHL #4644]. 23. Ibid. 4:105 [FHL #4644]. 24. Ibid. 4:102 [FHL #4644]. 25. Ibid. 4:98 [FHL #4644]. 26. Winston Adler, ed., *Their Own Voices: Oral Accounts of Early Settlers in Washington Co., New York.* (1983), 109-11, 115-16. 27. Revolutionary War Pension Appl. Ephraim Crocker, N.Y. #S22708, NY 5181, U.S. Archives M804 Roll 693 [FHL #970693]; *Conn. Hist. Soc. Bulletin* (Jan. 1959) 24:3. 28. Washington Co., N.Y., Surrogate's Office, Hudson Falls, N.Y., Letters of Administration (1797), Book 1:3 (Levi Crocker) [FHL #513878]; also see *Tree Talks* (March 1977) 17:53. 29. *Tree Talks* (Sept. 1980) 20:192; Washington Co., N.Y., Surrogate's Office, Salem, N.Y., Common Pleas (November 1798 Term), 29 (Levi Crocker). 30. Ibid., Common Pleas (February 1799 Term), 45-47 (Levi Crocker). 31. Washington Co., N.Y., Surrogate's Office, Salem, N.Y., Wills-Real Estate, Letters Test. 1:9, 14-15 (Levi Crocker, [Jr.]) [FHL #1497991]. 32. *Conn. Hist. Soc. Bulletin* (Jan. 1959) 24:3. 33. Cornwall VR 1:21 [FHL #2968]; Edward C. Starr, *Hist. of Cornwall, Conn.*, 451; Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 49-50; *Conn. Hist. Soc. Bulletin* (Jan. 1959) 24:6-7. 34. *Tree Talks* (Sept. 1980) 20:192; Washington Co., N.Y., Surrogate's Office, Salem, N.Y., Common Pleas (February 1799 Term), 45-47 (Levi Crocker). 35. Rev. War Pension Appl., Ephraim Crocker, N.Y. #S22708; *Conn. Hist. Soc. Bulletin* (Jan. 1959) 24:3. 36. Washington Co., N.Y., Surrogate's Office, Salem, N.Y., Common Pleas (February 1799 Term), 45-47 (Levi Crocker). 37. *Conn. Hist. Soc. Bulletin* (Jan. 1959) 24:6. 38. Ibid., 24:1, 3, 4-7; Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 49-50, lists Isaac, born about 1782 and Orin C., born about 1785, not in chronological order, among the children of Levi and Freelove (Paine) Crocker, and does not mention Levi's second wife, Hannah (Bryan) (Deming) (Ashman) (Crocker) Chatfield. The children who could not be documented are given here with question marks, except for Orin C. Crocker, who has been omitted because he was supposedly born about 1785, when Levi's second wife, Hannah, would have been 48 years of age. This might be possible but no brother of that name was mentioned in the Crocker family papers. 39. *Conn. Hist. Soc. Bulletin* (Jan. 1959) 24:4. 40. Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 83-84; *DSGRM* (Summer 1960) 23:141; *Conn. Hist. Soc. Bulletin* (Jan. 1959) 24:1.

118. **Jonathan Crocker**[5] (*James*[4], *Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Colchester, Conn., 16 March 1730,[1] the son of James and Alice (Swift) Crocker. Jonathan Crocker died in Cambridge, Washington Co., N.Y., before 2 May 1809, the date his son, Jonathan Crocker, Jr., was appointed as the administrator of his father's estate.[2]

Jonathan Crocker married in Colchester 27 March 1755 **Rachel Skinner**,[3] who was born in Colchester 22 April 1737 and was baptized there 29 May 1737,[4] the daughter of John and Esther (Harris) Skinner. Rachel may have died in Sharon, Conn., after 1800, the year a woman her age was listed there with her husband in the 1800 census. She apparently died before 2 May 1809, the day her husband's probate records were filed in Cambridge, N.Y.[5]

Until 1763, Jonathan and Rachel Crocker lived in Colchester, Conn., where their first four children were born.[6] They moved to Cornwall, Conn., before March 1764, and their next five children were recorded there.[7] The *History of Cornwall* states that six children of Jon. Crocker were baptized in Cornwall in 1780.[8] Jonathan Crocker served in the Revolutionary War from Connecticut. His name was among those on the Cornwall Alarm List of 17 March 1777, "who have their abode within the fourth Company or Trainband in the 14th Regiment in the State of Connecticut," in Capt. Joshua Pierce's company.[9] Jonathan was listed on the Rate Bill in Cornwall in 1785, showing that he owned land there.[10]

In the U.S. Census of 1790 for Litchfield County, Conn., Jonathan was listed as head of a family living in Cornwall Town consisting of two males over 16, [himself and his son, Heman, who would have been 17 or 18 years of age]; one male under 16, [probably his son, Sylvester]; and four females, [probably his wife and three daughters, Olive, Rachel, and possibly Polly].[11] In the U.S. Census of 1800 for Litchfield County Jonathan was recorded as head of a family living in Sharon Town with one male and one female, both over 45 years of age.[12]

Sometime after the 1800 census was taken, Jonathan Crocker moved to Cambridge, Washington Co., N.Y., where he died, intestate, before 2 May 1809. His son, Jonathan Crocker, Jr., was appointed as the administrator of his father's estate.[13] No distribution of the estate was found.

Children (**Crocker**), first four born in Colchester, Conn., next five born in Cornwall, Conn.:[14]

i. **Olive**[6], born 24 December 1755.
ii. **Amos**, born 25 October 1757.
iii. **David**, born 18 November 1759.
iv. **Jonathan**, born 7 February 1762.
v. **Alice**, born 27 March 1764, died 24 December 1767.
vi. **John**, born 5 November 1765, died 30 December 1767.
vii. **Rachel**, born 29 June 1767.
viii. **Ephraim**, born 28 March 1769.
ix. **Heman**, born 21 October 1772.
x. Prob. **Polly**, born in 1774, who was almost certainly not born in Rensselaerville, N.Y., as stated in the *Crocker Genealogy*, page 50.
xi. Poss. **Sylvester**, listed in *DAR Lineage Book* 44:93, #43242, as the son of Jonathan Crocker and Rachel Skinner, but not listed in the *Crocker Genealogy*, page 50.[15]

REFERENCES

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1:49. 4. Elias Loomis, *Descendants of Joseph Loomis* (New Haven 1880) 1:115; Mrs. Natalie R. Fernald, The Skinner Kinsmen, *Descendants of John Skinner of Hartford, Conn.* (n.d.), 58. 5. *U.S. Census of Conn., 1800*: Litchfield Co., 786; Washington Co., N.Y., Surrogate's Office, Fort Ann, N.Y., Letters of Administration (1809) 1:172 (Jonathan Crocker) [FHL #513878]. 6. Colchester VR 1:49. 7. Cornwall VR 1:61, 73, 107, 108. 8. Edward C. Starr, *Hist. of Cornwall, Conn.* (New Haven 1926), 451. 9. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:164; Theodore S. Gold, *Historical Records of the Town of Cornwall, Litchfield Co., Conn.* (Hartford, 2nd ed. 1904), 206 [FHL #1035761]; DAR Lineage Application #519641. 10. Starr, *Hist. of Cornwall, Conn.*, 451. 11. *U.S. Census of Connecticut, 1790* (Washington 1908): Litchfield County, 57. 12. *U.S. Census of Connecticut, 1800*: Litchfield County, 786. 13. Washington Co., N.Y., Surrogate's Office, Fort Ann, N.Y., Letters of Administration (1809) 1:172 (Jonathan Crocker) [FHL #513878]. 14. Colchester VR 1:49 [FHL #1312555]; Cornwall VR 1:61, 73, 107, 108 [FHL #2968]; Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 50. 15. *DAR Lineage Book* 44:93, Lineage #43242.

119. **James Crocker**[5] (*James*[4], *Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Colchester, Conn. 20 April 1732,[1] the son of James and Alice (Swift) Crocker. James Crocker died in Mansfield, Conn., 17 May 1797, at 65 years of age.[2]

James Crocker of Colchester married in Colchester 23 February 1757 **Rhoda Johnson** "of Norwich,"[3] who was born in Norwich, Conn., 13 October 1733,[4] the daughter of Daniel and Jemima (Ormsby) Johnson. Rhoda died in Mansfield, Conn., 6 January 1802, at 69 years of age.[5]

James Crocker's wife was called "Rhody" by her father, Mr. Daniel Johnson of Norwich, in his will dated 9 December 1753, probated 7 July 1755, before Rhoda had married James Crocker. Daniel Johnson bequeathed Rhoda £300.[6] As Rhoda Crocker, she witnessed the will of her father's sister, Dorothy (Johnson) Williams of Colchester, dated 16 August 1763, in which her nieces and nephews, the children of her husband's sister, Abigail (Crocker) Williams, who had married John Williams, and the children of his brother, Simeon Crocker, who had married Dorothy Williams, were left one shilling by their grandmother, Dorothy (Johnson) Williams. Rhoda signed her name as Rhoda Crocker when she witnessed the will but did not appear in court, 30 January 1775, when the will was filed for probate. The other two witnesses, Jeremiah Carrier and Elizabeth Mitchell of Colchester, "deposed that they with one Rhoda Crocker, then of sd Colchester, were present" and saw Dorothy Williams sign her will.[7] James Crocker's sister, Abigail Crocker, married Rhoda's cousin, John Williams. [See #116 Abigail Crocker[5], page 221.] and James's brother, Simeon Crocker, married John William's sister, Dorothy Williams.[8] [See #115 Simeon Crocker[5], page 220.]

James and Rhoda Crocker took their family to Mansfield, Conn., after 1763, when his wife witnessed her aunt's will, and before 1775, the date Rhoda did not appear in the Colchester probate court to verify her signature as a witness to her aunt's will.

James Crocker of Mansfield died intestate 17 May 1797. His son, Daniel Crocker, was named as the administrator of his father's estate. Daniel Crocker and Uriah Smith, called "both of Mansfield," posted bond in Lebanon, Conn., 19 June 1797. Only the bond remains in the probate packet.[9]

Children (**Crocker**), born in Colchester, Conn.:[10]

i. **James**[6], born 11 November 1757.
ii. **Daniel**, born 30 January 1760.

REFERENCES

1. Colchester VR TPR:109. 2. Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 50. 3. Colchester VR 1:111. 4. Norwich VR 1:126; *TAG* (Oct. 1978) 54:242. 5. Colchester VR 1:111. 6. Norwich Prob. Dist. (1755) #5930 (Daniel Johnson) [FHL #1025866]; *TAG* (Oct. 1978) 54:241-42. 7. Colchester Prob. Dist. (East Haddam) (1775) #3318 (Dorothy Williams) [FHL #1015800]; *TAG* (Oct. 1978) 54:237. 8. Ibid. 54:238. 9. Windham Prob. Dist. #979 (James Crocker) [FHL #1032581]. 10. Colchester VR 1:111 [FHL #1312555]. No proof was found for Rhoda, Jonathan and Ann, listed in the *Crocker Gen.*, 50.

120. **Thankful Crocker**[5] (*James*[4], *Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Colchester, Conn., 27 January 1733/4,[1] the daughter of James and Alice (Swift) Crocker. Thankful died in Cornwall, Conn., in March 1781.[2]

Thankful Crocker "of Colchester," married in East Haddam, Conn., 3 September 1760 **Timothy Scovel**,[3] who was born in the Millington Parish of East Haddam, Conn., 20 September 1737,[4] the son of Stephen and Rebecca (Millard) Scovel. Timothy Scovel married second, before the 1800 census was taken, a wife named Sarah, as shown in a deed dated 12 March 1813, in which Sarah Scovil was called "widow of Timothy Scovel, deceased."[5] Timothy died in Cornwall, 30 January 1813, called "Mr. Timothy Scovill, age 77, of the prevailing epidemic."[6] He was buried in the South Cornwall Cemetery.[7]

Timothy Scovel took his family to Cornwall, Conn., about 1762, at the same time that his brothers, Samuel and Stephen Scovel, moved there.[8] There the name was sometimes spelled *Scophel* or *Schovel*. He was listed on the rate bill in 1785.[9]

There were many land transactions recorded in Cornwall records for Timothy Scovel. On 19 May 1778, Timothy Scovel of Cornwall sold to John Howe of Cornwall 3 acres, 3 roods and 30 rods of land, part of the 38th Lot in the 5th Division, which Timothy had bought from Samuel Wilcox. This was acknowledged the same day and recorded 14 December 1781.[10] On 24 October 1785 Timothy's brother, Stephen Scovel, sold Timothy 3 acres of land for £3 lawful money. This deed was acknowledged 28 April 1786 and recorded the same day.[11] On 20 December 1790 Timothy bought 20 acres

of land in Cornwall from John Reed of Cornwall for £5 lawful money. This land was in the north part of Cornwall, bordering on land belonging to Timothy and his brother, Stephen. This deed was acknowledged the same day and was recorded 22 March 1791.[12] On 20 December 1791 Timothy bought 35 acres of land from John Reed for £12 lawful money. This deed was acknowledged the same day and was recorded 21 February 1792.[13] On 4 April 1808, acknowledged the same day, Timothy Schovel (*sic*) sold to his son, Ira Schovel[6], for $1000.00, "about 100 acres of land with the buildings thereon," one parcel being Timothy's homestead "on which I now live," bordering on the land of Joseph, Jacob and Stephen Scovel (*sic*). Timothy signed this deed by making his mark. Witnesses were Stephen Scovel and Luther Harrison. This was recorded 29 March 1813, after Timothy had died.[14] On 31 December 1810, acknowledged the same day, Timothy's son, Ira Schovel[6], bought 5 acres of land in Cornwall for $120.00 from John and Eli Dean of Canard. This deed was recorded 28 December 1811.[15] On 4 February 1811, acknowledged the same day, Ira Schovel[6] bought 5 acres of land for $35.00 from Charles T. Jackson, bounded on the west by Timothy Schovel[5]'s land.[16] On 21 November 1811, also acknowledged the same day, Timothy's son, Ithamar Scovel[6] of Cornwall, bought about 3 acres of land on the line between Cornwall and Canaan from Charles T. Jackson for $15.00.[17]

On 12 March 1813, acknowledged the same day, an "Indenture of Lease" was signed by Timothy's son, Ira Scovel[6], and Sarah Scovel of Cornwall, "widow of Mr. Timothy Scovel, late of Cornwall, deceased." It stated that, for $500.00 "already received in behalf and on account of the said Sarah Scovel, [and] in part of the consideration, a Deed given to me by my Hon. Father Timothy Scovel, deceased," dated 4 April 1808, Ira Scovel[6] agreed to support his father's widow, Sarah Scovel, "in sickness and in health, during her natural life," and to provide her with one good riding horse and two cows. Witnesses were Clarissa Burnham and Rhoda Burnham. This deed was recorded 22 March 1813.[18] On 2 April 1814, acknowledged the same day, Timothy's son, Ithamar Scovel[6] of Cornwall, sold to John Bradley of Norfolk, Litchfield Co., 3 acres of land and premises in Cornwall for $15.00. Ithamar Scovel[6] made his mark. Witnesses were Henry Olmstead and Michael F. Mills.[19]

The U.S. Census of 1790 for Cornwall, Litchfield Co., Conn., shows Timothy Scovil (*sic*) as head of a family with two males over 16 and two females over 16.[20] The U.S. Census of 1800 for Litchfield County shows Tim[y] Scovil living in Cornwall as head of a household with one male over 45 and one female over 45. His son, Tim[y] Scovil, Jr.[6], was listed there with one male under 10, one male 26 to 45, three females under 10, one female 10 to 16, one female 26 to 45, and one female over 45. Son Ithamar Scovil[6] was listed in Norfolk Town with one male under 10, one male 26 to 45, one

female under 10, and one female 26 to 45. Son Ira Scovil[6], Timothy's son, was listed right after his brother, Ithamar Scovil[6], as head of a family with one male 26 to 45, two females under 10 and one female 26 to 45.[21] By the time the 1810 census was taken, Timothy Scovil[6] was head of a family in Cornwall with one male over 45 and one female over 45. Ithamar Scovil[6] was now listed in Cornwall instead of in Norfolk, as head of a household with four males under 10, one male 26 to 45, one female 10 to 16, and one female 26 to 45. His brother, Ira[6] was next to him with one male under 10, one male 26 to 45, two females under 10, two females 10 to 16, and one female 26 to 45.[22]

No probate records were found in Litchfield County for Timothy Scovel[5] since he had already given his land to his son, Ira[6], in return for the son's promise to support his stepmother, Sarah Scovel, for the rest of her life.

NOTE: A Thankful Crocker, perhaps this one, before her marriage to Timothy Scovel, had a daughter, Roxillana Andrews, who was born in Colchester 24 July 1758.[23]

Children (**Scovel**), first born in East Haddam, Conn., rest born in Cornwall, Conn., but not all of them were recorded there:[24]

i. **Ruth**[6], born 8 December 1760, died in Cornwall 16 February 1764.
ii. **Timothy**, born 13 September 1762; served in the Revolutionary War.[25]
iii. **Ithamar**, born 7 August 1764, bapt. 30 September 1764; moved to Tompkins, N.Y.[26]
iv. **Ira**, born 25 September 1766; deeded land by his father;[27] moved to Tompkins, N.Y.[28]
v. ??**Asube.**
vi. ??**Ruhama.**
vii. **Triphena**, bapt. in 1772; "died at Goshen, Conn., Mrs. Triphena Carrier, wife of Mr. Elisha Carrier and daughter of Mr. Timothy Scovill, of the prevailing epidemic."[29]
viii. ??**Philo**, bapt. 9 October 1774.

A child died 4 December 1776; a grandchild died in March 1801.

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1. Colchester VR 3:7; Charles M. Taintor, *Extracts from the Records of Colchester, Conn.* (1864), 109. 2. Edward C. Starr, *Hist. of Cornwall, Conn.* (1902), 504. 3. East Haddam VR LR 6:504; Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 24. 4. Charles R. Eastman, "Scoville Genealogy," *NYGBR* (April 1914) 45:181, gives birth month as September, Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 24, gives it as April. 5. Litchfield Co. Deeds, Cornwall 9:476 [FHL #3961]. Witnesses to this deed were Clarissa Burnham and Rhoda Burnham, who were possibly Sarah's sisters; therefore Sarah's maiden surname may have been Burnham. 6. Early American Newspapers: *Hartford Courant*, 2 March

1813, 49:2510 [microcard Box 2:197, "Deaths"]; *Connecticut Mirror*, 8 March 1813, 4:36 [microcard Box 3:14, "Deaths"]. 7. Theodore S. Gold, *Historical Records of the Town of Cornwall, Litchfield County, Connecticut* (Hartford 1904), 259. 8. Ibid., 258-59; Charles R. Eastman, *Scoville Family Records, Part 2: Descendants of Arthur Scoville of Boston, Middletown and Lyme, Connecticut* (1910), 16. 9. Starr, *Hist. of Cornwall, Conn.*, 504; Litchfield Co. Deeds, Cornwall 9:296 [FHL #3961]. 10. Ibid. 5:78 [FHL #3959]. 11. Ibid. 5:84 [FHL #3959]. 12. Ibid. 6:66 [FHL #3960}. 13. Ibid. 6:116 [FHL #3960]. 14. Ibid. 9:296 [FHL #3961]. 15. Ibid. 9:216 [FHL #3961]. 16. Ibid. 9:161 [FHL #3961]. 17. Ibid. 9:217 [FHL #3961]. 18. Ibid. 9:476 [FHL #3961]. 19. Ibid. 9:365 [FHL #3961]. 20. *U.S. Census of Connecticut, 1790*: Litchfield County, Cornwall, 57. 21. *U.S. Census of Connecticut, 1800*: Litchfield County, Cornwall, 64, Norfolk, 136. 22. *U.S. Census of Connecticut, 1810*: Litchfield County, Cornwall, 181. 23. Colchester VR 1:32. 24. East Haddam VR LR 6:504; Cornwall VR 1:49, 65; Litchfield Co. Deeds, Cornwall 9:296, 476; Starr, *Hist. of Cornwall, Conn.*, 504; Eastman, *Scoville Family Recs.*, 2:16; this account omits the last four children; Gold, *Hist. Recs. of Cornwall*, 258-59. 25. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:600. 26. Eastman, *Scoville Family Recs.*, 2:16. 27. Litchfield Co. Deeds, Cornwall 9:476 [FHL #1813]. 28. Eastman, *Scoville Family Recs.* 2:16. 29. Early American Newspapers, *Hartford Courant*, 2 March 1813, 49:2510 [microcard Box 2:194]; *Connecticut Mirror*, 8 March 1813, 4:36 [microcard Box 3:14].

121. **Lydia Crocker**[5] (*James*[4], *Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Colchester, Conn., 14 January 1735/6,[1] the daughter of James and Alice (Swift) Crocker. Lydia died in Hartford, Washington Co., N.Y., after 4 November 1796, the date her husband mentioned her in his will, and probably after 25 December 1805, the date her son, Ephraim Crocker Gates, was confirmed as the executor of her husband's estate.[2]

Lydia Crocker married in Colchester 29 May 1760 **Levi Gates** of East Haddam, Conn.,[3] who was born in East Haddam, 23 February 1735/6,[4] the son of David and Hannah (Hungerford) (Ackley) Gates. Levi Gates died in Hartford, N.Y., after 4 November 1796, the date he wrote his will, and before his will was accepted for probate, 25 December 1805.[5]

Lydia Crocker's father, James Crocker, did not leave any probate records. In addition to her birth record in Colchester, proof that Lydia was the daughter of James and Alice (Swift) Crocker is shown by the rather uncommon name of Jireh, given to their second son, who was named for Lydia's maternal grandfather, Jireh Swift.[6]

Lydia and Levi Gates lived in East Haddam until about 1773. Before the Revolutionary War, they moved to Hartford, Washington Co., N.Y., where their youngest children were born. In his will written in Hartford, N.Y., 4 November 1796, and filed at the Surrogate Court in Salem, Washington Co., N.Y., 25 December 1806, Levi Gates of Hartford, Washington Co., gave his beloved wife one-third of his land and personal estate as long as she remained his widow, and one cow and one room in his dwelling house. He gave his youngest son, Ephraim Crocker Gates, all of the rest of his land, cattle, tools and utensils. He gave "unto the rest of my sons four pounds apiece York currency and my Daughters two pounds apiece the same

currency, to be paid within four years from my decease, in cattle or grain or in other ways if they agree on any other way." He appointed his youngest son, Ephraim Crocker Gates, to be his executor, "if he is twenty one years of age when I decease — if not I appoint my second son, Jireh Gates to be Executor to this will." The other children were not named. Levi Gates signed his will in the presence of Benjamin Bateman, Oliver Judd and Amos Spring. Under his signature, Levi Gates added, "Each of my sons except the youngest had the last year of their time given them, or near a year." Ephraim Crocker Gates must have been of legal age when his father died because Edward Savage, Esq., Surrogate of Washington County at Salem, N.Y., administered the oath of an executor "as by Law provided," 25 December 1805.[7]

Son Levi Gates of Hartford, Gentleman, apparently died before his father, or at least before his father's will was submitted for probate. Levi Gates, [Jr.], "being in feeble health," made his will 18 March 1805. It was proved 17 April 1805 and recorded 30 April 1805, eight months before his father's will was filed. In it he gave his "true and well-beloved wife," Nancy Gates, one-third of his personal estate and the use of one-third of his real estate during her natural life. He gave Roxy (Rosey?) Downs [no relationship stated], one common feather bed and $50.00 to be paid in neat stock within one year of his decease. He gave the same to Betsey Downs, to be paid within two years after his death. He gave Isaac Downs one common bed and furniture and $80.00, to be paid in [live]stock five years after Levi's death, "the above legacies to be paid by my beloved brother, Jireh Gates, whom I ordain . . . my executor. Lastly, he gave his "true and well-beloved children, Nancy Gates and Harvey Gates" the remainder of his property, equally divided between them. Witnesses were David Gates, Daniel Pierce and Aaron Norton.[8]

Children (**Gates**), first six born in East Haddam, Conn., last two born in Hartford, Washington Co., N.Y., only first two recorded in the Barbour Collection:[9]

i. **David**[6], born 6 April 1761; witnessed brother Levi's will, 17 April 1805.
ii. **Jireh**, born 10 October 1763; named in his father's will.
iii. ??**Russell**, born 19 January 1766.
iv. **Levi**, born in 1768; named his brother, Jireh Gates, as executor of his will, 17 April 1805.
v. ??**Alfred**, born in 1772.
vi. ??**Anseanda**.
vii. ??**Lydia**, born 3 December 1781 (twin).
viii. **Ephraim Crocker**, born 3 December 1781 (twin); executor of his father's will.

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1. Colchester VR LR 3:7. 2. Mayflower Lineage Application #25142; Washington Co. Surrogate Court, Wills 2:98-99 (Levi Gates) [FHL #513861]. 3. East Haddam VR LR 6:509; Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 24 (marriage only). 4. East Haddam VR LR 2:1111, 1131. 5. Washington Co. Surrogate Court, Wills 2:98-99 (Levi Gates) [FHL #513861]. 6. *MD* 30:99. 7. Washington Co. Surrogate Court, Wills 2:98-99 (Levi Gates) [FHL #513861]. 8. Ibid. 2:70-71 (Levi Gates, [Jr.]) [FHL #513861]. 9. East Haddam VR LR 6:509 for the first two children; Washington Co. Surrogate Court, Wills 2:98-99 (Levi Gates) [FHL #513861]; ibid. 2:70-71 (Levi Gates, [Jr.]) [FHL #513861]; Gertrude A. Barber, *Abstracts of Wills, Washington Co., N.Y.* 1:45, is defective in giving son Jireh's name as *Zirch*; Frederick T. Gates, *Our American Ancestors* (Montclair, N.J. 1928), 171-73.

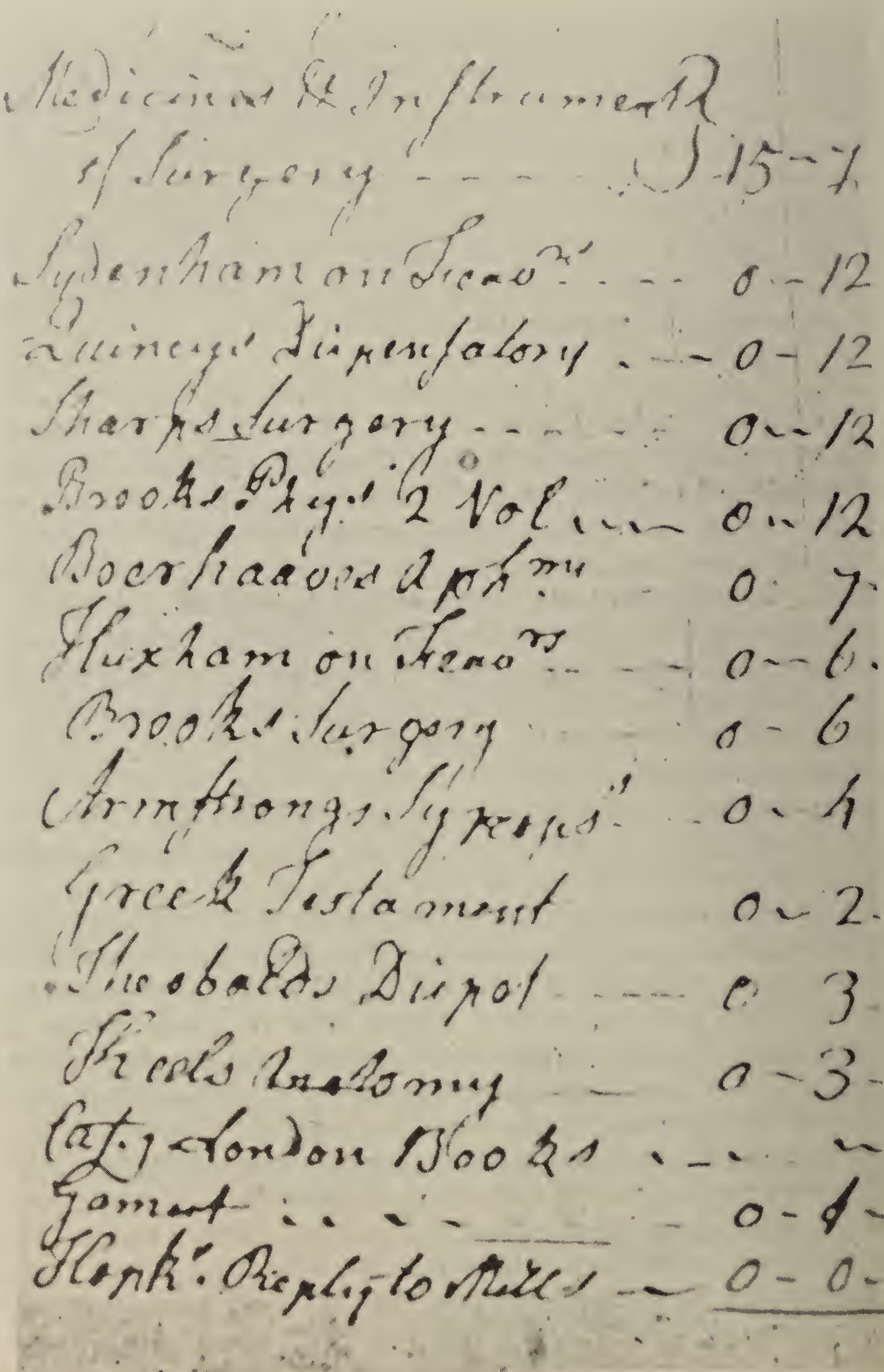
122. **Ephraim Crocker**[5] (*James*[4], *Hannah*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Colchester, Conn., 21 September 1739,[1] the son of James and Alice (Swift) Crocker and also a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Richard Warren. Dr. Ephraim Crocker died in Kent, Conn., early in 1771, at 32 years of age.[2]

Ephraim Crocker married probably in Kent, about 1765, as her second husband, **Bathsheba/Barshua (Swift) Swift,**[3] who was born 26 July 1747,[4] the daughter of Jabez and Abigail (Pope) Swift, and the widow of Reuben Swift. Bathsheba is said to have married third, a man with the surname of Rose.[5] Bathsheba died after 5 May 1773, the date the court ordered that £10-0-0 be paid to her out of the estate of her deceased husband, Dr. Ephraim Crocker, late of Kent.[6]

For at least a few years, Ephraim and Bathsheba Crocker lived in Richmond, Berkshire Co., Mass., where Ephraim was a physician. Later they moved to Kent, Litchfield Co., Conn.[7]

On 20 March 1769, administration on the part of the estate of Bathsheba's father, Jabesh (*sic*) Swift of Kent, which had not been included in his will, was given to Bathsheba's brother, Elisha Swift. Distribution to the heirs of Jabez Swift was made 6 August 1770, in which Barshua (*sic*) Crocker received one-tenth part of her father's Susquehanna Right, one-eleventh part of "one Right and three-quarters" in the undivided land in Kent, and two acres lying by the West Pond, valued at £5-0-0.[8]

Dr. Ephraim Crocker died only a few months later. On 20 March 1771, Bathsheba's brother, Heman Swift, Esq., of Cornwall, Litchfield Co., Conn., was appointed as the administrator of Ephraim Crocker's intestate estate and signed an administrator's bond for £500. On the same day, Heman Swift presented the inventory and stated that the estate was insolvent. The court appointed Messrs. Cyrus Marsh and Lewis Mills, both of Kent, to examine the claims on the estate and report by 20 September "next ensuing." The court also appointed Cyrus Marsh, Esq., and Capt. Joseph Pratt, both of Kent, to set off to the widow "such articles as are exempt from the Ex[ecutio]n according to Law." On 13 June 1771 the commissioners made their returns, which were filed. The same day Thomas Russell, Esq., of



Medicines & Instruments of Surgery	15 - 7
Sydenham on Fevers	0 - 12
Quincy's Dispensatory	0 - 12
Sharps Surgery	0 - 12
Brooks Phys. 2 Vol.	0 - 12
Boerhaaves Aphm	0 - 7
Huxham on Fevers	0 - 6
Brooks Surgery	0 - 6
Armstrongs Symptoms	0 - 4
Greek Testament	0 - 2
Theobalds Dispot	0 - 3
Nicols Anatomy	0 - 3
Cat. of London Books	
Gamut	0 - 1
Hopk. Reply to Mills	0 - 0

Fig. 37. List of medical instruments and books owned by Dr. Ephraim Crocker[5] of Kent, Conn. [Sharon Prob. Dist. D 4:61 (FHL #5681)]. See pp. 237-39.

Cornwall was appointed as a commissioner to take the place of Cyrus Marsh, who had died. Thomas Russell and Lewis Mills were directed to examine the demands of the creditors of the estate and report by 20 September "next ensuing." The administrator was ordered to deliver to Silas Goodrich two notes of £30 each, for a bond given by Ephraim Crocker for a deed on a house and land in Richmond, Berkshire Co., Mass., "which house and land belong to the Revd. Job Swift of Richmond, in order that they may be appropriated for the creditors of the estate." On 17 December 1771, the commissioners made their report and orders were given to sell the estate at vendue, public or private, exclusive of the widow's dower. The same day the widow, not named, was allowed £10-0-0 "for the necessary support of her self and her family & for sickness." Cost of the administration paid to the commissioners was £53-18-1; debts due from the estate "by book and note" were £83-16-8 and £66-13-10; whole amount of the estate was £150-10-6; allowance to the widow "and costs as above," £63-18-1; leaving £86-12-5. "Debts to be paid in full" came to £47-9-3-2; incidental costs, £5-9-3-2, and total debts amounted to £331-12-10-2. The creditors received 2 shillings 6 pence and 1 farthing on the pound.[9]

No children were named in the probate records, nor were any guardianship records found, probably because there was no estate left for the children to inherit, but there must have been several of them. The probate records mention that the court allowed £10 "for the necessary support of the widow and family." It is possible that the three probable children listed in the *Crocker Genealogy* as Jabez, Betsey and Heman Crocker,[10] were the children of Ephraim and Bathsheba Crocker. It is also possible that Ephraim Crocker's widow, Bathsheba, had married her third husband before 17 December 1771, because she was simply called "widow" on that date, and was not actually named in the final settlement of Ephraim's estate.

Possible children (**Crocker**), possibly born in Richmond, Mass., or in Kent, Conn., between 1765 and 1771:[11]

i. **??Jabez.**
ii. **??Betsey.**
iii. **??Heman.**

REFERENCES

1. Colchester VR LR 3:7. 2. Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 51. 3. Calculated from court records. 4. George H. Swift, *William Swift of Sandwich* (Amenia, N.Y. 1900), 6, 12; Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 51. 5. Swift, *William Swift of Sandwich*, 6, 12. 6. Sharon Prob. Dist. C3:356 (Dr. Ephraim Crocker) [FHL #5681]. 7. Swift, *William Swift of Sandwich*, 12. 8. Sharon Prob. Dist. C3:285-86 (Jabez Swift of Kent) [FHL #5681]. 9. Ibid. C3:356-57 (Dr. Ephraim Crocker) [FHL #5681]. 10. Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 51. 11. Ibid.

Know all Men by these Presents that I John Knowlton of
Middleborough in the County of Plymouth in New England
Wheelwright and Prudence my Wife, For consideration of one hun-
dred and thirty three Pounds lawful money to us in Hand paid
by Benjamin White of the Town and County aforesaid Gent. the
receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, Do hereby sell grant and
convey to the said Benjamin White his heirs and assigns forever
a certain Parcel of Land in Packade Purchase in Middle Borough
aforesaid which Land I bought of my Father Thomas Knowlton
late of Middlebor' deceased and is part of the fourth and eight -
Forty hundred acre Lots and part of another small Lot in the
Purchase aforesaid on the South side of Packade Brook, an
is bounded as follows, Beginning at a Stake and Stones stan
ing on the Range of Ephraim Wood's Land about four rods

Fig. 38. Deed executed by John and Prudence (Thomas) Knowlton of Middleboro, Mass., dated 1 July 1767, in which they sold land in Packade Purchase which they had bought from John's father, Thomas Knowlton. [Plymouth Co. Deed 45:114 (FHL #559113)]. See p. 241

16. The Grandchildren of Lydia[3] Howland

123. **Prudence Thomas**[5] (*Nathaniel*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 30 September 1722,[1] the daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail (Ransom) Thomas. Prudence died in Middleboro 21 June 1802.[2]

Prudence Thomas married in Middleboro, 14 February 1741/2, **John Knowlton,**[3] who was born in Ipswich, Mass., 27 May 1715,[4] the son of Thomas and Martha (Conant) Knowlton. His funeral service was held in Middleboro 8 October 1800.[5]

On 1 July 1757, John Knowlton of Middleboro, wheelwright, and his wife, Prudence, sold to Benjamin White of Middleboro, Gentleman, for £133, land in Middleboro on the south side of Packade Brook, which John had bought from his father, Thomas Knowlton, late of Middleboro. This was acknowledged by John and his wife, Prudence, 21 November 1757, and recorded 1 January 1759. John Knowlton signed his name and Prudence made her mark. Witnesses were William Lyon and Seth Eaton.[6] On 15 October 1787, acknowledged the same day, John Knowlton, yeoman, sold to his son-in-law, Samuel Reed of Middleboro, half of his homestead farm. Witnesses were Joshua White and Elijah Alden.[7] Samuel Reed had married daughter Rebekah Knowlton.[8] Two months later, 20 December 1787, "for the love & good affection I have and do bear," he made a gift of the remainder of his homestead lands to his son-in-law, Rufus Weston of Middleboro "and Abigail, his wife." This land lay on both sides of the highway and included the westerly half of the dwelling house and half of the barn. It was acknowledged 18 March 1788. Witnesses were Jacob Bennet and Elkanah Bennet.[9] These land transactions took the place of a will.

On 3 August 1800, the Rev. Isaac Backus recorded in his diary that he had preached at the home of John Knowlton "who was very ill." On 8 October 1800, Elder Samuel King preached at the funeral of "old Mr. John Knowlton."[10]

No probate records were found in Plymouth County for John or Prudence Knowlton.

Children (**Knowlton**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[11]

i. **Abigail**[6], born 10 April 1754.
ii. **Rebekah**, born 12 November 1759.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 6:179; *Middleborough VR* 1:32. 2. John Marshall Raymond, *Thomas Families of Plymouth County, Massachusetts* (Itasca, Ill. 1980), 10. 3. *MD* 15:219; *Middleborough VR* 1:73. 4. *MD* 16:18; George Henry Knowlton, *Stocking's Supplement to the Knowlton Genealogy*, 8. 5. *Diary of Isaac Backus* 3:1460-61. 6. Plymouth Co. Deeds 45:114 [FHL #559113]. 7. Ibid. 67:83 [FHL #559126]. 8. *Middleboro Deaths*, 142. 9. Plymouth Co. Deeds 67:206 [FHL #559126]. 10. *Diary of Isaac Backus* 3:1458, 1460-61. 11. *MD* 16:138; *Middleborough VR* 1:95.

124. **John Thomas**[5] (*Nathaniel*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 4 August 1728,[1] the son of Nathaniel and Abigail (Ransom) Thomas. John Thomas died in Woodstock, Vt., 2 December 1793, aged 64 years, and was buried in the Handy Cemetery in Woodstock. The date on his tombstone is given as "February 1794, of Woodstock, Vt."[2]

John Thomas married in Middleboro (intentions) in March 1752 **Mercy Shaw**,[3] who was born about 1733,[4] probably an unrecorded daughter of George and Mary (Rich) Shaw. A clue is the name "George" given to their first son, certainly named for her father, George Shaw. They named their second son "Nathaniel" for John's father, Nathaniel Thomas. Mercy Shaw was certainly the sister of James Shaw who married Lois Thomas [see #152, page 288], and of George Shaw, Jr., who married Mercy Thomas [see #153, page 290]. Mercy died in Woodstock, Vt., 30 July 1823.[5]

John's father, Nathaniel Thomas, Sr., for the love and affection he had for his son, gave him a tract of land in Middleboro, 3 March 1758, containing 60 acres, described as beginning at Fall Brook at David Pratt's forge, in the third lot in Coombe's land. This deed was witnessed by Jedediah Thomas, John's brother, and by George Shaw, Jr., certainly Mercy's brother. It was acknowledged 4 April 1758 and recorded 26 October 1765.[6] John Thomas and his family moved to Woodstock, Vt., after the Revolutionary War, settling in Canaan, Essex County, Vt., where he was granted land 25 February 1782.[7]

No probate records were found in the Hartford Probate District, Windsor County, Vermont, 1783-1809, for either John or Mercy Thomas.

Children (**Thomas**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[8]

i. **George**[6], born 22 October 1752; served in the Revolutionary War;[9] owned a farm in Woodstock, Vt.[10]
ii. **Azubah**, born 28 December 1754.
iii. **Hannah**, born 7 May 1757.
iv. **Nathaniel**, born in 1763, died 1 May 1788, "by a falling tree," aged 25 years.[11]

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 12:230; *Middleborough VR* 1:53. 2. *Middleboro Deaths*, 188, confirmed by Dorothy Stillwell, Historian, Vermont Society of Mayflower Descendants, Woodstock, Vt, letter dated 1

March 1978. 3. Raymond, *Thomas Fams.*, 17. 4. Ibid; Benjamin Shurtleff, *Descendants of William Shurtleff* (Revere, Mass. 1912) 1:72 (mentions George and Mercy (Rich) Shaw, certainly Mercy Shaw's parents); Shurtleff, *John Shaw of Plymouth, Mass.* (Evanston, IL 1972), 18 (omits Mercy and her brother, George, Jr., but mentions Mercy's older brother, James Shaw, who married Lois Thomas, and lists their children but omits their oldest child). 5. Raymond, *Thomas Fams.*, 17. 6. Plymouth Co. Deeds, 50:229-30 [FHL #559118]. 7. Jay Mack Holbrook, *Vermont's First Settlers*, 95. 8. *MD* 20:38; *Middleborough VR* 1:128, 129 (first three); *Middleboro Deaths*, 187. 9. *DAR Patriot Index*, 673. 10. Dorothy Stillwell, Vermont Society of Mayflower Descendants, letter dated 1 March 1978. 11. *Middleboro Deaths*, 187.

125. **Seth Thomas**[5] (*Nathaniel*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 8 February 1731/2,[1] the son of Nathaniel and Abigail (Ransom) Thomas. Seth Thomas died after 28 April 1780, the date he deeded land in Middleboro to his brother.[2]

Seth Thomas married in Middleboro 18 December 1760 **Mary Barrows**,[3] who was born in Middleboro 14 October 1742,[4] the daughter of Robert and Fear (Thomas) Barrows, a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Degory Priest. Mary died after 28 April 1780, the date she signed away her dower rights in land sold with her husband.[5]

On 3 March 1758, Seth's father, Nathaniel Thomas, "Senior," for love and affection, gave Seth land in Middleboro, being in the Eight Men's Purchase, "originally belonging to John Simmons," and also some land which he had bought from Cornelius Bennet in the Coombs Purchase, totaling 67 acres. This was recorded 26 October 1765.[6] On 3 August 1758, Seth's father, for love and affection, deeded to Seth and his brother, Jeremiah, a piece of cedar swamp in Plympton, in a swamp called Beaver Den Swamp, being 2½ acres which formerly had belonged to Thomas Nelson, to be equally divided between them. This was recorded 16 October 1765.[7]

On 18 September 1761 Seth Thomas of Middleboro, for £15-12sh, sold to Jeremiah Thomas, Jr., of Middleboro a part of two lots of land, the first lot containing 3½ acres and 8 rods in the Eight Mens Purchase, and the other containing 3¼ acres, the two lots of land lying together. Witnesses were Joseph Thomas and Ebenezer Thomas, Jr. Seth's wife, Mary Thomas, made her mark. This was acknowledged 24 February 1762 and recorded 14 October 1765.[8]

On 28 April 1780, Seth Thomas of Middleboro, yeoman, sold to his brother, Jeremiah Thomas of Middleboro, yeoman, three pieces of land in Middleboro for £133-6-8. This included all of the land deeded to him by his honoured father, Nathaniel Thomas, deceased, with all of the buildings thereon; also about two acres of fresh meadow lying by the Nemasket River which had been deeded to him by Thomas Dinglee of Middleboro; also his share of the cedar swamp which his father had deeded to him jointly with his brother, Jeremiah Thomas, in 1758. Seth's wife, Mary, gave up her

dower rights. This deed was signed by mark 28 April 1780 by both Seth Thomas and his wife, Mary. Seth must have been in ill health because previously he had signed his name to deeds. Witnesses were Ebenezer Thomas and Jacob Thomas. It was acknowledged 29 April 1780 and recorded 3 January 1783.[9]

Children (**Thomas**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[10]

i. **Robert**[6], born 17 November 1761.
ii. **Fear**, born 3 February 1764.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 12:230; *Middleborough VR* 1:53. 2. Plymouth Co. Deeds 60:221. 3. *MD* 24:132; *Middleborough VR* 1:153. 4. Ibid. 1:72; *Middleboro Deaths*, 12; *MFIP: Degory Priest* (1992), 100-101). 5. Plymouth Co. Deeds 60:221. 6. Ibid. 50:230a-31 [FHL #559118]. 7. Ibid. 50:230-230a [FHL #559118]. 8. Ibid. 51:35-35a [FHL #559118]. 9. Ibid. 60:221a [FHL #559123]. 10. *MD* 23:71; *Middleborough VR* 1:144.

126. **Jeremiah Thomas**[5] (*Nathaniel*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 18 February 1735/6,[1] the son of Nathaniel and Abigail (Ransom) Thomas. Jeremiah Thomas died in Middleboro 12 December 1798, in his 63d year.[2]

Jeremiah Thomas married in Middleboro 15 January 1761 **Susannah Thomas**,[3] who was born in Middleboro 15 September 1743,[4] the daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Churchill) Thomas. Susannah died in Middleboro 27 January 1823, at 80 years of age, called "widow of Jeremiah."[5]

On 3 March 1758 Jeremiah's father, Nathaniel Thomas, "Senior," for love and affection, gave Jeremiah Thomas and his brother, Seth Thomas, a piece of cedar swamp in Plympton, Mass., "in a swamp called Beaver Den Swamp," to be equally divided between them.[6] On 18 September 1761, Jeremiah Thomas, Jr., of Middleboro, bought from Seth Thomas of Middleboro for £15-12sh, a part of two parcels of land, the first lot containing 3½ acres and 8 rods in the Eight Mens Purchase, the second having 3¼ acres, the two lots of land lying joined together. This was acknowledged 24 February 1762 and recorded 4 October 1765.[7] On 20 February 1767, acknowledged 23 March 1767, Jeremiah Thomas bought from Joseph Tinkham of Middleboro for £13-6-8, one acre of land in Plympton, called Winnetuxet Meadow, which had been set off to Joseph Tinkham's brother, Perez Tinkham, late of Middleboro, deceased, in a division of the real estate of their father, Shubael Tinkham. Joseph Tinkham's wife, Agnes, gave up her dower rights.[8]

On 4 April 1778, Jeremiah Thomas, laborer, and his wife, Susannah, deeded land to William Bennett, 2d, and Sylvanus Bennett.[9] On 8 April 1778 Jeremiah Thomas bought for £650 from his cousin, Isaac Thomas of

Middleboro, Isaac's homestead farm, "the barn thereon excepted." This land bordered on Jeremiah's own land. Isaac's wife, Phebe, agreed to the sale. The deed was acknowledged 13 April 1778.[10] [See #156, page 297.] On 28 April 1780 Jeremiah Thomas, yeoman, bought from his brother, Seth Thomas, for £133-6-8 lawful money, all of the land Seth had received from their father, Nathaniel Thomas, deceased, with all of the buildings thereon; also two acres of fresh meadow lying by the Nemasket River, and Seth's half of the cedar swamp deeded by their father to them jointly in 1758. Seth Thomas must have been ill because he and his wife, Mary, both made their mark, although Seth had previously signed his name. The deed was acknowledged 29 April 1780 and recorded 32 January 1783.[11] [See #125, page 243.]

On 11 December 1791, Jeremiah Thomas, [Sr.], yeoman, deeded part of his homestead to his son, Jeremiah Thomas, [Jr.][12] On 31 December 1791, he deeded part of his homestead to his son, Silas Thomas.[13]

Jeremiah Thomas served in the Revolutionary War.[14] No probate records were found for him in Plymouth County.

Children (**Thomas**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[15]

1. **Ransom**[6], born 12 March 1762.
- ii. **Jeremiah**, born 11 January 1764.
- iii. **Silas**, born in 1766; deeded land by his father in 1791.
- iv. **Abraham**, born 7 March 1769/70.
- v. **Elizabeth**, born 30 August 1771.
- vi. **Jacob**, born 21 November 1774.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 3:6; *Middleborough VR* 1:59. 2. *Middleboro Deaths*, 183; *DAR Patriot Index* 1:673. 3. *Middleborough VR* 1:153. 4. Ibid. 1:77; Raymond, *Thomas Fams.*, 15. 5. *Middleborough VR* 2:21; *Middleboro Deaths*, 188. 6. Plymouth Co. Deeds 50:230-230a [FHL #559118]. 7. Ibid. 51:35-35a [FHL #559118]. 8. Ibid. 60:221 [FHL #559123]. 9. Ibid. 59:161. 10. Ibid. 60:221 [FHL #559123]. 11. Ibid. 60:221a [FHL #559123]. 12. Ibid. 85:132. 13. Ibid. 85:128. 14. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:673. 15. *MD* 25:88; 34:159; *Middleborough VR* 1:156, 241; *Middleboro Deaths*, 185; Raymond, *Thomas Fams.*, 17. Birth records for Silas and Abraham have not been found but Silas was called "son" in Plymouth Co. Deeds 85:128, and Abraham was buried 3 February 1848 at the Cemetery on the Green with his brothers, Silas and Jeremiah, called "s. of Jeremiah, in 79th yr."

127. **Isaac**[4] **Howland**[5] (*Sarah Thomas*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*Isaac*[3-2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., in 1714,[1] the son of Isaac and Sarah (Thomas) Howland. Isaac Howland died in Middleboro 23 October 1787, in his 73rd year, unmarried.[2]

Isaac Howland's father died in Middleboro in his 45th year, 26 February 1723/4.[3] On 19 June 1724, Isaac's maternal grandfather, Jeremiah Thomas

of Middleboro, was named as the guardian of Isaac and his two minor brothers, Jeremiah and Joseph Howland.[4]

Isaac's paternal grandfather, also named Isaac Howland, died soon after his father. On 17 March 1725/6, Isaac's uncle, Seth Howland, executor for the estate of Isaac Howland, Sr., deeded property to Isaac and his two brothers, Jeremiah and Joseph Howland, calling them "children of my deceased brother, Isaac Howland, Jr."[5] On 29 November 1727, Isaac's widowed mother, Sarah Howland, and his grandfather and guardian, Jeremiah Thomas, in return for £30 and land adjoining his father's property in Middleboro, quit-claimed to his uncle, Seth Howland, the legacy Isaac and his brothers had in their paternal grandfather's estate.[6] On 21 May 1735, Isaac and his brothers, Jeremiah and Joseph Howland, being under 21 years of age and above the age of 14 years, chose their step-father, Mr. Samuel Wood, as their guardian. Samuel Wood, yeoman, and Joseph Bennett, yeoman, both of Middleboro, gave three bonds of £200 each. Witnesses were Josiah Cotton and John Cushing, Jr.[7]

Isaac Howland of Middleboro, labourer, died intestate. On 5 November 1787, Jos. Cushing, Judge of Probate, appointed Josiah Vaughn, George Vaughn and Jacob Wood, all of Middleboro, yeomen, to take the inventory, which was submitted 27 December 1787. The total value amounted to £191-15-9 and included Isaac's gun, wearing apparel, beds and bedding, other moveables, and notes of hand of £170-15-2, plus cash of £7-15-2. On 7 January 1788, Nehemiah Bennet, administrator, the son-in-law of Isaac Howland's brother, Jeremiah Howland, made oath that the inventory was complete.[8] No wife or children were mentioned.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 17:189-90: Plymouth Co. Prob. 4:444; 7:137 (Guardianship). 2. *Middleboro Deaths*, 90. 3. *MD* 17:188. 4. *MD* 17:189-90: Plymouth Co. Prob. 4:444 (Guardianship). 5. Plymouth Co. Deeds 56:45. 6. Ibid. 22:223-24 [FHL #558820]. 7. *MD* 17:190: Plymouth Co. Prob. 7:136-37 (Guardianship). 8. Ibid. 30:275 [FHL #550716].

128. **Jeremiah**[4] **Howland**[5] (*Sarah Thomas*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*Isaac*[3-2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., in 1715,[1] the son of Isaac and Sarah (Thomas) Howland. Jeremiah died in Middleboro 25 November 1789, in his 74th year.[2]

Jeremiah Howland married in Middleboro 24 January 1744 (intentions 15 December 1744) **Betty Vaughn**,[3] who was probably born in Middleboro about 1726,[4] but whose parentage has not been ascertained. Betty died in Middleboro 28 November 1788, in her 63d year.[5]

Jeremiah Howland's father died when Jeremiah was about nine years of age and his maternal grandfather, Jeremiah Thomas, was appointed as his guardian, 19 June 1724.[6] Jeremiah's paternal grandfather, Isaac Howland,

Sr., died soon after his father, Isaac Howland, Jr. On 17 March 1725/6, Jeremiah's father's brother, Seth Howland, executor for the estate of Isaac Howland, Sr., deeded property to Jeremiah and his two brothers, Isaac and Joseph Howland, calling them "children of my deceased brother, Isaac Howland, Jr."[7] On 29 November 1727, Jeremiah's widowed mother, Sarah Howland, and his guardian, Jeremiah Thomas, in return for £30 and a deed for a parcel of land next to their father's land, quit-claimed to their uncle, Seth Howland, the legacy that Jeremiah and his brothers, Isaac and Joseph, had received from the estate of their grandfather, Isaac Howland, Sr.[8] On 21 May 1735, being over the age of 14 but under 21, Jeremiah chose his step-father, Samuel Wood, as his guardian.[9]

Jeremiah Howland died intestate. On 4 January 1790, the administration of his estate was granted to his son-in-law, Roger Clark of Middleboro, yeoman.[10] The division of the homestead, which had formerly belonged to his father, Isaac Howland, deceased, was made 8 October 1793 to the heirs, named as daughter Thankful Simmons, wife of George Simmons, daughter Betsey Miller, wife of Jedediah Miller, Jeremiah Bennet, only child of daughter Sarah Bennet, deceased, daughter Charity Howland, and daughter Susannah Clark, wife of Roger Clark.[11]

Children (**Howland**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[12]

i. **Thankful**[6-5], born 25 November 1748.
ii. **Betty**, born 13 November 1750.
iii. **Sarah**, born 2 September 1752.
iv. **Hope**, born 2 January 1757, died 16 July 1778, in her 22d year.[13]
v. **Charity**, born 3 October 1759; unmarried in 1790, the date her father's estate was distributed.
vi. **Susannah**, born 21 July 1764.
vii. **Joseph**, born in 1764, died 13 April 1783, in his 20th year, called "son of Jeremiah and Betty."[14]

NOTE: Another generation of this family will appear in the volume covering the descendants of John[1] Howland through his youngest son, Isaac[2] Howland who married Elizabeth Vaughn.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 17:189-190: Plymouth Co. Prob. 4:444; 7:136-37 (Guardianships). 2. *MD* 13:27; *Middleboro Deaths*, 90. 3. *MD* 18:79; *Middleborough VR* 1:80. 4. Calculated from her age at death. 5. *MD* 13:26; *Middleboro Deaths*, 90. 6. *MD* 17:189-90; Plymouth Co. Prob. 4:444 (Guardianship). 7. Plymouth Co. Deeds 56:45. 8. Ibid. 22:223-24 [FHL #558820]. 9. *MD* 17:190: Plymouth Co. Prob. 7:137 (Guardianship). 10. Ibid. 27:315 (Jeremiah Howland) [FHL #560714]. 11. Ibid. 33:440-44 (Isaac Howland). 12. *MD* 22:146; *Middleborough VR* 1:129, 130, 257. 13. *Middleboro Deaths*, 90. 14. Ibid.

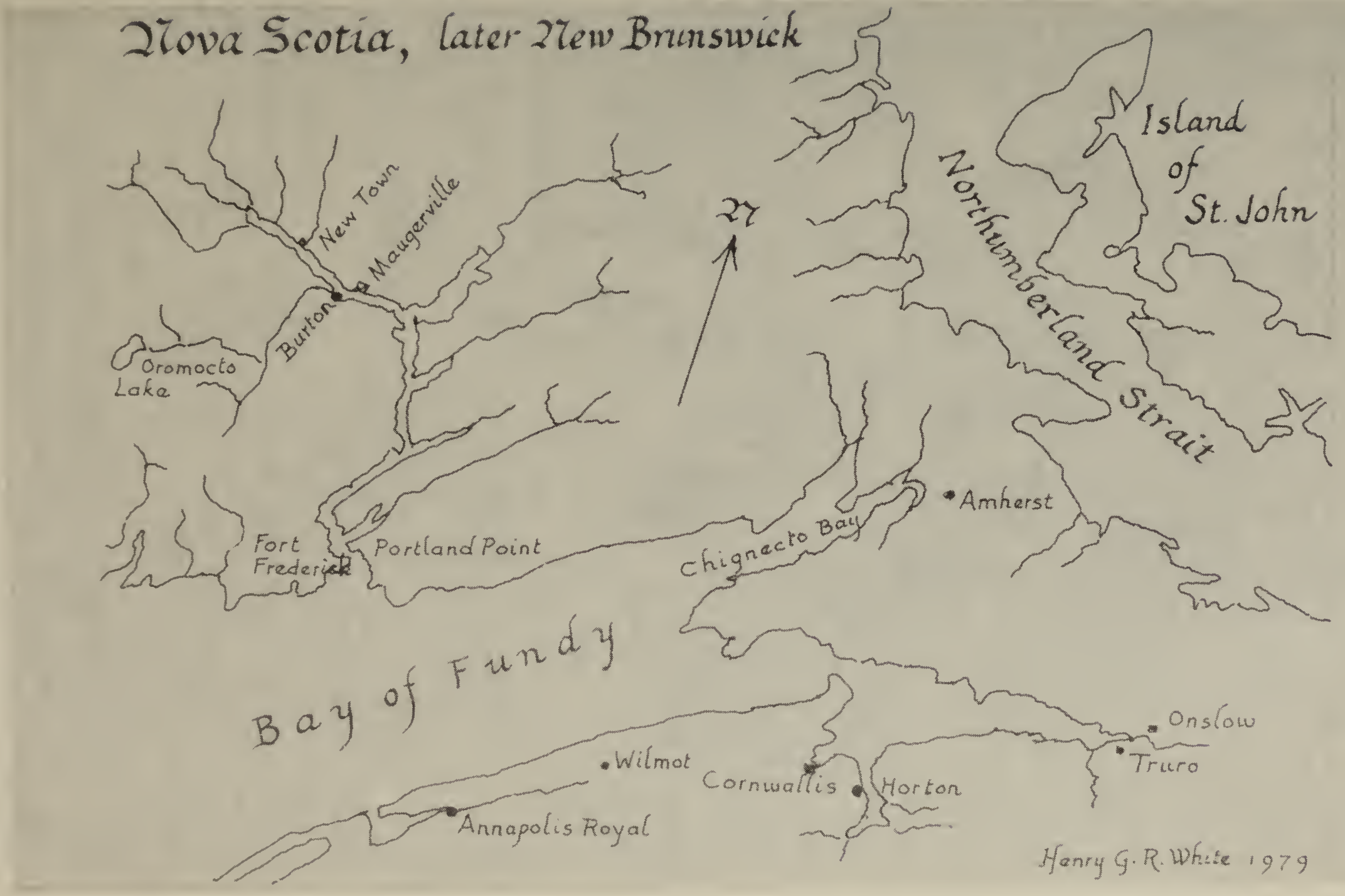
129. **Joseph**[4] **Howland**[5] (*Sarah Thomas*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*Isaac*[3-2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., about 1717,[1] the son of Isaac and Sarah (Thomas) Howland. Joseph Howland died in Burton, on the River Saint John, New Brunswick, before 23 March 1796, the date his intestate estate was entered for probate.[2]

Joseph Howland married in North Yarmouth, Maine, (formerly in Massachusetts,) by the Rev. Nicholas Loring, 26 October 1743 **Elizabeth Mitchell**,[3] who was born in Plymouth, Mass., 27 April 1722,[4] the daughter of Jacob Mitchell and his wife, Rebecca Cushman, and a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Isaac Allerton. Elizabeth died in Burton, New Brunswick, after 6 November 1797,[5] the date she signed an indenture with her daughter and son-in-law, Sarah and Moses Estey/Esty.

Joseph Howland's father died when he was very young. His mother's father, Jeremiah Thomas, was named as his guardian, 19 June 1724.[6] On 17 March 1725/6, Joseph's uncle, Seth Howland, executor of the estate of Joseph's paternal grandfather, Isaac Howland, Sr., deeded property from their grandfather's estate to Joseph and his two older brothers, Isaac and Jeremiah.[7] On 29 November 1727, Joseph's widowed mother, Sarah Howland, and his grandfather and guardian, Jeremiah Thomas, in return for £30 and a parcel of land adjoining his father's property in Middleboro, quitclaimed to his uncle, Seth Howland, the legacy Joseph and his brothers, Isaac and Jeremiah, had received from their paternal grandfather's estate.[8] After their maternal grandfather's death, and after their mother's remarriage, Joseph and his two brothers, Isaac and Jeremiah, chose their stepfather, Samuel Wood of Middleboro, yeoman, as their guardian, all three being minors under the age of 21 and over the age of 14.[9]

Elizabeth's father, Jacob Mitchell of North Yarmouth, blacksmith, died intestate before 19 February 1745. Elizabeth's brother, Jacob Mitchell, Jr., was appointed administrator of their father's estate, which was valued at £340-8-4, old tenor. In the division of the estate, dated 19 February 1745, Jacob Mitchell called Joseph and Elizabeth Howland "brother and sister Howland."[10]

Joseph and Elizabeth Howland settled in North Yarmouth, where her family lived. Their first five children were born and baptized there.[11] On 28 April 1760, Joseph Howland, labourer, bought property on Sabascadegon Island, District of Harpswell, from Stephen Dewolf.[12] The Howlands must have moved there earlier because their daughter, Rebecca, was baptized in Harpswell, 21 October 1759.[13] On 1 June 1760, Joseph Howland, yeoman, and his wife, Elizabeth, sold property in North Yarmouth which Elizabeth had inherited from her father, Jacob Mitchell.[14] Three years later Joseph sold the Harpswell land, 24 April 1763. By 1765, he and his family had moved to Burton, Nova Scotia, in the area which became New Brunswick in 1783. Joseph Howland was an original grantee, [his name was misspelled as


Nova Scotia, later New Brunswick
New Town
Maugerville
Burton
Oromocto Lake
Fort Frederick
Portland Point
Island of St. John
Northumberland Strait
Amherst
Chignecto Bay
Bay of Fundy
Onslow
Truro
Wilmot
Cornwallis
Horton
Annapolis Royal
Henry G. R. White 1979

Howard in the early records]. He obtained the land there as his bounty for service in the French and Indian Wars. Joseph is on record as having served from North Yarmouth, from 11 May 1747 to 10 May 1748 under Capt. George Berry.[15]

On 7 June 1774, Joseph Howland, "Husbandman, of the Town of Burton, County of Sunbury, a province in Nova Scotia," gave his wife, Elizabeth, a power of attorney so she could return to North Yarmouth and sell land she had inherited from her father.[16]

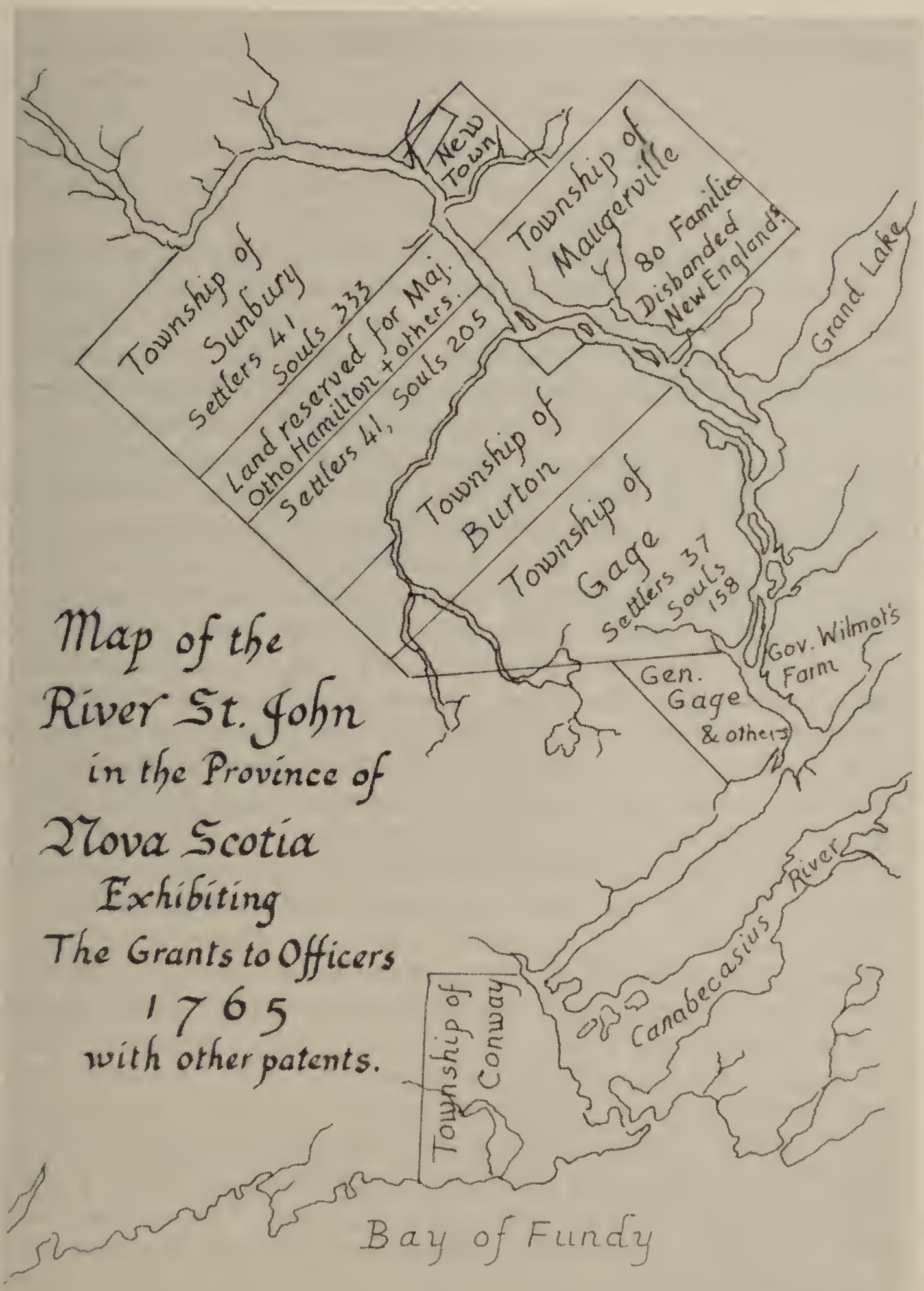
During the Revolutionary War, Joseph sided with the Loyalists. On 24 May 1776, a meeting of the inhabitants of the River Saint John was held at Maugerville to draft a resolution "desiring to submit themselves to the government of Massachusetts." Joseph refused to sign the resolution and remained loyal to the British government.[17]

At the end of the Revolutionary War, the British government took a survey 30 June 1783, to determine who had been loyal to the crown. As the inspector proceeded through the Township of Burton, he described Joseph Howland, his son, Ichabod Howland, and three sons-in-law, Bethuel Wood, Moses Esty and Elihu Conwell [*sic*, Cogswell]. Son Jeremiah Howland was listed in Newtown, and Simeon Porter, certainly a son-in-law, was recorded in Gagetown. At that time Joseph Howland had a wife and two children, a house and barn framed with materials for building it, and between 20 and 30 acres of land cleared. The report said that Joseph had "Settled in the township before it was granted and has been in possession about 20 years. Is a loyal subject and turned out for the blockhouse on alarm."[18]

On 7 June 1785, a grant of 66 acres in Burton, "between Street & Conner," was confirmed to Joseph Howland, and was registered 10 June 1786. Son Ichabod Howland was listed with 64 acres.[19]

Joseph Howland was still living in Burton 22 November 1794, the date he made his mark to execute a payment of £1-8 to Nathan Smith. He must have been ill because he had always previously signed his name. At Maugerville, 3 March 1796, Simeon Porter paid a debt of £4-14sh held against Joseph Howelling (*sic*).[20]

Joseph died in Burton, New Brunswick, before 23 March 1796, the date his widow, Elizabeth Howland, was appointed as the administratrix of his intestate estate. Their son, Ichabod Howland, and son-in-law Simeon Porter, (who had certainly married their daughter, Susannah), signed as her bondsmen. They were called "all of the Parish of Burton in the County of Sunbury and Province of New Brunswick."[21] The inventory was filed 6 April 1796 and the accounts showed a balance remaining of £36-8-3. The widow was allowed her thirds of £9-2-9. Each of the five children received a share of approximately £5-9-1, with the daughters represented by their husbands, and the deceased son, Jeremiah, represented by his (unnamed) heirs. Those heirs of Jeremiah Howland were given a red-faced white cow



Henry G. R. White ~ 1979, from Survey of Chas Morris, as shown in Raymond's History of the River Saint John.

worth £5-10-0. Llihu Coggshall (*sic*), husband of daughter, Rebecca Howland, received four sheep, etc., worth £5-17-9. Ichabod Howland was given wearing apparel worth £5-9-9. Moses Esty, husband of daughter, Sarah Howland, obtained an old cow, a small gun, and 2 kegs, etc., worth £6-1-6. The last heir, Simeon Porter, husband of Susannah Howland, was given two sides of leather and one iron shovel, etc., worth £2-2-6.[22]

The identity of Simeon Porter's wife was determined by a process of elimination. Simeon Porter, mentioned in the distribution, must have married the eldest daughter, Susannah Howland, for it is known from the indenture discussed below, that Moses Esty, mentioned in the distribution, married Sarah Howland, and Elihu Coggswell married Rebecca Howland.

On 6 November 1797, more than one year after the distribution, an indenture was made between Elizabeth Howland, widow and relict of Joseph Howland, late of Burton in the County of Sudbury and Province of New Brunswick, deceased, Ichabod Howland of Burton, "son of the said deceased, and Martha, his wife, and Moses Estey of Gage Town, in Queens County, and Sarah, his wife, daughter of the said deceased, of the One Part, and Simeon Porter of Burton, of the other Part." It seems that, on 3 November 1795, in return for a bond given by Simeon Porter to Joseph Howland, in which Simeon had promised to support Joseph and his wife, Elizabeth, during the remainder of their natural lives, Joseph Howland had conveyed to Simeon Porter, (certainly the husband of eldest daughter Susannah Howland), and his heirs, a tract of land in Burton opposite the church in Maugerville, "being the farm which Joseph Howland had occupied for about thirty years, together with all of the buildings, privileges and appurtenances." After Joseph died, his widow, Elizabeth, became dissatisfied with the support she had received from her son-in-law, Simeon Porter and "in December last" [1796], moved to the home of her other daughter, Sarah, and Sarah's husband, Moses Esty. To settle disputes between Elizabeth Howland and [her son-in-law], Simeon Porter, and to clear Simeon's title to the property, Simeon agreed to pay Moses Esty £25 for Elizabeth's support from December 1796 to 2 April 1798, and £10 annually as long as Elizabeth lived. Moses, with [his mother-in-law], Elizabeth's, approval, "thereupon consented to support her during the remainder of her life." Elizabeth Howland and her daughter, Sarah, made their marks; Moses Esty signed his name. This indenture was witnessed by Isaac Chase and Thomas Witmore, and by Elizabeth's son, Ichabod Howland "and his wife." It was acknowledged 28 December 1797.[23]

Children (**Howland**), first five baptized in North Yarmouth, Maine, sixth in father's probate records, last three baptized in Harpswell, Maine:[24]

i. **Susannah**[6-5], born 1 April 1745, bapt. North Yarmouth 10 May 1747; certainly married Simeon Porter who was mentioned in her

father's probate records and signed an indenture to support her parents until their deaths, which was later rescinded.

ii. **Isaac**, born 27 March 1747, certainly the child baptized in North Yarmouth 10 May 1747, died 25 October 1748; probably the child whose name was misread as "Grace" and was listed in a typed copy of North Yarmouth, Me., vital records.[25]

iii. **Jeremiah**, born 26 July 1749, bapt. 20 August 1749; died before his father; his heirs were mentioned in his father's probate records, but not by name.

iv. **Betty**, born 10 May 1752, bapt. 14 June 1752; married Bethuel Wood and returned to North Yarmouth, Me.;[26] not mentioned in the distribution of her father's estate.

v. **Sarah**, bapt. 9 June 1754; married Moses Esty who was mentioned in the distribution of her father's estate; Sarah and Moses joined in signing an indenture to support her mother, Elizabeth Howland, for the rest of her life.

vi. **Ichabod**, born about 1756; mentioned in the distribution of his father's estate and was called "son" in the indenture which he also witnessed.

vii. **Rebecca**, bapt. in Harpswell 21 October 1759, by the Rev. Elisha Eaton;[27] married Elihu Cogswell who was mentioned in the distribution of her father's estate.

viii. **Isaac**, bapt. in Harpswell 4 November 1764; not mentioned in the distribution of his father's estate.

ix. **Jacob**, bapt. in Harpswell 4 November 1764; not mentioned in the distribution of his father's estate.

NOTE: Another generation of this family will appear in the volume covering the descendants of John[1] Howland through his son, Isaac[2] Howland who married Elizabeth Vaughn.

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1. *MD* 17:189-90; Plymouth Co. Prob. 4:444; 7:136 (Guardianship). 2. Sunbury Co., N.B., Probate filed 6 April 1796 (Joseph Howland); Hubbard Papers, Archives, Saint John, N.B., Museum. 3. Cumberland Co., North Yarmouth VR, 1 [FHL #10812]; *MD* 17:188; Corliss, *Old Times in North Yarmouth, Maine*, 248, 658. 4. *MFIP: Isaac Allerton*, 23. 5. Provincial Archive, Fredericton, N.B., Sunbury Co., Registry Office, Indenture D:66, 236-39, #492, Reel #F5544. 6. *MD* 17:189-90: Plymouth Co. Prob. 4:444 (Guardianship). 7. Plymouth Co. Deeds 56:45. 8. Ibid. 22:223-24 [FHL #558820]. 9. *MD* 17:190: Plymouth Co. Prob. 7:136-37 (Guardianship). 10. John Eldridge Frost, *Maine Probate Abstracts* (Picton Press, Camden, Me. 1991) 1:258: York Co., Prob. 6:223 (Jacob Mitchell). 11. North Yarmouth VR 1:779; North Yarmouth First Congregational Ch. Recs., *Maine Hist. Soc. Coll.* 7:35. 12. Cumberland Co. Deeds 2:363-64. 13. Cumberland Co., Harpswell VR, 9 [FHL #1421095]. 14. Cumberland Co. Deeds 3:220-21. 15. Ibid. 2:363-64; Robert E. MacKay, *Mass. Soldiers in the French and Indian Wars* (Boston 1978), 236. 16. Cumberland Co. Deeds 14:487; 17:357. 17. *New Brunswick Hist. Soc. Coll.*

(Saint John, N,.B.) 1:63-75. 18. Ibid. 1:101, 106-8. 19. New Brunswick Abstract Register of Grants, 1785-1828 1:5 [FHL #851176]. 20. Sunbury Co., N.B., Prob., 9 pp (Joseph Howland); Hubbard Papers, New Brunswick Archives Museum, Saint John, N.B. 21. Ibid. 22. Sunbury Co., N.B., Prob. A:13 (Joseph Howland). 23. Provincial Archive, Fredericton, N.B.: Sunbury Co., Registry Office, Indenture D:66, 236-39, #492, Reel #F5544. 24. Cumberland Co., No. Yarmouth VR, 8, 11, 13 [FHL #10812]; Cumberland Co., Harpswell VR, 9 [FHL #1421095]; Sunbury Co., N.B., Prob. Recs., 9 (Joseph Howland); Maine Historical Society, Portland, Maine, File MvN 8118.4 1:779, 783-84; MvN 8118.8 9:1, 11, 23; MvN 8118.2 "First Congregational Church, North Yarmouth, Maine," 7:35; MvN 8118.3 7A:19-20; MvH 236.1 VI:4:13; M929.1 D266.2 V62:44; M929.1 D266.1 V63:108, 941; Hubbard Papers. Archives, St. John, N.B., Museum, 12; Maine Historical Society, Portland, Maine, File. 25. A daughter, Grace Howland, was listed in baptismal records as having been baptized with her sister, Susannah, in North Yarmouth, 10 May 1747 [Corliss, *Old Times in North Yarmouth*, 616]. This is certainly a mistaken reading of the name of her brother, *Isaac*, who was recorded in North Yarmouth town records as having been born there 27 March 1747 [Corliss, ibid., 1127] His death date is given as 25 October 1748. The inescapable conclusion is that there was no daughter named Grace in this family. 26. Cumberland Co., North Yarmouth VR, 29 [FHL #10812]. 27. Cumberland Co., Harpswell VR, 9 [FHL #1421095]. This is a transcription by Frances M. Woodside, dated 12 February 1931, of the Harpswell church records kept by the Rev. Elisha Eaton, 1753-1763, and of the Rev. Samuel Eaton, 1765-1822. There is a gap between these two sets of records from 1763 to 1765, covering the date when sons Isaac and Jacob were baptized together, 4 November 1764, probably by a visiting minister.

An article on this family, "Joseph Howland of North Yarmouth, Maine, and Burton, New Brunswick (1717-1796)," by Roberta H. Johnson, Ruth B. Walsh and Elizabeth P. White, was published in *The Mayflower Quarterly* (May 1979) 45:70-80.

130. **Miriam Thomas**[5] (*Jeremiah*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 5 August 1721,[1] the daughter of Jeremiah and Miriam (Thomas) Thomas. Miriam died in Middleboro 31 January 1749, at 27 years, 5 months, 26 days of age.[2]

Miriam Thomas, "Jr.," married in Middleboro, as his first wife, 3 March 1739/40 **Gershom Cobb**, Jr.,[3] who was born there 14 January 1713/4,[4] the son of John and Joanna (Thomas) Cobb, and a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger George Soule. Gershom Cobb, Jr., married second, in Middleboro 12 December 1751 Elizabeth Corbet[5] by whom he had a son, William Cobb, born 2 November 1754 and a daughter, Elizabeth Cobb, born 19 June 1756,[6] died 28 February 1756, aged 8 months 8 days,[7] who were not descendants of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Gershom Cobb died in Middleboro before 24 December 1770, the date his estate was probated in Plymouth.[8]

Gershom Cobb was a member of the First Church of Middleboro. He was made a Deacon of the church in 1745.[9]

On 24 December 1770 Gershom Cobb's second wife, Elizabeth Cobb of Middleboro, widow, was appointed as the administratrix of the intestate estate of her husband, Gershom Cobb, Jr., deceased, husbandman, and gave

her bond. This was witnessed by Amos Tinkham and Jeremiah Cobb.[10] The inventory and appraisal of the estate, taken by James Cobb, Joseph Bates, Jr., and Nathaniel Wilder, amounted to £71-0-8 and was submitted to the court 2 January 1771. On 7 January 1771 Elizabeth Cobb told the court that the estate was insolvent.[11] Claims made by creditors totaled £78-19-7, witnessed by Ichabod Wood, Nathaniel Wood and Joseph Bates, Jr. Expenses amounting to £43-4-8½ were submitted 2 March 1772. The estate was declared insolvent and creditors were allowed seven shillings on the pound.[12]

The church records found in Weston's *History of Middleboro* state that Gershom Cobb, Jr., moved to Hardwick, Mass., in his old age and died there.[13] However, the probate records mentioned above seem to prove this to be untrue.

Children (**Cobb**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[14]

i. **Gershom**[6], born 4 February 1739 (*sic*).
ii. **Thomas**, born 13 March 1742.
iii. **Jeremiah**, born 22 September 1745.
iv. **Sarah**, born 20 September 1747.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 8:249. 2. *Middleborough VR* 1:106; *MD* 18:80; *Middleboro Deaths*, 39, "in her 27th yr.," which is correct, but the year, 1748, is in error. 3. *Middleborough VR* 1:63; *MD* 13:253. 4. *MD* 6:226. 5.*Middleborough VR* 1:110; *MD* 18:85. 6. *MD* 20:34; *Middleborough VR* 1:125. 7. *Middleboro Deaths*, 39. 8. Plymouth Co. Prob. 20:426 (Gershom Cobb, Jr.) [FHL #550711]. 9. Weston, *Hist. of Middleboro*, 658. 10. Plymouth Co. Prob. 20:426 (Gershom Cobb, Jr.) [FHL #550711]. 11. Ibid. 20:427 (Gershom Cobb, Jr.) [FHL #550711]. 12. Ibid. 21:85 (Gershom Cobb, Jr.) [FHL #550712]. 13. Weston, ibid., 658. 14. *MD* 16:134; *Middleboro VR* 1:91; Philip L. Cobb, *Cobb Family*, 3:125 (use with care; has errors).

131. **Lemuel Thomas**[5] (*Jeremiah*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 16 July 1723,[1] the son of Jeremiah and Miriam (Thomas) Thomas. Lemuel Thomas died in Middleboro 26 June 1776, in his 53rd year.[2]

Lemuel Thomas married in Middleboro 19 April 1750 (intentions 9 December 1749) **Mehitable Weston**,[3] who was born in Middleboro 26 September 1726,[4] the daughter of Zachariah and Mehitable (Shaw) Weston. She was also a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger George Soule. Mehitable probably died in Middleboro after 1 July 1776, the date she presented the inventory of her husband's estate to the probate court.[5]

Lemuel Thomas, yeoman, was appointed as the administrator of the intestate estate of his father, Jeremiah Thomas, 17 June 1763.[6] In his own will, dated 19 December 1775, probated 1 April 1776, Lemuel Thomas gave

his wife, Mehitable, half of his dwelling house during her life, and one-fourth part of the income from all of his real estate. Half of his moveable estate was to be at her disposal except for his wearing apparel which was to be divided equally among his three sons, Willard, Lemuel and Jeremiah Thomas. Lemuel and Jeremiah were to bring their mother sufficient firewood to her door. Eldest son, Willard Thomas, received all of the home lot east of the road, also the orchards, meadows, buildings and fences. Sons Lemuel and Jeremiah Thomas received all of the land west of the road to be equally divided between them, together with the piece of mowing land lying on the east side of the Nemasket River. He gave his seven daughters, Deborah, Miriam, Mehitable, Elizabeth, Ruth, Mary and Sarah Thomas the other half of his moveable estate and all of his right in the Winhexsatt Meadows, "to be equally divided between them and their heirs and assigns forever, always to remember what my daughter Mehitable has had is in part of a proportion with her other sisters." He gave his beloved wife, Mehitable, his pew "in the meeting house in the Easterly Precinct of Middleboro" for her use and the use of the children, and named her as executrix. Witnesses were John Weston, Israel Wood and Samuel Thacher. The inventory was taken by William Bennet, Ebenezer Wood and Israel Wood and amounted to £560-19-3. The accounts were submitted by Mehitable Thomas 1 July 1776.[7]

On 1 July 1776, Nehemiah Allen, Gentleman, the husband of Lemuel's cousin, Abiah Thomas, was appointed as the guardian for Lemuel's children, Sarah Thomas, aged 7, Jeremiah, aged 12, and Lemuel, aged 13. On 29 June 1776, Mary Thomas chose Capt. Nehemiah Allen as her guardian, witnessed by Deborah and Ruth Thomas. On 3 April 1780 Jeremiah Thomas, aged 14, and Lemuel Thomas, aged 16, chose Israel Wood, yeoman, as their guardian, replacing Capt. Nehemiah Allen, their previous guardian, who had moved to Oakham, Mass. [See #154, page 293.] On 5 July 1784, Sarah Thomas, "above 14 years," chose Elijah Bisbey of Plympton, Gentleman, as her guardian.[8]

Children (**Thomas**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[9]

i. **Deborah**[6], born 16 February 1750.
ii. **Miriam**, born 21 April 1752.
iii. **Mehitable**, born 12 July 1753.
iv. **Willard**, born 14 March 1755.
v. **Elizabeth**, born 26 December 1756.
vi. **Ruth**, born 29 June 1758.
vii. **Mary**, born 10 May 1760.
viii. Unnamed son, born 24 February 1762, died 15 March 1762.
ix. **Lemuel**, born 10 March 1763.

x. **Jeremiah**, born 5 August 1765; went to Hanover, Grafton Co., N.H., died in Marietta, Ohio.[10]
xi. Unnamed son, born 16 December 1767, died 19 December 1767.
xii. **Sarah**, born 14 January 1769.

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132. **Lydia Thomas**[5] (*Jeremiah*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 17 November 1725,[1] the daughter of Jeremiah and Miriam (Thomas) Thomas. Lydia died in Middleboro 24 July 1815, in her 90th year.[2]

Lydia Thomas married in Middleboro 22 September 1757 **Josiah Vaughn**,[3] who was born there 9 December 1723,[4] the son of George and Faithful (Packard) Vaughn. Josiah Vaughn died in Middleboro 3 August 1790, in his 67th year.[5]

In 1756, acknowledged 14 March 1757 and recorded 21 October 1765, Josiah Vaughn's father, George Vaughn of Middleboro, gave Josiah and his three brothers, Nathan, Peter and Thomas, his mowed bog meadow in Middleboro, to be equally divided between them. Witnesses were William Harlow and Josiah Freeman.[6] On 26 February 1756, acknowledged 14 March 1757 and recorded 21 October 1765, Josiah's father, George Vaughn of Middleboro, for love and affection, gave his son, Josiah Vaughn of Middleboro, a parcel of his homestead land lying in the Twelve Mens' Purchase in Middleboro, "during the time that he [or his heirs] shall honourably support me both in sickness and health . . . during my natural life." Witnesses were Jacob Tomson and Nathaniel Holmes.[7]

On 4 March 1760, Josiah Vaughn bought from Nathaniel Smith, Jr., of Middleboro for £30, five acres of land adjoining Josiah's homestead in the Twelve Mens' Purchase in Middleboro. Witnesses were Nathaniel Smith and Anne Smith. This was acknowledged 18 May 1761 and recorded 4 October 1765.[8] On 14 October 1764 Josiah's brother, Nathan Vaughn, sold him 30 acres of land for £18, it being part of the fourth lot in the first allotment in the Twelve Mens' Purchase. Witnesses were Matthew Ellis and Oxenbridge Thacher.[9]

On 26 March 1789, Josiah Vaughn, yeoman, for £300 lawful money paid by Sylvanus Wood, husbandman, [his son-in-law, husband of his daughter Joanna], conveyed to Sylvanus 120 acres lying in the Twelve Mens' Purchase

"and is the whole of my homestead lands whereon I now live," bounded by Peter and George Vaughn, and by the heirs of Nathan Vaughn. It also included about two acres of cedar swamp which Josiah "held by deed under the hand and seal of Jesse Vaughn bearing date of 28 July 1774." Josiah's wife, Lydia, agreed to "quiet her right of dowry in the abovesaid premises." Josiah signed his name, Lydia made her mark. Witnesses were Simeon Doggett and Sylvanus Tilson. This deed was acknowledged 5 April 1790 and was recorded 19 May 1790.[10]

No probate records have been found in Plymouth County for Josiah Vaughn.

Children (**Vaughn**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[11]

i. **Sarah**[6], born 20 August 1758.
ii. **Lydia**, born 8 December 1759.
iii. **Joanna**, born 21 December 1761.

REFERENCES

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133. **Martha Thomas**[5] (*Jeremiah*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 17 September 1727,[1] the daughter of Jeremiah and Miriam (Thomas) Thomas. Martha died in Richfield, Otsego Co., New York, 6 December 1795.[2]

Martha Thomas married in Middleboro, as his second wife, 2 May 1751 **Obed Edson** "of Bridgewater,"[3] who was born in Bridgewater, Mass., 31 December 1720,[4] the son of Samuel and Mary (Dean) Edson. Obed had married first, Keturah Willis, daughter of Jonathan and Abigail (Stoughton) Willis, by whom he had five children, Obed, who died young, Jesse, who died young, Obed again, and Lewis,[5] who were not descendants of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Obed Edson died in Richfield, N.Y., 8 September 1804.[6]

Obed Edson and Martha Thomas named their first child Keturah, in memory of Obed's first wife.[7] Obed was a private in Col. Estes Hatch's regiment and served at Crown Point in 1755, during the French and Indian Wars.[8] In January 1762, in the Court of Common Pleas in Plymouth, Eliphalet Phillips, Gentleman, of Bridgewater, sued Obed Edson of Bridgewater, husbandman, for £6-16-4½. Judgement was found for the plaintiff, £6-16-4½ and costs of £2-5s.[9] Obed Edson was mentioned by his father, Samuel Edson of Bridgewater, Gentleman, in his will dated 23 August 1770,

probated 6 January 1772, in which Obed was given one-sixth of his cedar swamps.[10]

Obed Edson apparently took his family to Lanesborough, Berkshire Co., Mass., after the Revolutionary War, before continuing on to New York State. In the Federal census of 1790, an Obadiah (*sic*) Edson was living in Lanesborough, Mass., as head of a family with two males over 16 and one female. Nearby were two of his sons, Obadiah (*sic*) Edson with two males over 16, two males under 16 and five females. Son Thomas Edson was listed as having a family of one male over 16 and four females.[11]

No probate records were found in Otsego County, New York for Obed or Martha Edson.

Children (**Edson**), born in Bridgewater, Mass.:[12]

i. **Keturah**[6], born 23 February 1751/2.
ii. **Thomas**, born 3 June 1753; served in the Revolutionary War.[13]
iii. **Lydia**, born 13 October 1754.
iv. **Silence**, born 19 September 1756.
v. **Isaac**, born 2 February 1758.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 8:249. 2. Carroll Andrew Edson, ed., *Descendants of Samuel Edson of Salem and Bridgewater, Mass.* (1970), 68. 3. *Middleborough VR* 1:109; *MD* 18:84. 4. *Bridgewater VR* 1:105. 5. Ibid. 1:103, 104, 105; Edson, *Desc. of Samuel Edson*, 68. 6. Ibid., 68. 7. *Bridgewater VR*, 1:104. 8. Mackay, *Mass. Soldiers in the French and Indian Wars, 1744-1755*, 140; Edson, 62-64. 9. Konig, *Plymouth Court Recs*. 8:43. 10. Plymouth Co. Prob. 21:64-65, 262 (Samuel Edson) [FHL #550712]. 11. *U.S. Census of Massachusetts, 1790:* Berkshire County, 27. 12. *Bridgewater VR* 1:102, 104, 107. 13. *DAR Patriot Index*, 215; Edson, 100.

134. **Charles Thomas**[5] (*Jeremiah*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 6 December 1729,[1] the son of Jeremiah and Miriam (Thomas) Thomas. Charles died after 5 February 1791, the date he sold property in Middleboro.[2]

Charles Thomas married (intentions) 23 March 1761 **Deborah (Raymond) Cushman**,[3] who was born in Middleboro 1 August 1729,[4] the daughter of Barnabas and Alice (Bent) Raymond, and widow of John Cushman whom she had married in Middleboro 3 February 1746.[5] Deborah died after 5 February 1791 when she joined her husband in selling property in Middleboro.[6]

On 12 January 1778, Deborah's brother, John Raymond, and Elizabeth, his wife, sold to Charles Thomas of Middleboro 27 acres of land in Middleboro which John Raymond had bought from his parents, Barnabas and Alice Raymond.[7] On 25 September 1783, William Raymond of Woodstock, Vermont, cordwainer, sold his right in the farm of Barnabas Raymond of

Middleboro to Charles Thomas, yeoman. Witnesses were Beza Soule and Zerviah Soule. One year later, 20 September 1784, Silvanus Raymond of Windsor, Vermont, did the same. Witnesses were JohnWeston and Thomas Sproat.[8] On 14 April 1788, Charles Thomas of Middleboro, "for the consideration of nineteen hundred and one-half of Barr Iron to me in hand paid by William Cornish of Middleborough," sold William a certain piece of land containing 19½ acres which Charles Thomas had bought from his brother-in-law, John Raymond and his wife, Elizabeth. This was witnessed by Josiah Perkins and Beza Soule and was acknowledged 3 May 1788 and recorded 6 September 1788.[9] On 5 February 1791, Charles Thomas and Deborah, his wife, sold to William Cornish all the land in Middleboro which Charles had bought from William Raymond and Silvanus Raymond, formerly owned by Barnabas Raymond and his wife, Elizabeth, including part of the real estate set off to Deborah in the division of the estate of her father, Barnabas Raymond, late of Middleboro. This was witnessed by Daniel Ellis, James Churchill, Joshua Wood and William Wood, and acknowledged 3 October 1791.[10]

Nothing more has been found for Charles and Deborah Thomas. No children were recorded for them in Middleboro and no probate records were found in Plymouth County.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 8:249. 2. Plymouth Co. Deeds 73:115. 3. Raymond, *Thomas Fams.*, 11. 4. *Middleborough VR* 1:82; *MD* 16:17. 5. *Middleborough VR* 1:88; *MD* 16:109. 6. Plymouth Co. Deeds 73:115 [FHL #559129]. 7. Ibid. 73:82-82a [FHL #559129]. 8. Ibid. 73:113-113a, 114 [FHL #559129]. 9. Ibid. 73:114a [FHL #559129]. 10. Ibid. 73:114a-115 [FHL #559129].

135. **Sarah Thomas**[5] (*Jeremiah*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 6 January 1733/4,[1] the daughter of Jeremiah and Miriam (Thomas) Thomas. Sarah probably died after 1790 when the Federal census was taken.[2]

Sarah Thomas married in Middleboro, called "Miss Sarah Thomas 2d," 10 February 1763 "Mr." **James Littlejohn,**[3] who was born in Middleboro 21 March 1727/8,[4] and baptized in Plymouth 16 April 1732 with his brother William, and sister Hannah, the son of Henry and Sarah (----) Littlejohn. James Littlejohn probably died in Middleboro after 1790, the year the first Federal census was taken.[5]

On 1 April 1759, Nathaniel Goodwin, Plymouth merchant, sued James Littlejohn, Middleboro blacksmith and labourer, for payment of a note for £5-8-5, due 1 April 1759, with interest. James Littlejohn did not appear and judgement was determined for £2-14-3 and £1-11 costs.[6]

In the distribution of the estate of Sarah's father, Jeremiah Thomas, 12 July 1768, James "Little John" received a cow "for his wife."[7]

On 22 March 1771, acknowledged the same day, James Littlejohn of Middleboro, blacksmith, sold to William Harlow, Jr., and Isaac Harlow of Plymouth, mariners, the 16th and 17th lots in the Seventh Great Lot of the last division of Plymouth Commons which James had bought from Simeon Totman 19 April 1756. Witnesses were John Cotton and Sophia Cotton.[8]

The Federal Census of 1790 for Middleboro shows James Littlejohn as head of a household in Middleboro with three males, [he himself and two sons, William, aged 27, and James, aged 16], and four females, [his wife, Sarah, and daughters, Sarah, aged 25, Miriam, aged 21, and Hannah, aged 19], all over 16 years of age. James and his family were listed twice.[9]

No probate records were found for James and Sarah Littlejohn in Plymouth County. Their son, William Littlejohn, may have moved to Wareham, Mass.[10]

Children (**Littlejohn**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[11]

i. **William**[6], born 7 December 1763; served in the Revolutionary War.[12]
ii. **Sarah**, born 29 May 1765.
iii. **Miriam**, born 20 July 1769, died 6 December 1794, aged 25 years.[13]
iv. **Hannah**, born 7 February 1771, died 3 November 1799, in her 29th year.[14]
v. **James**, born 24 July 1774.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 8:249. 2. *U.S. Census of Massachusetts, 1790*: Plymouth County, Middleborough, 174. 3. *MD* 19:173. 4. *MD* 13:202; *Plymouth Church Records* (New York 1920-23; reprt. Baltimore 1975) 1:4:243. 5. *U.S. Census of Massachusetts, 1790*: Plymouth County, Middleborough, 174. 6. Konig, *Plymouth Court Recs*. 7:430 #21. 7. Plymouth Co. Prob. 16:507 (Jeremiah Thomas) [FHL #551543]. 8. Plymouth Co. Deeds 56:23. 9. *U.S. Census of Massachusetts, 1790*: Plymouth County, Middleborough, 174. 10. *Middleboro Deaths*, 104. 11. *MD* 22:150; 25:107, 108. 12. *DAR Patriot Index*, 419. 13. *Middleboro Deaths*, 104. 14. Ibid., 104.

136. **John Tomson**[5] (*Elizabeth Thomas*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Plympton, Mass., 18 February 1724/5,[1] the son of John and Elizabeth (Thomas) Tomson. John Tomson died in a blizzard near Plymouth 18 January 1777.[2] John was a descendant of *Mayflower* passengers Francis Cooke and Peter Brown as well as of John Howland.

John Tomson "2d" married in Halifax, Mass., (intentions) 2 March 1760 **Elizabeth/Betty Fuller**,[3] who was born in Middleboro, Mass., 15 August 1729,[4] the daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Short) Fuller, and a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Samuel Fuller. Elizabeth died, probably in Halifax, before 30 March 1779, the date her father, Ebenezer Fuller,

petitioned the court to appoint a guardian for her children, "their mother having died."[5]

John Tomson 2d's father, John Tomson of Halifax, in his will dated 11 May 1757, probated 5 July 1757, gave his son John all of his homestead and land, reserving to his wife, Elizabeth, the use of one-half of the dwelling house, one-third of the barn and one-third of the income from the land, as long as she remained his widow. John 2d was also given a cedar swamp in the Major's Purchase in Halifax, some land in Rochester and half of a lot in the Winnetuxett meadows.[6]

John Tomson 2d died in 1777 and his widow, Betty/Elizabeth, died less than two years later. On 30 March 1779, Elizabeth's father, Ebenezer Fuller of Halifax, petitioned the court to appoint a guardian for "the children of John Tomson 2nd, late of Halifax, who died leaving a widow and six minor children, since which time the widow has died." [7]

On 3 May 1779, the court appointed Moses Inglee, Ephraim Fuller and Noah Tomson, all of Halifax, to take an inventory and appraise, in lawful money, the estate of Betty Tomson, late of Halifax, widow, deceased, who died intestate. The inventory, taken 13 May 1779, included four acres of cedar swamp and livestock valued at £145-0-0 and household furniture valued at £196-0-0, for a total of £341-0-0. On 6 June 1785, Jacob Soul, administrator on the estate of Betty Tomson, dec., added £45-5-0, because "what was sold came to more than the appraisal," bringing the total to £386-5-0. Expenses amounted to £103-3-5, leaving £283-1-7 remaining in the administrator's hands, "in paper money agreeable to the scale in May 1779." Jacob Soul made oath to its accuracy 6 June 1785.[8]

On 7 February 1785, the court held at Taunton, Mass., ordered that the real estate of John Tomson 2d, late of Halifax, yeoman, be viewed and appraised by Ebenezer Tomson, Esq., John Waterman, Jr., Gent., and Noah Tomson, yeoman, all of Halifax. They were then to divide the estate into seven equal shares and assign and set it off, by metes and bounds, to John Tomson's heirs. Thaddeus Tomson, eldest son, received two shares which included one-half of the dwelling house, the corn house, and land bounded by Asa Tomson's meadow, Nathaniel Ryder's land, Gideon Soule's land, land that formerly belonged to John Tomson, Sr., Gideon Soule's homestead land, and thence by the road to the first bound. Susannah Tomson received the other half of the dwelling house and land on the east side of the road. Nathan Tomson's share was laid out next to his sister Susannah's land, "with the barn standing thereon." Zacheus Tomson was given his share beginning at Nathan's land, and was bounded by the river and by land owned by Gideon Soule. Elizabeth's land lay beyond brother Zacheus's land, bordering the river and Gideon Soule's land, and Stephen's share began at sister Elizabeth's land, and was bounded by land owned by Free-

man Waterman, Barnabas Tomson and the Winnetuxett River. The division was completed and accepted by the court 6 June 1785.[9]

Children (**Tomson**), baptized in Halifax, Mass., "children of Betty, wife of John Tomson Jun[r].":[10]

i. **Susannah**[6], bapt. 17 May 1761.
ii. **Eliphalet**, bapt. 25 July 1763; name changed to **Thaddeus**; certainly the **Thaddeus** Tomson who was called "eldest son" in his father's probate records and received a double portion; also mentioned as **Thaddeus** in guardianship records.
iii. **Nathan**, bapt. 19 January 1766.
iv. **Zaccheus**, bapt. 27 March 1768.
v. **Elizabeth**, bapt. 27 October 1770.
vi. **Stephen**, born 10 April 1774; not listed in baptismal records but mentioned in guardianship records; received land in the division of his father's property.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 2:51; *Plympton VR*, 215. 2. *Mayflower Fams.: Francis Eaton, Samuel Fuller, William White* 1:70; Ralph V. Wood, *Francis Cooke of the Mayflower*, (Cambridge 1986) 35, 138. 3. *Halifax VR*, 33. 4. *Middleborough VR* 1:56; *MD* 13:4. 5. Plymouth Co. Prob. #20619 (Guardianship petition of their grandfather, Ebenezer Fuller). 6. Ibid. #20585 14:312-13, 370 (John Tomson [Sr.]) [FHL #551542]. 7. Ibid. #20619 (Guardianship). 8. Ibid. 29:307-8 (Betty Tomson) [FHL #550715]. 9. Ibid. 29:305-7 (John Tomson 2d) [FHL #550715]. 10. *MD* 27:183; Charles Hutchinson Thompson, *Desc. of John Thompson of Plymouth, Mass.* (Lansing, Mich. 1890), 38, 52, 53.

137. **Elizabeth Tomson**[5] (*Elizabeth Thomas*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Plympton, Mass., 7 August 1726,[1] the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Thomas) Tomson. Elizabeth died probably in Halifax, Mass., 29 August 1771.[2] She was a descendant of *Mayflower* passengers Francis Cooke and Peter Brown, as well as of John Howland.

Elizabeth Tomson married in Halifax 30 September 1743 **Samuel Fuller**,[3] who was born in Middleboro, Mass., 29 January 1717/8,[4] the son of Isaac and Mary (Pratt) Fuller, a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Samuel Fuller. Samuel Fuller probably died after 1768, the date his youngest child was baptized.[5]

Elizabeth's father, John Tomson of Halifax, in his will dated 11 May 1757, probated 5 July 1757, gave his "daughter, Elizabeth Fuller", 25 acres of land in the Six and Twenty Mens' Purchase.[6]

Elizabeth Tomson, the daughter of John Tomson, was received into full communion with the Halifax Church 6 February 1742.[7]

On 2 February 1752, Samuel and Elizabeth Fuller of Halifax sold to Ebenezer Fuller, Sr., and Ebenezer Fuller, Jr., of Halifax, 25 acres of land in the Six and Twenty Men's Purchase in Middleboro, "being part of the land formerly belonging to Dr. Isaac Fuller." This deed was witnessed by Nathan Fuller and Mary Fuller.[8] Five years later, 29 June 1757, they sold 2 acres of land in Halifax "that was my honoured Father's, Isaac Fuller's, late of Middleboro," to Ebenezer Fuller, Jr. This was also witnessed by Nathan Fuller and Mary Fuller.[9] On 22 October 1765 they sold 3 acres of land lying partly in Plympton and partly in Middleboro to Ebenezer Fuller of Halifax. This was witnessed by John Tomson, Jr., and James Bosworth.[10] On the same day, 22 October 1765, they sold 4 acres of cedar swamp in Middleboro to Ebenezer Fuller, Jr., also witnessed by James Bosworth and John Tomson, Jr.[11]

No probate records have been found for Samuel and Elizabeth Fuller.

Children (**Fuller**), all born and baptized in Halifax, Mass., called "children of Samuel and Elizabeth Fuller," first five also recorded in Plympton, Mass.:[12]

i. **Zadock**[6], born 19 September 1744, bapt. 28 October 1744.
ii. **Elizabeth**, born 28 December 1745, bapt. 9 February 1745/6.
iii. **John**, born 30 March 1748, bapt. 3 April 1748.
iv. **Huldah**, bapt. 3 June 1750, died young.
v. **Huldah**, bapt. 1 June 1752.
vi. **Martha**, bapt. 25 August 1754.
vii. **Lydia**, bapt. 10 August 1760.
viii. **Samuel**, bapt. 20 November 1763.
ix. **Lemuel**, bapt. 11 January 1768.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 2:51; *Plympton VR*, 215. 2. Mayflower Society lineage paper #255; Ralph V. Wood, Jr., *Francis Cooke of the Mayflower* (Cambridge 1986), 35, 138. 3. *Halifax VR*, 33. 4. *Middleborough VR* 1:38; *Mayflower Fams.: Francis Eaton, Samuel Fuller, William White* 1:88. 5. Ibid. 6. Plymouth Co. Prob. #20585 14:312-13, 370 (John Tomson) [FHL #551542]. 7. *MD* 27:33. 8. Plymouth Co. Deeds 50:246a-47 [FHL #559118]. 9. Ibid. 50:249 [FHL #559118]. 10. Ibid. 50:246a [FHL #559118]. 11. Ibid. 50:249-249a [FHL #559118]. 12. *MD* 27:122; *Halifax VR*, 50; *Plympton VR*, 105.

138. **Lydia Tomson**[5] (*Elizabeth Thomas*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Plympton, Mass., 13 August 1730,[1] the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Thomas) Tomson. Lydia died in Middleboro, Mass., 29 August 1771, in her 42d year.[2] She was a descendant of *Mayflower* passengers Francis Cooke and Peter Brown, as well as of John Howland.

Lydia Tomson married in Halifax, Mass., 20 December 1764 **Isaac Soule**,[3] who was born in Middleboro 2 January 1731/2,[4] the son of Jacob and Mary (Thomas) Soule, a descendant of *Mayflower* passengers Francis Cooke and George Soule. Isaac Soule married second, in Middleboro 12 November 1772 Lydia (Randall) Wood, by whom he had Faith Soule, born 6 September 1773, died 26 December 1773, aged 3 months, Thomas Soule, born 23 October 1774, Isaac Soule, born 4 November 1776, Ezra Soule, born 19 October 1778, and Betty Soule, born 12 November 1781,[5] who were not descendants of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Isaac Soule died in Middleboro 3 September 1808, in his 77th year.[6] His second wife, Lydia, died 14 January 1827, at 86 years of age.[7] Isaac and both of his wives were buried at "The Green" in Middleboro.

Lydia Tomson's father, John Tomson, died in 1757, before Lydia was married. In his will dated 11 May 1757, he named her as his daughter, Lydia Tomson, and said that she could live in his dwelling house as long as she was unmarried. He also gave her Lot #67 on Assawamsett Neck. Lydia also shared equally with her sister, Elizabeth Fuller, and her brother, John Tomson, in her father's outdoor moveable estate.[8]

Isaac Soule was a delegate to the Massachusetts State Convention of 1788 which was called to ratify the Constitution of the new United States of America. His fellow members were the Rev. Isaac Backus, Deacon Benjamin Thomas and Isaac Thompson. Isaac Soule voted against ratification. Isaac was an astrologer whose predictions made him a well-known figure in the area.[9]

No probate records have been found for Isaac Soule and his wives.

Children (**Soule**), by his first wife, Lydia Tomson, born in Middleboro, Mass.:[10]

i. **Mary**[6], born 7 December 1766, died 26 January 1772, in her 6th year.[11]

ii. **Lucy**, born 6 July 1768, died unmarried, 16 October 1852, aged 84 years 3 months 10 days.[12]

iii. **Lydia**, born 22 December 1770, died unmarried, 29 November 1819, in her 47th year.[13]

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 2:51; *Plympton VR*, 215. 2. *MD* 14:134; 32:9; *Middleboro Deaths*, 168; Ralph V. Wood, *Francis Cooke of the Mayflower*, 35, 138. 3. *Halifax VR*, 32. 4. *Middleborough VR* 1:65; 14:244; Ralph V. Wood, *Francis Cooke*, 40; *Mayflower Fams.: George Soule* 3:139. 5. Ibid. 3:139. 6. *MD* 14:133; *Middleboro Deaths*, 168. 7. *MD* 14:134; *Middleboro Deaths*, 168. 8. Plymouth Co. Prob. #20585, 14:312-13, 370 (John Tomson) [FHL #551542]. 9. Weston, *Hist. of Middleboro, Mass.*, 329, 351, 542; *Diary of Isaac Backus* 3:1215, 1221. 10. *MD* 30:9; 32:8. 11. *MD* 14:134; 32:9. 12. *Middleboro Deaths*, 170. 13. *MD* 14:134.

139. **Sarah Hackett**[5] (*Lydia Thomas*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 19 May 1725,[1] the daughter of George and Lydia (Thomas) Hackett. Sarah may have died in Wallingford, Rutland Co., Vermont, after 27 January 1808, the date she joined her husband in selling their farm in Wallingford.[2]

Sarah Hackett married in Taunton, Mass., 19 November 1747 **Eliakim Richmond**,[3] called "both of Taunton." Eliakim Richmond was born in Middleboro 28 January 1724/5,[4] the son of Christopher Richmond and his first wife, Phebe Williams. He was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Thomas Rogers. Eliakim Richmond died after 27 January 1808, the date he signed a deed when he sold his farm in Wallingford.[5]

Eliakim and Sarah moved first to Killingly, Conn., where they were living in 1767. The Rev. Isaac Backus of Middleboro recorded in his diary that "Eliakim Richmond and wife who live at Killingly, [Conn.], near the border of Glocester and Scituate, [Rhode Island], came to meeting 6 December 1767."[6] Later Eliakim and Sarah moved to Cheshire, in western Massachusetts. Eliakim Richmond was among those "Received from distant places" by the First Baptist Church in Cheshire, formerly called "New Providence." An Eliakim Richmond, probably this man (or possibly a son?), was baptized there 1 July 1770. Sarah Richmon (*sic*) was baptized 23 March 1773, and their daughter, Judith Richmon (*sic*) was baptized 2 May 1773.[7] In 1777, when he would have been in his fifties, Eliakim served in the Revolutionary War as a private in Col. Joab Stafford's Independent Company of volunteers, raised from the Alarm Lists of New Providence, Lanesborough, East Hoosick and Gageborough, Berkshire County, Mass. He fought at the Battle of Bennington, Vermont, 16 August 1777.[8]

Eliakim Richmond was living in Wallingford, Vt., 22 March 1779, when he was chosen as a selectman and a sealer by the town meeting. On 30 March 1780, the town meeting made him a member of the petit jury. On 27 March 1781, Eliakim was again named as a selectman, and on 3 March 1783, he was again on the petit jury. On the same day his son, George Richmond, was chosen as a surveyor of highways. On 3 October 1787, Eliakim Richmond was appointed to a committee to obtain a minister for the town. It was agreed that the land which had been set aside for the first settled minister would be divided between the Presbyterians and the Baptists.[9]

Eliakim received a land grant at Mount Holly, Vt., 23 February 1781, in what is now a portion of Ludlow and Wallingford.[10] On 26 February 1781, Eliakim Richmond and Ephraim Andrews, both of Wallingford, Bennington County, Vermont, "for the consideration of ten bushels of indian corn to each of us in hand," quitclaimed to Amos Ives "all our right and title to a tract of land that is granted by the assembly to Amos Ives of Clarendon County . . . the said Ives paying the granting fees."[11] Eliakim Richmond

was recorded in the U.S. Census of Vermont, taken in 1791, as head of a family in Wallingford, Rutland County, with one male over 16 and one female. His son George, was nearby with two males over 16, one male under 16, and two females.[12] The 1800 census shows Eliakim in Wallingford, still with one male and one female, both over 45. His son, George Richmond, was head of a household with one male under ten, one male 10 to 16, one male 26 to 45, one female under 10, and one female 26 to 45. Nearby were other Richmonds who may also have been sons of Sarah and Eliakim, including Howland Richmond, with one male 26 to 45, two females under 10 and one female, 26 to 45. Eliakim's widowed daughter, Judah Rhodes, was there, too, with one male, 10 to 16, one female 16 to 26, and one female over 45.[13] Judah Richmond had married Benjamin Rhodes who died 24 August 1791.[14] Eliakim and Sarah Richmond are not listed in Vermont in the 1810 census.

Before 27 January 1808, Eliakim and Sarah Richmond deeded land to George Richmond in return for "service during our natural lives." On 27 January 1808, Eliakim Richmond and his wife, Sarah, with Sarah making her mark, signed a deed in which they sold for $80 to Samuel Townsend of Clarendon, Rutland County, Vt., all of their right, title and interest in a farm of land in Wallingford, "it being the farm I now live on and have heretofore deeded to George Richmond and taken a lease of the same for his service to us during our natural lives — reference to be had to the record of Wallingford for further description thereof . . ." This was signed 27 January 1808 and acknowledged 30 January 1808. Witnesses were Joseph Randall and George Richmond.[15]

Two of Eliakim and Sarah Richmond's children, George Richmond and Judah (Richmond) (Rhodes) Parigo, moved to Erie County, N.Y.[16]

No probate records have been found for Eliakim and Sarah Richmond.

Children (**Richmond**), certainly incomplete, birthplaces uncertain:

i. **Judah/Judith**[6], born in 1753, baptized as an adult in Cheshire, Berkshire Co., Mass., 2 May 1773.[17]
ii. **George**; deeded land by his parents before 1808.[18]
iii. ??**Howland**, listed near his father and brother in the 1800 census of Wallingford, Vt.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 6:229; *Middleborough VR* 1:38. 2. Town of Wallingford, Vt., Deeds 4:236 [FHL #29212]. 3. *Taunton VR* 2:213; *Middleborough VR* 1:37. 4. Ibid. 1:37; *MD* 6:229. 5. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:569 in which Eliakim Richmond's date of death is in error, proved by his deed dated 27 January 1808, Town of Wallingford, Deeds 4:236 [FHL #29212]. 6. *Diary of Isaac Backus* 2:678-79. 7. *Cheshire, (Mass.), First Baptist Ch. Recs.* 101, 103, [FHL #234564]. 8. *Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution* 13:284; *DAR Patriot Index* 1:569. 9. Rutland Co., Vt., Miscellaneous Records, No. 1: Wallingford Town Book 1:7, 8, 10, 13 [FHL

#29216]. 10. Jay Mack Holbrook, *Vermont's First Settlers* (Oxford, Mass. 1976), 78. 11. Town of Wallingford Deeds 1:75. 12. *U.S. Census of Vermont, 1790:* Rutland County, 45. 13. *U.S. Census of Vermont, 1800:* Rutland County, 129. 14. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:565; *DAR Lineage Book* 51:51, #50112. 15. Town of Wallingford, Deeds 4:236 [FHL #29212]. 16. *DAR Lineage Books* 42:39 #41094; 51:51 #50112; Letter dated 3 April 1779 from Esther C. Clark, Boynton Beach, Florida; *Index of Awards, Soldiers of the War of 1812, New York*, 397: "George Richmond, by his executor, Wilson, Niagara Co., N.Y., No. 5306, No. 10408 (Dup.)." 17. *Cheshire First Baptist Ch. Recs.*, 103 [FHL #234564]. 18. Town of Wallingford Deeds 4:236 [FHL #29212].

140. **Gideon Hackett**[5] (*Lydia Thomas*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 22 February 1726/7,[1] the son of George and Lydia (Thomas) Hackett. Gideon Hackett probably died in Pelham, Hampshire Co., Mass., after 2 August 1802, the date he sold land in Pelham.[2]

Gideon Hackett married in Middleboro 3 August 1749 (intentions 20 May 1749) **Betty/Elizabeth Sampson**,[3] who was born about 1730,[4] the daughter of Seth and Ruth (Barrows) Sampson. Betty may have died in Pelham, Mass., after 22 April 1801, the date she joined her husband in selling property in Pelham.[5]

On 31 March 1756, Gideon Hackett of Middleboro, husbandman, sold to Philip Leonard of Middleboro, bloomer, for £80, four-fifths part of five lots of land in Middleboro which had belonged to his honoured father, George Hackett, deceased, "always reserving unto my honoured mother, Lydia Hacket, the improvement of her Dower of Thirds in the abovesaid lands during her natural life." Gideon's wife, Betty Hackett, relinquished her right of dower. Witnesses were John Burrows and Nathaniel Bumpas. This deed was acknowledged 31 March 1756 and was recorded 30 April 1756.[6]

Gideon Hacket (*sic*) of Middleboro, in a deed dated 28 September 1778, bought from Joseph and Sarah Packard of Pelham, Hampshire Co., Mass., yeoman, for £400 lawful money and "20,000 merchantable shingles," a tract of land in Pelham containing 50 acres, with all of the buildings thereon, and also the south half of Lot #32 in the 3^{d} Division. Witnesses were Asaph Lyon and Winslow Packard. This was acknowledged 1 March 1779 and recorded 29 December 1785.[7]

On 29 June 1780, Obadiah Dickinson of Hatfield, Gentleman, sold to Gideon and Sarah's son, John Hacket (*sic*) of Pelham, yeoman, for £37-8sh, 52 acres of land in Pelham, being part of Lot #52 in the 2^{d} division and part of Lot #60 in the 3^{d} division, "bounded south on land sold to Alexander Torrance," on the south line of the Plantation called Roadtown. Witnesses were Jno. C. Williams and Patty Dickinson. This was acknowledged 6 July 178[-] and recorded at Amherst, Hampshire County, 19 August 1784.[8]

On 1 February 1783, son John Hacket (*sic*) of Pelham, sold to Ephraim Cushman of Pelham, yeoman, 26 acres of land in Pelham, part of Lot No. 52 in the 2[d] division and part of lot No. 60 in the 3[d] division, which John Hacket had obtained by deed from Obadiah Dickenson of Hatfield. This deed was witnessed by John Rinken and Abraham Livermore. It was acknowledged 18 August 1784 and recorded at Amherst, Hampshire Co., Mass., 19 August 1784.[9]

On 9 July 1783, son John Hacket (*sic*) of Pelham sold to John Fuller of Halifax 30 acres of land in Pelham being part of lot No. 52 in the 2[d] division and part of lot No. 60 in the 3[d] division which he had bought by deed, 29 June 1778, from Obadiah Dickenson. This deed was acknowledged 18 August 1784 and was recorded at Amherst 19 August 1784. John Hacket may not have been married yet for no wife signed the deed releasing her dower rights.[10]

On 30 October 1790, Gideon Hacket (*sic*) of Pelham, bought from Joseph Packard of Wilmington, Windham Co., Vt., yeoman, 16 acres and 63½ rods of land in Pelham, adjoining Gideon's land, for £16. Witnesses were Eliakim Barlow and Ebenezer Gray. This deed was acknowledged at the registry in Northampton, Mass., and recorded there 22 January 1802.[11]

On 1 October 1795 Gideon Hacket of Pelham, yeoman, sold land in Pelham to Isaac Lothrop for £30.[12] On 22 April 1801 Gideon Hacket of Pelham, yeoman, sold 50 acres of land for $1000.00 to Nahum Wedge and Luther Chapin, both of Pelham, being the north half of a home lot laid out to Adam Johnson, "and the said half contains 50 acres more or less." His wife, Elizabeth Hacket, signed away her dower rights in the presence of Joel Groat and Ebenezer Gates. This deed was acknowledged the same day and was recorded at the registry in Northampton.[13] On 2 August 1802 Gideon Hacket sold to Nahum Wedge and Luther Chapin of Pelham 16 acres and 63½ rods of land bordering on their own land, for $55.00. This deed was signed by Gideon Hacket alone. It was witnessed by Joel Grout and Freeman Lothrop and was acknowledged by Gideon at Northampton 23 August 1802 and was recorded there the next day.[14]

No probate records have been found for Gideon Hackett or for his wife.

Possible children (**Hackett/Hacket/Heket**), probably born in Middleboro, Mass., but their records have not been found; married in Pelham, Mass.:[15]

i. ?? **George**, born about 1752 (?), married in Pelham (intentions) 6 October 1785 **Mercy Fuller**; served in the Revolutionary War; marched to camp 6 June 1780, discharged 10 January (*sic*).[16]

ii. ?? **John**, born about 1754 (?); marched to camp 6 June 1780, discharged 6 December 1780.[17]

iii. ?? **Persila**, born about 1759 (?); married in Pelham 2 March 1781 **Alexander Torrance**.

iv. ?? **Lydia**, born about 1763 (?); married in Pelham (intentions) 6 October 1785 **Daniel Harkness.**

v. ?? **Ruth**, born about 1765 (?); married in Pelham (intentions) 15 April 1790 **Ichabod Hayward.**

vi. ?? **Gideon**, born about 1768 (?); married in Pelham 10 June 1796 (intentions 7 February 1796) **Lydia Pesse.**

vii. ?? **Hannah**, born about 1770 (?); married in Pelham (intentions) 30 June 1792 **Isaac Barlow.**

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 6:229; *Middleborough VR* 1:38. 2. Hampshire Co. Deeds 18:320. 3. *MD* 18:82; *Middleborough VR* 1:107; 2:43. 4. Maclean W. McLean, "John[2] Sprague of Duxbury, Mass." *TAG* 41:180 [parent's marriage and ancestry]. 5. Hampshire Co. Deeds 18:29. 6. Plymouth Co. Deeds 43:225 [FHL #558830]. Gideon's mother, Lydia (Thomas) (Hackett) Cobb, was married to her second husband, Jonathan Cobb, at this date, but court clerks often used the surname of a woman's previous husband when dealing with that husband's property. 7. Hampshire Co. Deeds 26:391 [FHL #845705]. 8. Ibid. 21:448-49 [FHL #845701]. 9. Ibid. 21:447 [FHL #845701]. 10. Ibid. 21:448 [FHL #845701]. 11. Ibid. (Northampton Reg.) 18:197-98. 12. Ibid. (Northampton Reg.) 18:342. 13. Ibid. (Northampton Reg.) 18:29-30. 14. Ibid. (Northampton Reg.) 18:320. 15. *Pelham VR*, 113, 117; C. O. Parmenter, *Hist. of Pelham, Mass.*, 352, 456. 16. Ibid. 17. Ibid.

141. **Lydia Hackett**[5] (*Lydia Thomas*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 22 November 1730,[1] the daughter of George and Lydia (Thomas) Hackett. Lydia probably died in Middleboro before 12 August 1763, the date Elisha Mayo of Middleboro was appointed as the administrator of her husband's intestate estate.[2]

Lydia Hackett married in Middleboro 13 December 1745 **John Hall,** called "both of Middleboro."[3] John Hall's parentage has not been established. John Hall probably died in Middleboro after 21 February 1761, the day he bought land from Hezekiah Purrington, and before 12 August 1763, the date an administrator was appointed for his intestate estate.[4]

Very little has been found in Middleboro records for this family. At the January 1760 session of the Court of Common Pleas in Plymouth, Eleazer King, Plympton schoolmaster, sued John Hall, Middleboro husbandman, on a note for £2-13-4, due 2 March 1759, "to be paid in good refined iron to be delivered at the house of Benjamin Fearing in Wareham on or before the first day of September then next," to the plaintiff's damage of £5. Judgement was made in favor of the plaintiff for £2-13-4 and £1-13-9 costs.[5]

On 12 August 1763, Elisha Mayo of Middleboro, husbandman, was appointed by John Cushing, Judge of Probate for Plymouth County, as the administrator of the estate of John Hall, late of Middleboro, labourer, with "full disposition of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of the said Deceased."[6] On 14 April 1765, Elisha Mayo of Middleboro,

husbandman, administrator of the estate of John Hall, labourer, sold 40 acres of land for £13-6-8 to the highest bidder, Lydia's cousin's husband, Nehemiah Allen, yeoman.[7] Nehemiah Allen had married Abiah Thomas[5] (*Jedediah Thomas*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]). [See #154, page 293.] John Hall had bought this 40 acres in the Twelve Men's Purchase from Hezekiah Purrington, 2 February 1761. This deed was acknowledged the same day.[8]

No children have been found for John and Lydia (Hackett) Hall.

NOTE: The clue to the identity of John Hall may lie in the choice of Elisha Mayo as the administrator. Elisha Mayo came from Eastham, Barnstable Co., Mass., which may indicate that John Hall came from there also.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 8:250; *Middleborough VR* 1:46. 2. Plymouth Co. Prob. #8914, 17:110 (John Hall) [FHL #551544]. 3. *MD* 16:20; *Middleborough VR* 1:85. 4. Plymouth Co. Deeds 52:186 [FHL #559119]; Plymouth Co. Prob. #8914, 17:110 (John Hall) [FHL #551544]. 5. Konig, *Plymouth Court Recs.* 7:430. 6. Plymouth Co. Prob. #8914, 17;110 (John Hall) [FHL #551544]. 7. Plymouth Co. Deeds 52:186 [FHL #559119]. 8. Ibid. 52:186 [FHL #559119].

142. **Lydia Cobb**[5] (*Thankful Thomas*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 17 October 1718,[1] the daughter of James and Thankful (Thomas) Cobb. Lydia died in Middleboro after 14 July 1754, the date her last child was born.[2] Lydia was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger George Soule as well as of John Howland.

Lydia Cobb married in Middleboro 25 January 1738/9 **Seth Howland**[4],[3] who was born in Middleboro 1 January 1714/5,[4] the son of Nathan[3] Howland (*Isaac*[2], *John*[1]) and his wife, Frances Coombs. Seth Howland was also descended from *Mayflower* passenger John Howland, as well as from *Mayflower* passenger Degory Priest. Seth Howland died in Middleboro before 3 April 1759, the date his minor son, Nathan Howland, chose James Cobb, as his guardian.[5]

Lydia was called "Lydia, wife of Seth Howland" by her father, James Cobb of Middleboro, in the division of his intestate estate, dated 6 April 1748.[6]

On 11 May 1736, before he had married Lydia Cobb, Seth Howland was called "husbandman" when he purchased from John Miller a dwelling house and 60 acres of land in Middleboro which his father, Nathan Howland, had inherited from Seth's grandfather, Isaac[2] Howland (*John*[1]) and had sold to John Miller. Witnesses were William Thomas and Coombs Barrows.[7] A few days later, 15 May 1736, Seth Howland of Middleboro, husbandman, sold to Elkanah Leonard of Middleboro, attorney-at-law, a dwelling house and 50 acres of land in Middleboro which had been part of the homestead of Seth's honored grandfather, Mr. Isaac Howland, deceased, and which was

Seth and Lydia (Cobb) Howland of Middleboro, Mass.

John[1] Howland 1592 – 1672/3 — Plymouth m. 1623 — Elizabeth Tilley 1607 – 1687

John[2] Howland 1627 – aft 1699 — Plymouth m. 1651 — Mary Lee ca. 1632 – aft 1691

Lydia[3] Howland 1665 – 1717 — Barnstable m. 1684 — Jeremiah Thomas ca. 1659 – 1736

Thankful Thomas[4] 1695 – 1743 — Middleboro m. 1717/8 — James Cobb 1696 – 1743/4

Isaac[2] Howland 1649 – 1723/4 — Middleboro m. 1676 — Elizabeth Vaughn 1653 – 1727

Nathan[3] Howland 1687 – aft. 1727/8 — Middleboro m. ca 1711 — Frances Coombs 1682 – aft. 1727/8

Seth[4] Howland 1714/5 – bet. 1759 — Middleboro m. 1738/9 — Lydia Cobb[5] 1718 – aft. 1754

Children (Howland), born in Middleboro, Mass.

i. Drusilla, b. 1739, m. Archippus Cole
ii. Nathan, b. 1741/2, m. Priscilla Drew
iii. Deborah, b. 1747/8, m. David Thomas
iv. Betty, b. 1754, m. Jedediah Miller

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described in a deed from his grandfather to his father, Nathan Howland, and which was sold by his father, Nathan Howland, to John Miller, and then sold to Seth Howland by deed dated 11 May [1736]. This deed was also witnessed by William Thomas and Coombs Barrows.[8]

No probate records were found for Seth Howland in Plymouth County. However, on 3 April 1754, Nathan Howland, minor son of Seth Howland of Middleboro, deceased, chose his mother's brother, James Cobb of Middleboro, as his guardian. Witnesses were Daniel Vaughn and Jabez Vaughn, Jr. This was accepted by the court 26 April 1759.[9]

Children (**Howland**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[10]

i. **Drusilla**[6-5], born 22 August 1739.
ii. **Nathan**, born 27 February 1741/2; served in the French and Indian War.
iii. **Deborah**, born 18 March 1747/8.
iv. **Betty**, born 14 July 1754.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 3:234. 2. *Middleborough VR* 1:95. 3. *MD* 13:253. 4. *MD* 3:235; *MFIP: Degory Priest* (1992), 107. 5. Plymouth Co. Prob. 5:192 (Guardianship) [FHL #551543]. 6. Ibid. 9:220 (James Cobb). 7. Plymouth Co. Deeds 30:159. 8. Ibid. 30:159-159a [FHL #558824]. 9. Plymouth Co. Prob. 5:192 (Guardianship) [FHL #551543]. 10. *MD* 14:245; 15:217; 16:137; *Middleborough VR* 1:66, 71, 94, 95.

143. **Rachel Cobb**[5] (*Thankful Thomas*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 17 October 1719,[1] the daughter of James and Thankful (Thomas) Cobb. Rachel died in Middleboro 2 March 1767, in her 48th year, called "wife of Lieut. Samuel," and "first wife of Capt. Samuel Smith."[2] Rachel was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger George Soule as well as of John Howland.

Rachel Cobb married, as his first wife, in Middleboro 23 December 1738 **Samuel Smith,**[3] who was born in Middleboro 30 August 1714,[4] the son of Jonathan and Susannah (Thomas) Smith. Samuel Smith married second, in Middleboro, 24 December 1767 Susannah Wood,[5] who was born 24 April 1724 and died 24 September 1786, the daughter of Henry and Mary (Tinkham) Wood and a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Francis Cooke.[6] By his second wife Samuel Smith had a daughter, Joanna Smith, who was born 18 June 1769, called daughter of "Lieut. Samuel Smith," and who died in her sixteenth year, 23 November 1785.[7] Samuel Smith died in Middleboro 16 December 1781, in his 68th year.[8]

Rachel was called "Rachel, wife of Samuel Smith," when the estate of her father, James Cobb of Middleboro, was distributed to his heirs, 6 April

1748.[9] When Samuel and Rachel's son, Ebenezer, was born in 1756, Samuel was called "Ensign."[10]

Samuel Smith served as a lieutenant and captain during the French and Indian Wars.[11] In his will dated 8 December 1781, proved 6 January 1783, Capt. Samuel Smith mentioned his second wife, Susannah, his son William Smith, who was given half of his father's wearing apparel and all of his armor, his son Cornelius Smith, and his son Ebenezer Smith, who was to have all of his father's real estate if he returned from the wars. Capt. Samuel Smith willed that his grandsons, Samuel and William Smith, sons of his son, William, should have all of the real estate when William became 21 years of age, providing Ebenezer did not return. Widow Susannah Smith and his two daughters, Susannah and Joanna, were to have the use of the property until the grandsons came of age to inherit the property, providing Ebenezer did not return. Witnesses were Silas Tinkham, Joshua Wood and William Shaw.[12] Joanna was Samuel Smith's daughter by his second wife, Susannah Wood, and was not a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland.

Children (**Smith**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[13]

i. **William**[6], born 4 November 1740.
ii. **Samuel**, born 7 October 1746.
iii. **Cornelius**, born 8 January 1748.
iv. **Susannah**, born 20 January 1752.
v. **Hannah**, born 24 May 1754, died 14 January 1768, in her 15th year, "daughter of Lieut. Samuel and Rachel."[14]
vi. **Ebenezer**, born 18 September 1756.
vii. **Lucy**, born 9 November 1759, died in 1779, in her 19th year, "daughter of Capt. Samuel and Rachel."[15]

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 3:234; *Middleborough VR* 1:19. 2. *MD* 14:133; *Middleboro Deaths*, 163. 3. *Mayflower Fams.: George Soule* 3:151 (no source given). 4. *MD* 3:233; *Middleborough VR* 1:18. 5. Ibid. 1:173; John Sumner Wood, *Wood Index* (Germantown, Md. 1966), 510. 6. *MD* 14:133; *Middleboro Deaths*, 163; J. S. Wood, *Wood Index*, 205; also see Ralph V. Wood, Jr., *Francis Cooke of the Mayflower*. 7. *MD* 14:132; *Middleborough VR* 1:170; *Middleboro Deaths*, 163. 8. *MD* 14:133; *Middleboro Deaths*, 163. 9. Plymouth Co. Prob. 9:220 (James Cobb). 10. *Middleborough VR* 1:125. 11. His ranking in death records in *Middleboro Deaths*, 163. 12. Plymouth Co. Prob. 28:522 (Samuel Smith). 13. *MD* 15:121; 17:19; 18:154; 19:175; 22:152; *Middleborough VR* 1:69, 100, 101, 114, 115, 125, 136. 14. *MD* 14:132. 15. *MD* 14:132; *Middleboro Deaths*, 163.

144. **Thankful Cobb**[5] (*Thankful Thomas*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 4 June 1722,[1] the daughter of James and Thankful (Thomas) Cobb. Thankful died in Middleboro 4 January 1776, at

the age of 53 years 7 months.[2] Thankful Cobb was also a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger George Soule as well as of John Howland.

Thankful Cobb married in Middleboro 16 February 1743/4 **Ichabod Wood**,[3] who was born in Middleboro 13 July 1719,[4] the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Smith) Wood. Ichabod Wood married second, in Middleboro 27 March 1777 **Priscilla Thomas**[5],[5] who was born in Middleboro 13 March 1736,[6] the daughter of Ebenezer Thomas[4] (*Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) and his wife, Anna Ransom. Priscilla was also a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. [See #166, page 313.] Ichabod had one more child by Priscilla, named Daniel, who was also a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Ichabod Wood died in Middleboro 8 August 1787, at the age of 68 years 15 days.[7] Ichabod's second wife died in Middleboro 9 August 1824, aged 87 years 4 months 16 days.[8]

Thankful was called "wife of Ichabod Wood," 6 April 1748, the date the estate of her father, James Cobb, was distributed among her six sisters and one brother.[9]

In his will dated 27 July 1786, probated 3 September 1787, Ichabod Wood of Middleboro, Gentleman, made provision for his [second] wife, Priscilla, by giving her £20 and the use of one room in his dwelling house "which she shall choose," and the use of the kitchen, buttery and cellar, and of the well. She was to have one cow kept for her, summer and winter, liberty to keep one swine, and nine bushels of corn and four bushels of rye yearly, five pounds of wool and ten pounds of flax yearly, and firewood sufficient for one fire, at the door. Ichabod gave her one-third of all of the indoor moveables, "my cash and securities not included," and a horse to ride to meeting "and other places as she shall need." His three sons, Thomas, Andrew and Daniel Wood, were to supply the wood and produce in equal partnership between them, "and the securities that she my said wife hath in her own name are her own property and not to be reckoned as any part of my estate, the above mentioned cow and the above mentioned moveables to be her own property.[10]

Ichabod Wood bequeathed one-eleventh part of his wearing apparel to each of his surviving sons by his first wife, "and also the eleventh part of all of the wearing apparel of my former wife and daughter, both deceased." He gave his eldest son, Israel Wood, "besides what I have already given him," one-half of his right in the saw mill on the Nemasket River, and all the debts due from him, and his sword and a looking-glass. Ichabod mentioned his grandson, Samuel Wood, son of his deceased son, Samuel, who was given his father's one-eleventh share of his wearing apparel, and one cow, "if he should live to the age of twenty." Ichabod gave his son, Joshua Wood, £10, in addition to what he had already been given. He gave son Ichabod Wood, Jr., his right in the Doublebrook Cedar Swamp which he had bought from Elijah Shaw, the other half of the saw mill, and £12. He gave his son,

Jacob Wood, the lot of land he had bought from Capt. Gideon Southworth, lying at the mouth of the Nemasket River, and £65. Son Sylvanus Wood received £100. Son Joseph Wood was given £45. Son Benjamin Wood received £55. Sons Joseph and Benjamin were given, in equal partnership, one yoke of oxen and two cows, between them. He gave his three other sons, Thomas Wood, Andrew Wood and Daniel Wood, the remainder of the estate, equally divided among them. If Daniel, his son by his second wife, did not live to be twenty-one, his share was to be divided among the other nine sons. Son Israel Wood was named executor. "And I, Priscilla, wife of said Ichabod Wood, hereby accept of what is above or before given me as my full right of Dower in said estate." Ichabod Wood signed his will and his wife, Priscilla, made her mark, 27 July 1786. Witnesses were Joshua Waterman, Susanna Smith and Jacob Bennet.[11]

On 3 September 1787 Jacob Bennet, Joshua Waterman and John Tinkham, Jr., all of Middleboro, were ordered to take the inventory of the estate of Ichabod Wood, Gentleman, deceased. The inventory, taken 25 September 1787, amounted to £1236-19-4. On 1 October 1787, Israel Wood, executor, gave his oath that the inventory was complete.[12]

Since Ichabod Wood, in his will, had bequeathed his right in the saw-mill on the Nemasket River to his two sons, Israel Wood and Ichabod Wood, and had given parcels of land to Ichabod Wood and Jacob Wood, the probate court, 1 August 1791, ordered Jacob Bennet, Joshua Waterman and Nehemiah Bennet, all of Middleboro, yeomen, to divide the remainder of Ichabod Wood's real estate into three equal parts and to assign and set off the shares to each of his sons, Thomas Wood, Andrew Wood and Daniel Wood. This was carried out 11 October 1791 and was recorded 29 October 1791.[13]

Children (**Wood**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[14]

i. **Israel**[6], born 19 August 1744.

ii. **Anna**, born 3 November 1745, died young; not mentioned in father's will.[15]

iii. **Samuel**, born 16 August 1747; died in 1778, aged 30 years; called deceased in father's will, leaving a son, Samuel Wood; "his widow married Cornelius Tinkham."[16]

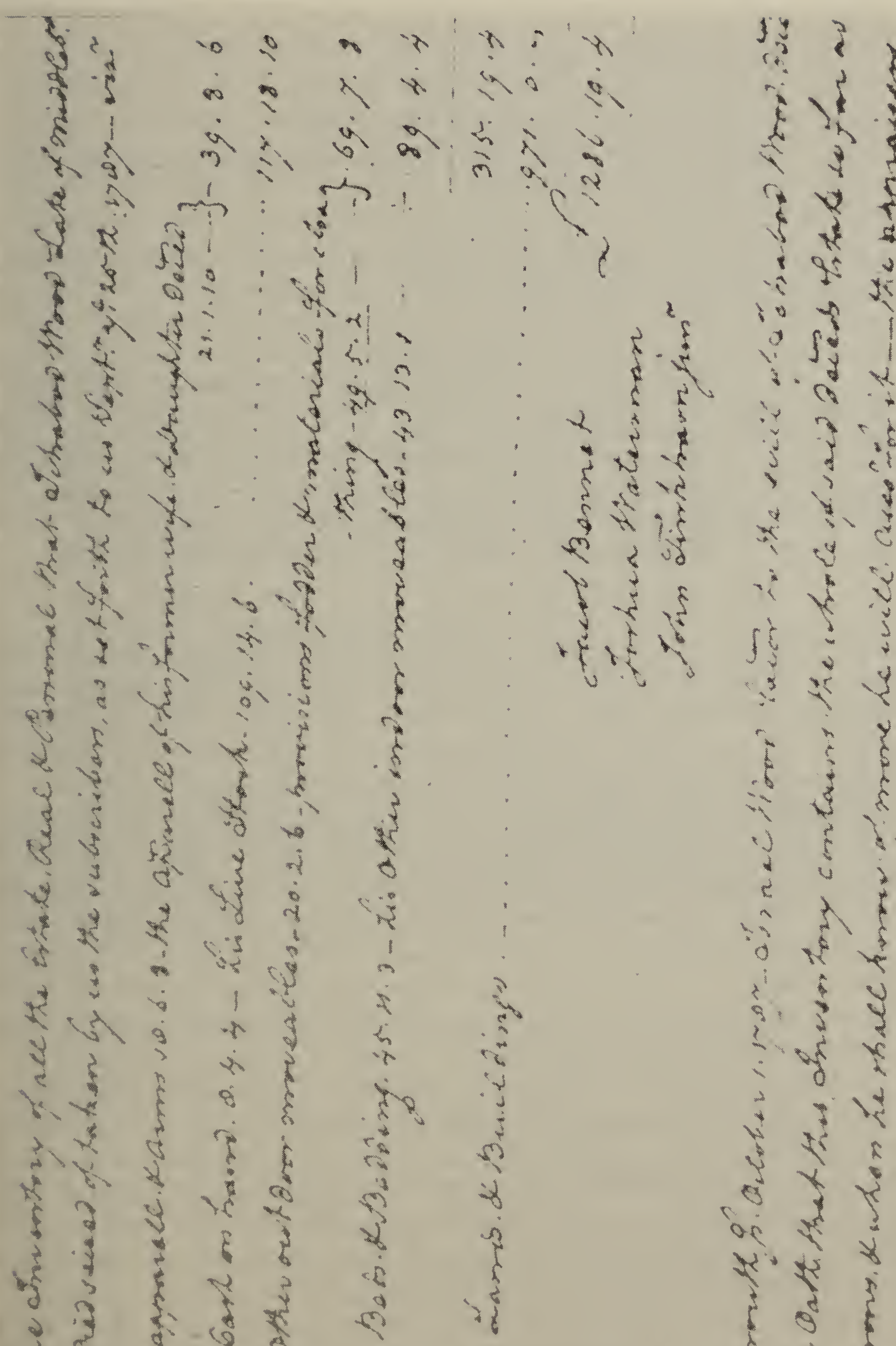
iv. **Joshua**, born 23 July 1749.

v. **Ichabod**, born 6 June 1751.

vi. **Thomas**, born 17 March 1753.

vii. **Elizabeth**, born 8 February 1755, died 28 December 1774, aged 19 years; referred to as deceased in her father's will, in which her wearing apparel was divided among her brothers and her nephew.[17]

viii. **Jacob**, born 18 November 1756.



A True Inventory of all the Estate, Real & Personal that Ichabod Wood Late of Middleboro Deced. had seised of taken by us the subscribers, as set forth to us Sept.r ye 20th 1787 — viz

To his apparrell & Arms 18.6.8 - the apparell of his former wife & Daughter Deced 21.1.10	39.8.6
To his Cash on hand. 8.4.4 — his Live Stock. 109.14.6	117.18.10
To his Other out door moveables - 20.2.6 - provisions fodder & materials for cloathing - 49.5.2	69.7.8
To his Beds & Bedding. 45.11.3 - his Other indoor moveables. 43.13.1	89.4.4
	315.19.4
To his Land & Buildings	971.0.0
	£1286.19.4

Jacob Bennet
Joshua Waterman
John Tinkham jun

Plymouth ss. October 1. 1787 - Israel Wood named in the will of Ichabod Wood Deced made Oath that this Inventory contains the whole of said Deceds Estate so far as he knows & when he shall know of more he will accot for it — the appraisers

ix. **Silvanus**, born 15 September 1758.
x. **Joseph** (twin), born 25 February 1761.
xi. **Benjamin** (twin), born 25 February 1761.
xii. **Andrew**, born 7 July 1765; birth record not found but he was mentioned in his father's will.

For Ichabod Wood's son, Daniel, by his second wife, Priscilla Thomas[5] (*Ebenezer*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) see #166, page 313.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 4:69; *Middleborough VR* 1:23. 2. *MD* 15:110; *Middleboro Deaths*, 233. 3. *MD* 15:220; *Middleborough VR* 1:74. 4. *MD* 3:234; *Middleborough VR* 1:19. 5. *MD* 8:21; Raymond, *Thomas Fams.*, 11. 6. *MD* 8:250. 7. *Middleboro Deaths*, 233. 8. Ibid., 233. 9. Plymouth Co. Prob. 9:220 (James Cobb). 10. Ibid. 30:200-2 (Ichabod Wood) [FHL #550716]. 11. Ibid. 12. Ibid. 30:229 (Ichabod Wood) [FHL #550716]. 13. Ibid. 31:425-28 (Ichabod Wood) [FHL #550716]. 14. *MD* 17:21; 22:150-51; Plymouth Co. Prob. 30:200-2 (Ichabod Wood). 15. *Middleboro Deaths*, 236. 16. Ibid. 17. Ibid.; Plymouth Co. Prob. 30:229 (Ichabod Wood) [FHL #550716].

145. **Patience Cobb**[5] (*Thankful Thomas*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., about 1724/5,[1] the daughter of James and Thankful (Thomas) Cobb. Patience died in Wareham, Mass., 15 January 1792, at 58 years of age.[2] Patience Cobb was also descended from *Mayflower* passenger George Soule as well as from John Howland.

Patience Cobb married, as his second wife, in Middleboro 26 November 1746 **William Winslow**,[3] who was born in Marshfield, Mass., 5 December 1713, and baptized there at the First Church with his sister, Helenar, 24 October 1714,[4] the son of John and Mary Winslow. William Winslow had married first, Hannah Low of Marshfield, perhaps the one born in Marshfield, 23 May 1717, the daughter of Arthur and Elizabeth Low.[5] William Winslow probably died in Wareham, Mass., before 8 May 1759, the date the inventory of his estate was taken.[6]

Patience was called "Patience, wife of William Winslow," when the estate of her father, James Cobb, was distributed to her, and to her one brother and six sisters, 6 April 1748.[7] William Winslow's father, John Winslow of Wareham, in his will dated 5 December 1755, probated 3 April 1758, gave William all of his estate, both real and personal, subject to legacies to be given to William's sisters, Faith Randall, Elener Besse, Sarah Turner and Mary Wood. William was named sole executor.[8]

Patience Cobb was the only child among her eight siblings whose birth was not recorded in Middleboro town records. She was admitted into membership in the First Church of Middleboro, 19 August 1742. After she and her husband moved to Wareham, she was dismissed to the First Church of Wareham, 30 May 1784.[9]

William Winslow of Wareham, husbandman, died intestate. The court appointed Thomas Whitten of Wareham as the administrator, having full power to administer the estate. He was ordered to submit a plain and true account before 25 July next [1760]. The inventory, amounting to £87-9-5, was taken 8 May 1759 by William Blackmer, Joshua Besse and Gershom Morse, and was submitted 24 September 1759. It was presented to the court 9 October 1759. It included 20 acres of land with a house and barn, a salt meadow, bedsteads and coverlids, chests, tables and chairs, knives and forks, earthen ware, pewter ware, a sword, powder and lead and powder horns, a loom and spooling wheel, one great spinning wheel, one swine, a cow, etc.[10] No distribution was found.

Children (**Winslow**), born in Wareham, Mass.:[11]

i. **John**[6], born 21 September 1748, died 8 May 1754.
ii. **William**, born 27 January 1750, died 18 May 1754.
iii. **James**, born 21 April 1751, died 7 June 1754.
iv. **Nathaniel**, born 1 May 1753, died 8 December 1753.
v. **John**, born 15 October 1754.
vi. **Patience**, born 20 March 1757.
vii. **Mary**, born 6 October 1758.

REFERENCES

1. Plymouth Co. Prob. 11:279-80, 301 (James Cobb). 2. *Wareham First Ch. Recs., 1739-1891*, (Clearwater, Fla. 1974), 17, 54. 3. *MD* 18:78. 4. *MD* 7:134; 31:121. 5. *MD* 30:150. 6. Plymouth Co. Prob. (1759) #23228, 15:310-12 (William Winslow) [FHL #551543]. 7. Ibid. 9:220 (James Cobb). 8. Ibid. 15:27-29 (John Winslow) [FHL #551543]. 9. Weston, *Hist. of Middleboro, Mass.*, 663. 10. Plymouth Co. Prob. (1759) #23228, 15:186-87, 310-12 (William Winslow) [FHL #551543]. 11. *Wareham First Ch. Recs.* 8, 12, 13, 14, 17, 52, 54, 60.

146. **James Cobb**[5] (*Thankful Thomas*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 11 March 1726/7,[1] the son of James and Thankful (Thomas) Cobb. James Cobb died in Middleboro 14 August 1773, in his 47th year.[2] James was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger George Soule, as well as of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland.

James Cobb married about 1749 **Susannah Tinkham**[4],[3] who was born in Middleboro 19 March 1724/5,[4] the daughter of John Tinkham and his wife, Hannah[3] Howland (*Isaac*[2] *Howland, John*[1]). Susannah was a descendant of *Mayflower* passengers Francis Cooke and Peter Brown through her father, and of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland through her mother. Susannah died in Middleboro 21 June 1813, in her 88th year.[5]

James Cobb, in the distribution of the intestate estate of his father, James Cobb of Middleboro, blacksmith, dated 6 April 1748, was given all of his father's real estate, on condition that he pay certain sums of money to

his seven sisters.[6] Susannah was called "Susannah Cobb" by her father, John Tinkham, in his will dated 13 February 1766, probated 23 May 1766.[7]

James Cobb of Middleboro, yeoman, died intestate and his eldest son, also named James Cobb, was appointed as the administrator of his father's estate, 4 October 1773.[8] The dower rights of the widow, Susannah Cobb, were set off to her 23 April 1777. The division of the estate was made 22 September 1777 to the heirs named as James Cobb, eldest son, who received a double portion of a 2/9 share, with a 1/9 share going to Seth Cobb, Thankful Cobb, Susannah Pratt, wife of Joseph Pratt of Middleboro, and to the younger daughters, Asenath, Zilpah, Hannah and Priscilla Cobb.[9]

On 9 April 1777 Asenath Cobb, age 16, and Zilpah Cobb, age 14, chose Isaac Thompson of Middleboro, yeoman, as their guardian.[10] On 14 April 1777, Edmond Weston of Middleboro, yeoman, was appointed as the guardian of Priscilla Cobb, age 7.[11]

On 1 May 1787, Susannah Cobb, widow of James Cobb, joined her sister, Mary Weston, in selling their rights in property formerly owned by their father, John Tinkham, deceased.[12]

Susannah Cobb, widow of James Cobb, in her will dated 6 January 1803, probated 2 August 1813, gave her son, James Cobb, "all of my property that is now in his hands." She gave her daughter, Priscilla Cobb, all of her real estate and "stock of creatures of all sorts," the bed "on which I usually lodge with all of the furniture of every sort belonging to it," her loom and tackling, her brass kettle and Great Bible, "and one-half of all monies and debts due me." Widow Susannah gave her daughter, Susannah Pratt, wife of Joseph Pratt, half of the remaining furniture and "one-third part of what shall be left of my monies." Daughter Zilpah Sampson, wife of Philemon Sampson, received the other half of her furniture and one-half of what was left of her monies "after my debts and what I have given in this will is taken out." Daughter Asenath Leonard, wife of Archippus Leonard, was given, "during her natural life," the bed and furniture which had belonged to daughter Thankful Cobb, deceased, "also my warming pan and all remaining part of all my monies that I shall leave on hand . . . at my decease, also one-fourth part of the remaining part of all my estate of every sort." At Asenath's death, her descendants, not her husband, Archippus Leonard, were to "enjoy the above mentioned property." Susannah named her "friend Isaac Thompson, Esq.," as her executor. Witnesses were Thomas Thompson, Caleb Bourne and Reuel Thompson. By the time the will was probated, 2 August 1813, witness Thomas Thompson had died and Caleb Bourne had moved to the district of Maine, leaving the third witness, Reuel Thompson, and the executor, Isaac Thompson, to testify that they had seen Susannah Cobb sign and seal her will. On 15 September 1813, Ichabod Wood, John Cobb and Reuel Thompson presented the inventory in which the personal estate amounted to $329.89 and the real estate was valued at

$135.00. On 7 February 1814, Isaac Thompson submitted his accounts, having paid out the following amounts: to James Cobb, $28.96; to Joseph Pratt and Susannah Pratt, his wife, $35.49; to Asenath Leonard, $47.49; to Philemon Sampson and Zilpah, his wife, $35.49; and to Priscilla Cobb, $100.74.[13]

Children (**Cobb**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[14]

i. **Thankful**[6-5], born 12 October 1750, died 24 October 1778, in her 29th year.[15]
ii. **James**, born 26 October 1752.
iii. **Susannah**, born 22 November 1754.
iv. **Seth**, born 8 May 1757, "died in the service of his country," 15 January 1778, about 7 miles from Kings Ferry, in his 21st year.[16]
v. **Asenath**, born 28 April 1760.
vi. **Zilpah**, born 31 January 1762.
vii. **Hannah**, born 19 February 1768, died 5 July 1778, in her 11th year.[17]
viii. **Priscilla**, born 9 September 1770, died unmarried, in Vermont, 1851.[18]

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 7:240. 2. *Middleboro Deaths*, 39. 3. Plymouth Co. Prob. 19:270 (John Tinkham); Plymouth Co. Deeds 66:254. 4. *MD* 6:228. 5. *MD* 12:144; *Middleboro Deaths*, 39. 6. Plymouth Co. Prob. 9:220 (James Cobb [Sr.]). 7. Ibid. 19:370 (John Tinkham). 8. Ibid. 23:22 (James Cobb [Jr.]) 9. Ibid. 24:451 (James Cobb [Jr.]). 10. Ibid. 22:216, 217 (Guardianship). 11. Ibid. 22:114 (Guardianship). 12. Ibid. 23:44 (John Tinkham). 13. Ibid. 45:61-62, 128, 246 (Susannah Cobb) [FHL #550903]. 14. *MD* 12:143; 16:134; 18:154; 20:35; 23:44; 29:185; 30:11; *Middleborough VR* 1:91, 115, 126. 15. *MD* 12:145; *Middleboro Deaths*, 39. 16. *MD* 12:144; *Middleboro Deaths*, 39. 17. *MD* 12:143. 18. Philip L. Cobb, *Cobb Family* 3:127.

147. **Sarah Cobb**[5] (*Thankful Thomas*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 9 April 1729,[1] the daughter of James and Thankful (Thomas) Cobb. Sarah died in Middleboro 22 November 1781, in her 53d year, and was buried in the Cemetery at the Green, next to her husband.[2] Sarah Cobb was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger George Soule, as well as of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland.

Sarah Cobb married in Middleboro 23 July 1753 **Ebenezer Morton**,[3] who was born in Middleboro 27 August 1726,[4] the son of Ebenezer and Mercy (Foster) Morton, a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Stephen Hopkins. Ebenezer Morton died in Middleboro 1 November 1775, at 49 years of age, and was buried in the Cemetery at the Green.[5]

Sarah's father, James Cobb, died when Sarah was still a minor. Her guardian, William Cushing, signed the receipt for Sarah's share of her

father's estate when it was distributed, 6 April 1748.[6] Sarah's husband, Ebenezer Morton, was mentioned in the division of the intestate estate of his father, Capt. Ebenezer Morton of Middleboro, Gentleman, dated 22 May 1751.[7]

Sarah's husband, Ebenezer Morton of Middleboro, died intestate. His brother, John Morton of Middleboro, was appointed as administrator of Ebenezer's estate 3 June 1776, after Sarah refused to accept the appointment. The inventory was taken 20 June 1776, and amounted to more than £300, including the homestead, with part of the barn standing on John Morton's property, and 39 acres of woodland. On 18 July 1778, the estate was declared to be insolvent.[8]

Children (**Morton**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[9]

i. **Mercy**[6], born 8 August 1754, died 28 February 1755.[10]
ii. **Ebenezer**, born 10 February 1756.
iii. **Phebe**, born 27 January 1758.
iv. **Livy**, born 4 February 1760; served in the Revolutionary War.[11]
v. **Priscilla**, born 4 October 1762.
vi. **Sarah**, born 14 May 1765.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 7:242. 2. *MD* 14:81; *Middleboro Deaths*, 117. 3. *MD* 18:157. 4. *MD* 6:229; *Mayflower Fams.: Stephen Hopkins* (1992) 6:555. 5. *MD* 14:81; *Middleboro Deaths*, 117. 6. Plymouth Co. Prob. 11:279-80, 301 (James Cobb). 7. Ibid. 11:356; 12:45-47, 187-93 (Ebenezer Morton [Sr.]). 8. Ibid. 23:104; 24:221; 25:64 (Ebenezer Morton [Jr.]). 9. *MD* 16:245; 26:29; *Middleborough VR* 1:97. 10. *MD* 18:81; *Middleboro Deaths*, 119. 11. *DAR Patriot Index*, 483.

148. **Priscilla Cobb**[5] (*Thankful Thomas*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 15 March 1730/1,[1] the daughter of James and Thankful (Thomas) Cobb. Priscilla died in Middleboro 19 August 1788, in her 58th year, called "wife of Mr. Silas Wood."[2] Priscilla Cobb was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger George Soule, as well as of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland.

Priscilla Cobb married in Middleboro 24 November 1752 **Silas Wood**,[3] who was born in Middleboro 23 May 1729,[4] the son of Ebenezer and Lydia (Lovell) Wood. Silas Wood married second, 23 May 1793 (intentions 14 April 1793) Mrs. Hannah (Cobb) Sproat.[5] Silas Wood died in Middleboro 20 October 1806, aged 77 years, 4 months, 25 days.[6]

In the settlement of the intestate estate of her father, James Cobb of Middleboro, Priscilla was listed as one of the three younger daughters. Her guardian, William Cushing, signed a receipt for Priscilla's share of her father's estate, 6 March 1743.[7]

Priscilla's husband, Silas Wood, was called yeoman, trader and husbandman. He is said to have served in the Revolutionary War as a private.[8]

On 18 January 1759 Silas Wood, husbandman, deeded land to Jabez Thomas, with his wife, Priscilla, releasing her dower rights.[9] On 22 March 1762, Silas Wood, husbandman, deeded to Samuel Clark land which he had bought from Cornelius Bennet; Priscilla signed away her dower rights.[10] Silas Wood was called "yeoman," 17 April 1777, when he deeded land to Jacob Tilson and to Benjamin Leonard, in separate transactions, with Priscilla giving up her dower rights.[11]

On 11 May 1793, before his second marriage, Silas Wood, yeoman, gave his son, Timothy Wood, one-half of his potash works and utensils. On the same day he gave his sons, Silas and Timothy, equal shares in his homestead. These deeds were witnessed by Hannah Sproat and Thomas Bennet.[12] On 2 October 1795, Silas Wood, yeoman, and [his second wife] Hannah Wood, sold to Silvanus Ling the other half of his potash works. This was witnessed by sons Timothy Wood and Levi Wood 2d, and was acknowledged 28 December 1795.[13]

On 12 March 1800, seven years after their second marriage, Silas and Hannah (Cobb) (Sproat) Wood deeded to Rufus Richmond, Hannah's dower rights in the estate of her first husband, Robert Sproat, Jr., late of Middleboro, which had been set off to her 19 February 1787.[14]

Silas Wood of Middleboro, yeoman, died intestate. On 4 May 1807, his widow, Hannah Wood, and his son, Timothy Wood, yeoman, were appointed joint administrators of his estate. Widow Hannah's dower rights were set off to her 28 January 1808. Claims against the estate, filed 15 February 1808, totaled $224.95. On 18 August 1808, land was set off to son Silas Wood, yeoman, from his father's estate, witnessed by Joseph Clark and Wilkes Wood. The estate was declared insolvent.[15]

Children (**Wood**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[16]

i. **Sarah**[6], born 10 December 1753.
ii. **Silas**, born 16 April 1755, died unmarried 17 August 1839, aged 84 years, 4 months, 1 day.[17]
iii. **Priscilla**, born in January 1757.
iv. **Mary**, born 8 July 1759.
v. **Lydia**, born 15 June 1762.
vi. **Levi**, born 30 April 1764, died unmarried 15 December 1809, aged 45 years, 7 months, 16 days.[18].
vii. **Timothy**, born 28 June 1766.
viii. **Abiel**, born 20 January 1771, died 9 April 1790, aged 19 years, 2 months, 20 days.[19]

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 8:29. 2. *MD* 15:109; *Middleboro VR* 1:212; *Middleboro Deaths*, 234. 3. *MD* 18:157; *Middleborough VR* 1:118. 4. Ibid. 1:42; J. S. Wood, *The Wood Family Index*, 494. 5. Ibid., 494; *Middleborough VR* 2:120, 160. 6. *Middleboro Deaths*, 234. 7. Plymouth Co. Prob. 11:279-80, 301 (James Cobb). 8. *DAR Patriot Index*, 758. 9. Plymouth Co. Deeds 50:231. 10. Ibid. 53:195. 11. Ibid. 59:251; 65:112. 12. Ibid. 74:142, 142-43. 13. Ibid. 81:3. 14. Ibid. 89:85; Plymouth Co. Prob. #19144, 89:85 (James Sproat Jr.). 15. Ibid. #23442, 39:122; 42:149, 377-78 (Silas Wood). 16. *Middleborough VR* 1:113, 114, 131, 142, 147, 161, 175 (Abiel, but worn); *MD* 18:153.154; 22:148; 23:70; 24:40; 25:108; 29:181. 17. *Middleboro Deaths*, 238. 18. Ibid. 19. *MD* 15:106; *Middleboro Deaths*, 238, where his age is given in years, months and days; *Middleborough VR* 1:212, where he is said to have been "in the Twentieth year of his age." Note that a person who is nineteen years of age is said to be in his twentieth year.

149. **Hope Thomas**[5-6] (*Jedediah*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*Lois Nelson*[5], *Hope Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 26 November 1724,[1] the daughter of Jedediah and Lois (Nelson) Thomas. Hope died in West Brookfield, Mass., in 1792.[2]

Hope Thomas married in Middleboro 28 December 1741 **Elijah Clap,**[3] who was born in Milton, Mass., 31 July 1721,[4] the son of Ezra and Waitstill (Tucker) Clap. According to the records of the First Church of Middleboro, Elijah Clap died in Middleboro in 1790.[5]

Hope's husband, Elijah Clap, was admitted into membership in the First Church of Middleboro 28 March 1742. Hope Clap became a member 11 April 1742. In 1792, two years after her husband's death in 1790, Hope was dismissed to the church in Brookfield, Mass.,[6] the home of her daughter and son-in-law, Waitstill and Elijah Bartlett.

In the April 1759 session of the Court of Common Pleas, in Plymouth, Elijah Clap, Gentleman, of Middleboro, sued David Sears, Gentleman, of Middleboro, for £5-7-3 with interest due on a note dated 21 February 1758. Elijah won a judgement for £5-15sh and £1-9sh costs.[7]

No probate records were found for either Elijah or Hope Clap in Worcester or Plymouth Counties.

NOTE: This Elijah Clap must not be confused with a younger man, Elijah Clap, Jr., also of Middleboro, yeoman, who was born in Middleboro, 22 June 1751, the son of Manassa and Rebekah Clap,[8] and who bought land in Brookfield, Mass., in 1774.[9]

Children (**Clap**) born in Middleboro, Mass.:[10]

i. **Joanna**[6-7], born 15 July 1742.[11]
ii. **James**, born 14 June 1744, died 24 July 1744, aged 1 month, 10 days.[12]
iii. **Elizabeth**, born 24 April 1747.
iv. **Ezra**, born 26 February 1751, died 28 June 1759, in his 9th year.[13]

v. **Hope**, born 3 April 1754.
vi. **Manasseh**, born 8 January 1756.
vii. **Hannah**, born 26 June 1758.
viii. **Thomas**, born 4 July 1762, died 27 April 1763, aged 10 months.[14]
ix. **Waitstill**, born 21 January 1765.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 12:232-33. 2. Weston, *Hist. of Middleboro*, 661; Ebenezer Clapp, *Clapp Memorial* (Boston 1876), 100. 3. *MD* 15:219; *Middleborough VR* 1:73. 4. *Milton, Mass., Records of Birth, Marriage and Death, 1662-1843* (Boston 1900), 15. 5. Weston, *Hist. of Middleboro*, 660. 6. Ibid., 660, 661. 7. Konig, *Plymouth Court Recs.* 7:415. 8. Middleborough VR 1:158 [other Elijah Clap, (Jr.)]. 9. Worcester Co. Deeds 74:384; 79:193; 95:399; 99:214, 560; 116:267; 118:562; Worcester Co. Prob. (Brookfield 1817) #A11881 [other Elijah Clapp, (Jr.)]. 10. *MD* 16:14, 133, 247; 18:155; 20:34,35; 23:44, 45; *Middleborough VR* 1:77, 78, 90, 115, 126, 138. 11. *MQ* (Nov. 1977), 114 (original torn); *Middleborough VR* 1:77 (no name given). 12. *Middleboro Deaths*, 36; *Middleborough VR* 1:75. 13. *Middleboro Deaths*, 36; *Middleborough VR* 1:99. 14. *Middleborough Deaths*, 36.

150. **Jedediah Thomas**[5-6] (*Jedediah*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*Lois Nelson*[5], *Hope Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 19 February 1726/7,[1] the son of Jedediah and Lois (Nelson) Thomas. Jedediah Thomas died in Hartford, Oxford Co., Maine, 19 January 1813.[2]

Jedediah Thomas married in Middleboro 28 December 1749 (intentions 26 August 1749) **Keziah Churchill**,[3] who was probably born in Carver in 1734,[4] but whose parentage has not been established. She was called the sister of Elizabeth Thomas, "originally Churchill, from Carver," and also the sister of Lydia Cobb, "originally Churchill." Keziah died in Middleboro 21 June 1800, in her 67th year.[5]

In 1769, Jedediah's father, Jedediah Thomas, [Sr.], with the consent of his wife, Lois, gave Jedediah, Jr., about 150 acres of land in Middleboro "whereon my son Jedediah now dwelleth."[6]

Keziah Thomas, wife of Jedediah Thomas, Jr., was admitted to membership in the First Church of Middleboro in June 1771.[7]

On 7 May 1788, Jedediah Thomas gave "as a gift for £22-10sh," 30 acres of land which was part of his homestead farm, to his son, Churchill Thomas. Witnesses were Nathan Alden and Jacob Bennet.[8]

No probate records were found in Plymouth County for Jedediah and Keziah Thomas.

Children (**Thomas**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[9]

i. **Mary**[6-7], born 3 May 1751, died 28 June 1751, aged 1 month 25 days.[10]
ii. **Martha**, born 15 February 1753.

iii. **Nelson**, born 25 January 1759.
iv. **Churchill**, born 20 November 1761.
v. **Keziah**, born 11 February 1765.
vi. **Zebedee**, born 15 February 1768.
vii. **Jedediah**, born 19 July 1771, died 2 July 1773, aged 1 year, 11 months.[11]
viii. **Abiah**, born 5 March 1774.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 12:232-33. 2. Raymond, *Thomas Fams.*, 18. 3. *MD* 18:82; *Middleborough VR* 1:108; 2:43. 4. Weston, *Hist. of Middleboro*, 664 (#484), 666 (#532), 670 (#629). 5. *MD* 14:216; *Middleboro Deaths*, 183. 6. Plymouth Co. Deeds 56:127, 229. 7. Weston, *Hist. of Middleboro*, 666 (#532). 8. Plymouth Co. Deeds 68:155. 9. *MD* 14:160, 215; 25:88. 10. *Middleboro Deaths*, 191. 11. Ibid., 183.

151. **Elizabeth Thomas**[5-6] (*Jedediah*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*Lois Nelson*[5], *Hope Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 10 February 1728/9,[1] the daughter of Jedediah and Lois (Nelson) Thomas. Elizabeth died after 25 June 1762, when she acknowledged her signature on a deed she had signed in Wareham.[2]

Elizabeth Thomas married in Middleboro 26 April 1748, **Moses Sturtevant**,[3] who was born in Plympton, Mass., 4 August 1725,[4] the son of Moses and Elizabeth (Horrell) Sturtevant. Moses Sturtevant died after 25 June 1762, the day he acknowledged his signature on a deed for property he and his brothers, sisters and mother had inherited from their father and husband.[5]

Elizabeth's father, Jedediah Thomas of Middleboro, did not leave a will but deeded his property to Elizabeth's brothers, Isaac Thomas and Jedediah Thomas, Jr.[6] Moses Sturtevant's father, Moses Sturtevant, [Sr.], was called "of Middleboro," during the 1740s when he bought and sold many pieces of property there.[7] On 10 August 1746, Moses Sturtevant, [Sr.], bought land in Wareham, Mass., from Job and Faith Bates.[8] He was called "of Wareham" for the first time, 1 April 1749, the date he bought property in Wareham for £400 from Solomon Swift of Falmouth, Barnstable County.[9] His last transaction was dated 31 December 1757 and acknowledged 10 April 1758, in which he was still called Moses Sturtevant of Wareham, yeoman, when he sold to Josiah Carver of Plymouth, blacksmith, 36 acres of land in Wareham for £69-6-8. This land contained his dwelling house, barn and outhousing, as well as 4 acres of land and swampy ground lying on the easterly side of the homestead "which was laid out to Job Bates." Elizabeth Sturtevant, his wife, yielded up her right of dowry. This was witnessed by Samuel Savory and Rowland Thacher and was acknowledged 10 April 1758 by Moses and Elizabeth Sturtevant. It was recorded 31 August 1758.[10] In

a final court record, on the first Tuesday of April, 1760, Lemuel Thomas testified that he had seen Moses Sturtevant, [Sr.], "since deceased," and his wife, Elizabeth [Horrell] Sturtevant, sign a deed for the sale of a 25 acre lot in Middleboro to Thomas Weld, 12 August 1749.[11]

On 7 May 1762, Moses Sturtevant, Jr.'s mother, Elizabeth [Horrell] Sturtevant, widow of Moses Sturtevant, [Sr.], late of Wareham, deceased, and her children, Moses Sturtevant, [Jr.], and his wife, Elizabeth [Thomas] Sturtevant, Aaron Sturtevant and his wife, Elizabeth Sturtevant, Consider Sturtevant, Joseph Sturtevant, Sarah Burge and her husband, James Burge, Hannah Sturtevant, all of Wareham, and Abigail Thomas and her husband, Nathan Thomas of Middleboro, all heirs of Moses Sturtevant, deceased, sold for £8 to Samuel Savory of Wareham, carpenter, 25 acres of land in Wareham that was part of the seventh Sea Lot in Cromeset in Rochester. This property was bounded by part of the lot "which our Father sold to Samuel Bump." Witnesses for each of the heirs were John Fearing and Dorcas Fearing, Ebenezer Bourn and John Fearing, Samuel Burge and Samuel Burge, Jr., Joanna Morse and Mary Fearing, Samuel Swift, Joseph Tinkham and Zillah Thomas. The signatures were acknowledged by the various signers on 25 June, 1 July, 29 July and 25 November 1762, and the deed was recorded 3 October 1763.[12]

Apparently Moses and Elizabeth Sturtevant had followed his parents to Wareham sometime around 1753. On 1 July 1754, before his father died, Wareham selectmen warned "Moses Sturtevant, Jr., who came into this Town with his family from . . . Middleborough in poor circumstances about the tenth of April last," to depart the Town of Wareham.[13] This meant that the Town of Wareham was afraid that the younger Sturtevants could not support themselves. However, six years later they were still living in Wareham, and must have owned property there when, at the January 1760 session of the Plymouth County Court of Common Pleas, Nathaniel Covil, Middleboro husbandman, attached the property of Moses Sturtevant, "Warham Husbandman," for a note due the plaintiff. "The appellant confessed judgement for £8-10-1."[14] Two years later, 25 June 1762, Moses and Elizabeth Sturtevant were still living in Wareham when they signed away their rights in property Moses had inherited from his father.

Moses and Elizabeth (Thomas) Sturtevant, must have had at least one child because Wareham court records say that Moses Sturtevant *and his family* came from Middleboro, but no birth records for any proven children of Moses and Elizabeth Sturtevant have been found. No probate records have been found either. However, the recently published *Descendants of Samuel Sturtevant*, a collection of undocumented published records for Sturtevants compiled by Robert Hunter Sturtevant, states that they had one daughter, Lois, born in Middleborough 18 November 1748.[15] This birth cannot be found in either of the two published volumes of *Middleborough*

Vital Records, nor in the *Mayflower Descendant.* "The Peterson Family of Duxbury" [*NEHGR* (Oct. 1916) 70:353], shows that Jonathan Peterson married Lois Sturtevant of Middleboro 10 March 1774, and gives her date of birth, not found elsewhere, but not her place of birth nor the names of her parents. This marriage is documented by entries in *Middleborough Vital Records* 2:76 and 141, which show that Jonathan Peiterson (*sic*) and Lois Sturtevant, both of Middleborough, published their intentions of marriage in Middleborough 22 January 1774. Their marriage took place 10 March 1774, called "both of Middleborough."[16] Since Elizabeth (Thomas) Sturtevant's mother was Lois Nelson[5] (*Hope Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3] *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]), and since she also had a sister named Lois, it is possible that the Lois Sturtevant of Middleboro who married Jonathan Peterson was the daughter of Moses and Elizabeth (Thomas) Sturtevant. However, Lois would have been 26 years of age at their marriage, six years older than her husband, which is possible, but not usual, and our Lois would probably have been living in Wareham with her parents in 1760, when her father was sued for debt. She would probably have stayed in Wareham until her marriage and would not have been the Lois Sturtevant who married Jonathan Peterson in 1774, called "both of Middleboro."

Possible child, (**Sturtevant**), probably born in Middleboro, Mass.:[17]

i. ?? **Lois**, born 18 November 1748.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 12:232-33. 2. Plymouth Co. Deeds 48:222 [FHL #559117]. 3. *MD* 18:81. 4. *MD* 5:209; *Plympton VR*, 206; Warner B. Sturtevant, "The Humphrey Horrells in Early New England," *NEHGR* (Oct. 1959) 113:290-93), in which the identity of Moses Sturtevant's mother is established. 5. Plymouth Co. Deeds 48:222 [FHL #559117]. 6. Ibid. 56:127; 57:229 [FHL #559121]. 7. Ibid. (Middleboro) 38:67; 39:69, 91, 126-27, 189-90 [FHL #558827]; (Wareham) 41:219, 220, 247; 42:52, 56; 44:100, 101, 111, 231; 45:63; 46:61, 107 [FHL #558828]. 8. Plymouth Co. Deeds 39:204-5 [FHL #558827]. 9. Ibid. 41:219 [FHL #558828] 10. Ibid. 45;63 [FHL #559115]. 11. Ibid. 46:61 [FHL #559116]. 12. Ibid. 48:222 [FHL #559117]. 13. Konig 3:56. 14. Ibid. 7:429, 432. 15. Robert Hunter Sturtevant, *Descendants of Samuel Sturtevant* (Waco, Texas 1986), alpha. 16. *Middleborough VR* 2:76, 141. 17. Sturtevant, *Desc. of Samuel Sturtevant*, alpha.

152. **Lois Thomas**[5-6] (*Jedediah*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*Lois Nelson*[5], *Hope Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 4 April 1732,[1] the daughter of Jedediah and Lois (Nelson) Thomas. Lois died in New Salem, Mass., 21 February 1820, at 88 years of age, called "widow of Deacon James Shaw of Middleboro."[2]

Lois Thomas married in Middleboro 12 October 1749 **James Shaw**,[3] who was born about 1729,[4] and was apparently the one born in Eastham, Mass., 12 October 1728,[5] the son of George and Mercy (Rich) Shaw of Eastham

and Middleboro, Mass. James Shaw died in Middleboro 21 January 1803, in his 75th year, and was buried at The Rock.[6] James Shaw was certainly a brother of the George Shaw who married Lois's sister, Mercy Thomas, even though George's name was not included with the other children of George and Mercy (Rich) Shaw when they were recorded in Eastham records. [See #153, page 290.]

The Rev. Isaac Backus, in his *Diary*, wrote that James Shaw supported Elder Jones in a controversy in the Baptist Church, 19 November 1765.[7] On that day, Mr. James Shaw asked the Rev. Isaac Backus to preach at the Third Church in Middleboro once in two months.[8] On 5 and 6 August 1787, members of the Third Baptist Church of Middleboro met at the home of Deacon James Shaw to settle a controversy in the church.[9] On 15 and 16 May 1791, the Rev. Isaac Backus preached twice at the house of Deacon James Shaw.[10] He lodged with James Shaw again 6 and 7 July 1792.[11] On 30 December 1793, the Rev. Backus reported that Deacon James Shaw's son "near 30 years old was buried 20 December 1793.[12] Later, the Rev. Isaac Backus stayed at James Shaw's house for a week ending 27 March 1796.[13]

James Shaw of Middleboro, Gentleman, in his will dated 23 December 1800, probated 19 February 1803, bequeathed to his wife, Lois, the use and improvement of one-third part of all of his real estate during her natural life, as her dower, and one-half of the indoor moveables and household furniture and two cows as her own property. Son James Shaw was given $2 in addition to what he had already received. Son Chipman Shaw was given $130 in addition to what he had already received. Daughter Chloe Shaw, the wife of James Shaw of Carver, was given the value of $100 in household furniture and specific articles of the moveable estate, "for her own use and under the care and protection" of her brother, Joseph Shaw. He gave his three sons, James, Joseph and Chipman, all of his wearing apparel, equally divided between them. Son Joseph Shaw was given all of the real estate "which I have not already disposed of, and all of my personal estate and any debts due me." Son Joseph was named as the executor of his father's estate. The witnesses were Isaac Perkins, Barnabas Perkins and Nehemiah Bennet. Isaac Perkins and Barnabas Perkins signed as sureties for Joseph Shaw, witnessed by Isaac Lothrop and Barnabas Hedge, Jr.[14]

Children (**Shaw**), probably born in or near Middleboro, Mass.:[15]

i. **James**[6-7], mentioned in his father's will.
ii. **Joseph**, mentioned in his father's will; converted to the Baptist faith 11 May 1780.
iii. **Chipman**, mentioned in his father's will; converted to the Baptist faith 11 May 1780.
iv. **Chloe**, mentioned in her father's will.

v. **Ebenezer**, born about 1764, died 19 December, buried 20 December 1793, "near 30 years of age," called "Ensign."[16]

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 12:232-33; *Middleborough VR* 1:54. 2. *New Salem VR*, 149. 3. *MD* 18:82. 4. Calculated from his death date; *MD* 16:197; Shurtleff, *Des. of John Shaw*, 18, but omits son James and daughter, Chloe; Raymond, *Thomas Fams.*, 11; Thacher Papers, MS, Mayflower Society Library, Plymouth, Mass. 2:20. 5. *MD* 16:197. 6. *Middleboro Deaths*, 153. 7. *Diary of Isaac Backus* 2:618. 8. Ibid. 2:640. 9. Ibid. 2:1048. 10. Ibid. 3:1310. 11. Ibid. 3:1335. 12. Ibid. 3:1362. 13. Ibid. 3:1397. 14. Plymouth Co. Prob. 38:254-56 (James Shaw) [FHL #550720]. 15. Ibid.; Shurtleff, *Desc. of John Shaw*, 36-37. 16. *Diary of Isaac Backus* 3:1362; *Middleboro Deaths*, 153, "in 30th yr."

153. **Mercy Thomas**[5-6] (*Jedediah*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*Lois Nelson*[5], *Hope Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 5 March 1734/5,[1] the daughter of Jedediah and Lois (Nelson) Thomas. Mercy died in Wareham, Mass., about 22 February 1825, at 90 years of age, called "widow of Deacon George Shaw."[2]

Mercy Thomas married in Middleboro 26 July 1750 **George Shaw, Jr.**,[3] who was born about 1726,[4] certainly the son of George and Mercy (Rich) Shaw of Eastham and Middleboro, Mass. Our George Shaw, Jr., was apparently a brother of the James Shaw who married Mercy's sister, Lois Thomas, even though our George's birth cannot be found with his brothers and sisters in Eastham town records. [See #152, page 288.] Our George Shaw was called "Deacon George Shaw" when he died "very suddenly" in Middleboro 23 June 1807, in his 82d year.[5]

Several land transactions in Middleboro helped to identify the parents of George Shaw, Jr. On 5 January 1757 George Shaw, Senior, of Middleboro, "for the love and good affection" he had for his son, Elkanah Shaw of Middleboro, deeded to him a parcel of land with his house and tar house, etc., on it. It was witnessed by his brother, Jonathan Shaw, and by Constant Shaw, probably another brother, and was recorded 17 March 1763.[6] On the same day, 5 January 1757, Elkanah Shaw, Jr., [called "Jr." to distinguish him from an older man with the same name in Middleboro], for £10, sold to his father, George Shaw of Middleboro, 45 acres of land in Middleboro which was Lot #166 in the Fifth Division of the South Purchase of Middleboro. Elkanah Shaw, Jr., signed his name, witnessed by Jonathan Shaw and Constant Shaw. This deed was acknowledged 28 January 1757 and was recorded 17 March 1763, probably after the death of George Shaw, Sr.[7]

On 10 June 1761, Jonathan Wood of Bridgewater, Mass., and his wife, Persis, sold to George Shaw, Jr., and Jonathan Ransom, both of Middleboro, 18 acres of land lying in the first lot of the Twelve Men's Purchase of Middleboro, for £63-14-8. Witnesses were Jedediah Wood and Seth Snow.

On the first Tuesday of April 1763, Jedediah Wood gave his oath that he saw Jonathan Wood, since deceased, sign the deed.[8]

On 30 March 1763, Seth Samson and his wife, Thankful, of Middleboro, sold for £7-12sh, 12 acres of land in Middleboro to George Shaw, Jr., and Jonathan Ransom of Middleboro, which was part of the second lot in the third division of the Twelve Men's Purchase. This was recorded 26 October 1765.[9] On 30 March 1763, George Shaw, Jr., of Middleboro, housewright, and his wife, Mercy, sold 2½ acres of land in the South Purchase of Middleboro to Jonathan Ransom of Middleboro, husbandman, for £3-6-8. Witnesses were Samuel Snow (?) and Joseph Tinkham. George Shaw, Jr., signed his name, his wife, Mercy made her mark. This was recorded 26 October 1765.[10] On 2 April 1763, acknowledged the same day, George Shaw, Jr., of Middleboro, housewright, and Jonathan Ransom of Middleboro, husbandman, who owned two parcels of land jointly in the Twelve Men's Purchase of Middleboro, one containing 18 acres and the other, 12 acres, agreed to a division of the property. Witnesses were Silas Wood and Shubael Tinkham. Both George Shaw, Jr., and Jonathan Ransom signed their names. This was recorded 26 October 1765.[11]

On 1 April 1765, acknowledged the same day, George Shaw of Middleboro, not designated as "Jr.," and called "yeoman," not "housewright," sold 12 acres of land in the sixth division of the South Purchase in Middleboro for £4 to Elkanah Shaw of Middleboro. Witnesses were Joseph Tinkham and Thomas Shaw. This was recorded 27 June 1765.[12]

On 11 July 1768, George Shaw of Middleboro, yeoman, sold 20 acres of land in Middleboro for £50 to Jonathan Shaw, yeoman, being part of the 175th Lot in the South Purchase in the Sixth Division. This land was bounded on the northwest side by land owned by Thomas Shaw, and on the easterly side by Elkanah Shaw's land. "Mercy, the wife of the said George Shaw, gave up her Right of Dower and Power of Thirds at the same time in the abovementioned premises." George Shaw and Mercy Shaw both made their marks. Witnesses were Thomas Shaw and Mary Shaw. This deed was acknowledged and recorded 16 July 1768."[13] Since these three parcels of land were contiguous, and Thomas, George and Elkanah were all named Shaw, they were probably brothers.

The Rev. Isaac Backus, in his *Diary*, stated that he preached at Mr. George Shaw's house 8 November 1770.[14] He preached there again 25 February 1776.[15] Many years later, 21 December 1793, the Rev. Isaac Backus preached at the funeral "of the widow Wilkinson, daughter of old Mr. Thomas Raymond. She died at Deacon George Shaw's."[16]

George Shaw served as a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War.[17]

On 13 July 1793, Joshua Perkins of Plimton sold to George Shaw of Middleboro, for £107, the whole of lots #35 and #36 in the South Purchase of Middleboro, being the farm and buildings which had belonged to Isaac

Tinkham, deceased. The deed was signed by Joshua Perkins and his wife, Hannah Perkins, and was witnessed by Francis Shurtleff and Luke Perkins. It was recorded 20 September 1803.[18] In two deeds dated 10 February 1803, George Shaw of Middleboro, housewright, sold the same lots #35 and #36 in the South Purchase which he had bought 13 July 1793. He sold the part which was "south of the road to Pope's Point Furnace" for $100 to his son, Moses Shaw of Middleboro, yeoman, and the part which was north of the road for $100 to his son, George Shaw, Jr., of Middleboro, gentleman. Both deeds were witnessed by Moses Robbins and Manassah Robbins and were acknowledged by George and Mercy Shaw 3 March 1803. George Shaw signed his name; Mercy made her mark. The deed to Moses was recorded 20 September 1803, and the one to George was recorded 5 December 1803.[19]

No probate records have been found for either George or Mercy Shaw. Nine children were recorded for them in Middleboro town records, four sons and five daughters. *Middleboro Deaths* states that Mercy Shaw, widow of Deacon George, late of Middleboro, was survived by five sons, George, Moses, Elisha, Marcus and Sumner, apparently quoting an obituary in the N[ew] Eng[land] Gaz[etteer], N[ew] Bedf[ord, Mass.], "2/22/25," as the source for the information.[20] No daughters were mentioned in the obituary. The births of George and Moses, who were mentioned in the obituary, were recorded in Middleboro. George Shaw, Sr., sold land to his sons, Moses Shaw and George Shaw, Jr. Sons Thomas and Jacob, whose births were recorded in Middleboro, were not mentioned in land records nor in the obituary. Elisha, Marcus and Sumner, listed as sons in the obituary, were not recorded in Middleboro. nor were they mentioned in land records. Therefore, the last three sons are listed below only as possibilities. Real proof for them has not yet been found.

Children (**Shaw**), first nine born in Middleboro, Mass., called "of Dr. George Shaw and Marcy, his wife"; last three mentioned only in mother's obituary:[21]

i. **Thomas**[6-7], born 1 May 1753.
ii. **Ruth**, born 12 May 1755.
iii. **Deborah**, born 27 September 1757.
iv. **Jacob**, born 20 March 1760.
v. **George**, born 14 August 1763.
vi. **Marcy**, born 16 April 1770.
vii. **Hannah**, born 23 October 1773.
viii. **Phebe**, born 31 March 1776.
ix. **Moses**, born 13 November 1778.
x. ?? **Elisha**.
xi. ?? **Marcus**.

xii. ?? Sumner.

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1. *MD* 12:232-33. 2. *Middleboro Deaths*, 158. 3. *MD* 18:83; *Middleborough VR* 1:109. 4. Year calculated from his age at death. 5. *Middleboro Deaths*, 153; Shurtleff, *John Shaw*, 18. 6. Plymouth Co. Deeds 48:70 [FHL #559117]; Shurtleff, *John Shaw,*, 18. 7. Plymouth Co. Deeds 48:71 [FHL #559117]. 8. Ibid. 50:229 [FHL #559118]. 9. Ibid. 50:229 [FHL #559118]. 10. Ibid. 50:229-30 [FHL #559118]. 11. Ibid. 50:230 [FHL #559118]. 12. Ibid. 50:43-43a [FHL #559118]. 13. Ibid. 54:116 [FHL #559120]. 14. *Diary of Isaac Backus* 2:785. 15. Ibid. 2:956. 16. Ibid. 3:1362. 17. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:608. 18. Plymouth Co. Deeds 96:86 [FHL #559141]. 19. Ibid. 96:86-87, 194-94a [FHL #559141]. 20. *Middleboro Deaths*, 158. 21. *Middleborough VR* 1:266; *Middleboro Deaths*, 158; Thacher Papers, MS, dep. at the Library, General Society of Mayflower Descendants, Plymouth, Mass., 2:20, lists Elisha, Marcus and Sumner, with no proof given.

154. **Abiah Thomas**[5-6] (*Jedediah*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*Lois Nelson*[5], *Hope Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 3 August 1737,[1] the daughter of Jedediah and Lois (Nelson) Thomas. Abiah died in Oakham, Worcester Co., Mass., 12 May 1825, at 87 years of age.[2]

Abiah Thomas married in Middleboro, Mass., 23 March 1758 **Nehemiah Allen**,[3] who was born in Bridgewater, Mass., 10 December 1733,[4] the son of James and Mary (Packard) Allen. He was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger James Chilton. Capt. Nehemiah Allen died in Oakham, 28 December 1799, at the age of 66 years and 6 days, and was buried in the Oakham Cemetery.[5]

Nehemiah Allen moved to Middleboro from Bridgewater before his marriage. During the Revolutionary War he served as Captain of the Second Company of the Middleboro Militia from 9 May 1776 to 1778. On 26 December 1776 he was elected by the Third Company of the Fourth Plymouth County Regiment in Hanover, serving under Colonels Job Cushing, Jeremiah Hall and Theophilus Cushing.[6]

On 17 April 1765, Nehemiah Allen of Middleboro, bought 40 acres of land from the estate of John Hall of Middleboro, deceased,[7] who had married Nehemiah's wife's cousin, Lydia Hackett[5] (*Lydia Thomas*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]). [See #141, page 270.]

On 1 July 1776, Nehemiah Allen was appointed as guardian of the children of another of his wife's cousins, Lemuel Thomas[5] (*Jeremiah*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]), named Sarah Thomas, age 7, Jeremiah Thomas, age 12, and Lemuel Thomas, age 13. On 29 June 1776, an older daughter, Mary Thomas chose Capt. Nehemiah Allen as her guardian, also, witnessed by Deborah and Ruth Thomas.[8] [See #131, page 255.]

In April 1778 Nehemiah moved with his family to Oakham, Mass., where he purchased a farm in Lot #32 and lived there the rest of his life. On 1

March 1779 he was chosen as a member of the committee to find a minister for the church in Oakham. In 1783 he was named as Moderator and in 1787 he was chosen as Selectman. His son, Nehemiah Allen, Jr., served in the Continental Army for three months in 1781,[9] later moving to Pawlet, Vt., where he died at 87 years of age.[10]

In his will dated 6 May 1799, probated 7 January 1800, Nehemiah Allen of Oakham, Worcester Co., Mass., gave his beloved wife, Abiah, $100. He gave the same amount to each of his daughters, Lois, wife of Jeptha Ripley, Mary, wife of George Leonard, Abiah, wife of Elisha Done (?), Susannah, wife of Luther Conant, and Bathsheba, wife of Benjamin Nye. He gave his eldest son, Nehemiah Allen, $150, his second son, Jedediah Allen, "one dollar," and to his third son, Washington Allen, he gave all of his livestock, farming utensils and all other property not otherwise disposed of in his will. Witnesses were Thomas Conant, Jesse Allen and Crocker Nye. Washington Allen was named sole executor. The inventory was taken 30 January 1800 by Silas Bullard, John French and Crocker Nye. The estate included livestock, grain, barrels of pork and beef, casks of cider, leather, a sleigh, household furniture, looms, pewter and iron ware, and notes owed by Joseph Boreman (?), Luther Conant, Caleb Packard, Jeptha Ripley, Azariah Willis and Margaret Totman.[11]

Children (**Allen**), first five born and recorded in Middleboro, Mass., last three probably born in Middleboro but not recorded there; all mentioned in their father's will:[12]

i. **Lois**[6-7], born 10 April 1759.
ii. **Mary**, born 22 September 1760.
iii. **Abiah**, born 24 February 1763.
iv. **Nehemiah**, Jr., born 12 March 1765; served in the Revolutionary War.[13]
v. **Susannah**, born 2 May 1767.
vi. **Bathsheba**, born 16 July 1769.
vii. **Jedediah**, born 28 January 1774.
viii. **Washington**, born 16 February 1776; administrator of his father's estate.

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1. *MD* 16:14. 2. *Oakham VR*, 111. 3. *MD* 24:131. 4. *Bridgewater VR* 1:29; *MD* 16:41; Bowman Fiche, "Howland" #14; Milton E. Terry and Anne B. Harding, *Mayflower Ancestral Index*, 451. 5. *Oakham VR*, 111. 6. Oakham Town Recs. 1:84, 202; H. B. Wright and E. D. Harvey, *The Settlement and Story of Oakham, Mass.: Genealogical History of Oakham Families* (New Haven 1947) 2:369-72. 7. Plymouth Co. Deeds 52:186. 8. Plymouth Co. Prob. #20404 (Guardianship). 9. Oakham Town Recs. 1:84, 202; Wright and Harvey, *Oakham, Mass.* 2:369-72. 10. *Vermont Historical Gazetteer* 3:2:873. 11. Worcester Co. Prob. 29:294-95, 363-64 (Nehemiah Allen). 12. *MD* 23:47 and *Middleborough VR* 1:141, (first five); all children in

Wright and Harvey, *Oakham, Mass.* 2:370-71; Worcester Co. Prob. 29:294-95, 363-64 (Nehemiah Allen); W. Allen Family Bible. 13. *Vermont Historical Magazine*, (Pawlet) 32:873.

155. **Joanna Thomas**[5-6] (*Jedediah*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*Lois Nelson*[5], *Hope Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 6 April 1739,[1] the daughter of Jedediah and Lois (Nelson) Thomas. Joanna, widow of John Harlow, died in Middleboro 23 October 1816, in her 77th year.[2]

"Mrs" Joanna Thomas married in Middleboro 24 July 1760 "Mr" **John Harlow**,[3] who was born about 1735/6 in either Bridgewater or Plymouth, Mass.,[4] the son of William and Joanna (Jackson) Harlow. John Harlow died in Middleboro 10 July 1814, at 77 years of age.[5]

John Harlow's father, William Harlow, died intestate in Bridgewater, before 5 March 1749/50, when his estate was entered for probate.[6] John Harlow of Middleboro, cordwainer, joined his brothers and sisters, 3 June 1769, when they signed a quitclaim deed to their brother, William Harlow, administrator of their father's estate, in which they gave up their rights in 11½ acres of land in Middleboro.[7]

Joanna's husband, John Harlow of Middleboro, yeoman, made his will 21 February 1814, probated 1 August 1814, in which he gave his beloved wife, Joanna, one-third of the produce raised on his home farm, the east great room in his house and the largest bedroom, with the privilege of using the kitchen and buttery, with firewood at her door, a mare and tackling for riding, one-third of the milk from all of his cows, and $100. He bequeathed to his son, Zenas, his homestead and half of his "Plain land" which he had bought from John Leonard, a cedar swamp, half of the debts owed to him, his livestock and his outdoor moveables. Son Zenas was to pay a legacy of $100 to John's granddaughter, Joanna Harlow, daughter of son John Harlow. Son John Harlow was given all of the money he had borrowed from his father, amounting to $909, "and also a note in hand and held against him of $300." Father John Harlow gave his daughter, Joanna Harlow, wife of Ellis Harlow, all of his indoor moveables after his wife had died, and half of the Plain lot of land, and half of the debts owed to him. He named his son, Zenas Harlow, and son-in-law, Ellis Harlow, as co-executors. Witnesses were John Tinkham, Levi Tinkham 2d, and Cornelius Tinkham, Jr.[8] The inventory, appraised by John Tinkham, Esq., Silvanus Tinkham, Gent., and Daniel Wood, yeoman, amounted to $5469.74 and included wearing apparel, books, "a gun, bayonet and other equipment," "Sureties for money, $2514.67," and his homestead, valued at $2414.00. The inventory was accepted 30 August 1814. Zenas Harlow and Ellis Harlow advertised for claimants against the estate to submit their bills. The final accounting was accepted 7 December 1814.[9]

John and Joanna (Thomas) Harlow of Middleboro, Mass.

John[1] Howland
1592 – 1672/3

Plymouth m. 1623

Elizabeth Tilley
1607 – 1687

John[2] Howland
1627 – aft. 1690

Plymouth m. 1651

Mary Lee
ca. 1632 – aft. 1691

John Chipman
ca. 1620 – 1708

Plymouth m. ca 1646/7

Hope[2] Howland
1620 – 1683/4

Jeremiah Thomas
ca. 1650 – 1736

Barnstable m. 1684

Lydia[3] Howland
1665 – 1717

1) John Huckins
1649 – 1678

Barnstable m. 1670

Hope Chipman[3]
1652 – 1728

Thomas Nelson
1675 – 1755

Middleboro m. 1697/8

Hope Huckins[4]
1677 – 1782 aged 105

Jedediah Thomas[4]
1698 – 1777

Middleboro m. 1723/4

Lois Nelson[5]
1704 – 1769

John Harlow
ca. 1735/6 – 1814

Middleboro m. 1760

Joanna Thomas[5-6]
1739 – 1816

Children (Harlow) born in Middleboro, Mass.

i. Isaac,[6-7] b. 1761.
ii. Joanna, b. 1763, d. 1778.
iii. Zenas, b. 1765.
iv. Lois, b ca. 1767, d. 1793.
v. John, b. 1770.
vi. Daniel, b. 1772, d. 1778.
vii. Joshua, b. 1773.
viii. Mary, b. 1775, d. 1778.
ix. Joanna, b. 1780.
x. infant, stillborn 1782.

H. G. R. Tolde

Children (**Harlow**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[10]

i. **Isaac**[6-7], born 2 July 1761.
ii. **Joanna**, born 8 May 1763, died 16 October 1778, aged 15 years, 5 months, 8 days.[11]
iii. **Zenas**, born 10 May 1765.
iv. **Lois**, born about 1767, died 29 November 1793, in her 27th year.[12]
v. **John**, born 8 February 1770.
vi. **Daniel**, born in August 1772, died 9 October 1778, aged 6 years, 1 month, 20 days.[13]
vii. **Joshua**, born 13 March 1773, died 24 October 1773, aged 7 months, 11 days.[14]
viii. **Mary**, born 10 June 1775, died 5 October 1778, aged 3 years 3 months 25 days.[15]
ix. **Joanna**, born 15 January 1780.
x. Child, "infant of John, stillborn," 12 April 1782.[16]

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156. **Isaac Thomas**[5-6] (*Jedediah*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*Lois Nelson*[5], *Hope Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 28 May 1742,[1] the son of Jedediah and Lois (Nelson) Thomas. Isaac Thomas died in Middleboro 10 February 1822.[2]

Isaac Thomas married in Middleboro 3 June 1762 **Phebe Thomas** 3d,[3] who was born in Middleboro 7 November 1745,[4] the daughter of Jabez and Phebe (Shaw) Thomas. Phebe died in Farmington, Franklin Co., Maine, 16 December 1831.[5]

Isaac's parents, Jedediah and Lois Thomas, sold their homestead farm to Isaac in 1769. They also gave Isaac a lot in the South Purchase which his maternal grandfather, Thomas Nelson, had given to his mother, Lois.[6] On 4 June 1769, Isaac Thomas of Middleboro, labourer, sold to Lemuel Thomas of Middleboro, yeoman, half of the land he had bought in partnership with Lemuel Thomas, 12 November 1766. His wife, Phebe, surrendered her dower rights. This was witnessed by his brothers, Jedediah Thomas and Foxel Thomas. It was acknowledged 24 February 1797, the date it was recorded.[7]

On 8 April 1778, Isaac Thomas sold his homestead farm where he lived to his cousin, Jeremiah Thomas of Middleboro, for £650, except for the barn, bounded by land owned by the Olivers and by Zachariah Westin's land. [See #126, page 244.] Isaac's wife, Phebe, released her dower rights. The deed was acknowledged 13 April 1778, but was not recorded until 3 February 1789.[8] On 6 October 1789, Isaac Thomas, with his wife, Phebe Thomas giving her consent, sold 26 acres of land in Middleboro to their son, Ezra Thomas 2d, house carpenter. This was witnessed by Nathan Savery and Joshua Benson, 14 April 1793, and acknowledged 24 April 1793.[9] On 14 March 1797, acknowledged the same day, Isaac and Phebe Thomas sold for $2000 to [their son] Ezra Thomas, all of the 25th and 26th lots in the first allotment of the Sixteen Shilling Purchase in Middleboro. This was witnessed by Polly Bennet and Nehemiah Bennet.[10]

No probate records were found in Plymouth County for Isaac and Phebe Thomas.

Children (**Thomas**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[11]

i. **Isaac**[6-7], born 11 March 1763, died 22 May 1763.
ii. **Ezra**, born 10 February 1765.
iii. **Lois**, born 2 March 1767.
iv. **Lucy**, born 29 August 1769.
v. **Isaac**, born 5 October 1771.
vi. **Jedediah**, born 20 July 1773.

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157. **Foxwell/Foxell Thomas**[5-6] (*Jedediah*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*Lois Nelson*[5], *Hope Huckins*[4], *Hope Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 12 September 1746,[1] the son of Jedediah and Lois (Nelson) Thomas. Foxwell Thomas died probably in New Salem, Franklin Co., Mass., 10 September 1829.[2]

Foxwell Thomas married in Middleboro, Mass., 22 March 1770 **Martha Holmes**,[3] who was born in Middleboro 25 April 1749,[4] the daughter of Jedediah and Ruth (Barrows) Holmes. Martha probably died in New Salem, Mass., after 13 February 1804, the date she signed away her dower rights in property her husband sold in Middleboro, she and her husband being called "of New Salem."[5]

Foxwell Thomas served in the Revolutionary War as a lieutenant.[6] He was called "Foxwell Thomas, Gent.," on 1 July 1776 when he was appointed

as an ensign in Capt. Isaac Wood's company, 16th regiment, commanded by Col. Cotton. This appointment was made by order of the [Continental] Congress and signed by John Hancock, president.[7]

When the U.S. Census of 1790 was taken, Foxel (*sic*) Thomas was living in Middleboro as head of a family with one male over 16, three males under 16 and three females.[8] On 12 February 1795, acknowledged 14 February 1795, Foxwell Thomas of Middleboro, Gentleman, sold parts of Lots #125 and #141 in the South Purchase of Middleboro to Elisha Lucas of Middleboro, laborer. Witnesses were Japhet LeBaron and Nelson Thomas.[9]

Before 1800, Foxwell Thomas took his family to New Salem, Franklin Co., Mass., where the U.S. Census shows him as head of a family with two males between 16 and 26, one male over 45, one female 10 to 16 and one female over 45.[10] On 21 December 1803, acknowledged 13 February 1804, Foxwell Thomas, Gentleman, and Martha, his wife, "of New Salem, Hampshire (*sic*) Co., Mass.," sold Lot #117 in the South Purchase in Middleboro to John Carver of Middleboro, Gentleman. Witnesses were Jacob Thomas and William Nelson 2d.[11]

By 1818, Foxwell had fallen on hard times. On 13 April 1818, James Shaw, probably the son of Foxwell's sister, Lois (Thomas) Shaw, made an affidavit stating that he (James) had served in the army of the United States in the Revolutionary War "under the Continental Establishment" from 1 July 1775 until the last day of December 1776, in the company commanded by Capt. Isaac Wood, in the regiment commanded by Col. Cotton, for six months, and for one year in Col. Learned's regiment. During the whole time, "Lieutenant Foxwell Thomas, now of New Salem, served in the same company as a commissioned officer . . . consider him to be a respectable citizen but in rather low circumstances as to property and is now reduced by reason of sickness in his family, and advanced age and bodily infirmity of himself, to indigence."[12]

In another application dated 10 July 1820, Foxwell Thomas of New Salem stated that he was 72 years of age. He had entered the service of Massachusetts during the Revolutionary War, 1 January 1776, as a lieutenant under Capt. Isaac Wood, in Col. Learned's regiment, commanded at that time by Col. William Shepard, serving a term of one year. He had previously served for eight months in 1775 and had received a pension under the Act of 1818. He now had one lame arm and other infirmities of old age. He said that the total value of his estate was $17.25, consisting of an old loom, a great wheel, an old saddle, a pair of andirons, a shovel and tongs, etc. No real estate was mentioned.[13]

No probate records were found for Foxwell and Martha Thomas.

Children (**Thomas**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[14]

i. **Jedediah**[6-7], born 14 July 1771.

George and Lucretia (Chipman) Ring

of Kingston, Mass. and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia

John[1] Howland
1592 ~ 1672 3

Plymouth mar. 1623

Elizabeth Tilley
1607 ~ 1687

John[2] Howland
1627 ~ aft. 1699

Plymouth mar. 1651

Mary Lee
1632 ~ aft. 1691

John Chipman
1620 ~ 1708

prob Plymouth mar. 1646/7

Hope[2] Howland
1620 ~ 1683/4

Jeremiah Thomas
1650 ~ 1730

Middleboro mar. 1684

1) Lydia[3] Howland
1665 ~ 1717

Samual Chipman[3]
1661 ~ 1723

Barnstable mar. 1686

Sarah Cobb
1662/3 ~ 1742 3

Bethiah Thomas[4]
1701 ~ aft. 1741

Barnstable mar. 1725

Jacob Chipman[4]
1695 ~ 1741

George Ring
1720 ~ 1776

Kingston mar. 1747

Lucretia Chipman[5]
1727 ~ 1795

Children (Ring) born and baptized in Kingston, Mass., and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia

i. Louisa[5,6] born 1748.
ii. Samuel, born 1750, drowned 1771.
iii. Lucy, born 1751.
iv. Hannah, prob bapt 1750.
v. un-named child, bapt. 1759.
vi. un-named child, bapt. 1759.
vii. George, bapt. 1759.
viii. Marcus, bapt. 1760.
ix. Sherah, bapt. 1702.
x. James, born abt. 1764.
xi. Luther, born abt. 1766.

H G R Howe

ii. **Eliab**, born 15 June 1773.
iii. **Martha**, born 16 November 1775.
iv. **Coombs**, born 30 December 1777.
v. **Foxwell**, born 5 May 1780.
vi. **Jacob**, born 4 August 1782.
vii. **Lois**, born 10 July 1786.

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1. *MD* 17:20; *Middleborough VR* 1:101. 2. Raymond, *Thomas Fams.*, 18. 3. *MD* 30:7; *Middleborough* 1:181. 4. *MD* 16:137; *Middleborough VR* 1:94. Raymond, *Thomas Families*, states she was the daughter of Josiah and Sarah (Rogers) Holmes, born in E. Pembroke, 4 May 1756, and would have been only 14 years of age at her marriage. Eugene A. Stratton, "Desc. of Mr. John Holmes, Messenger of the Plymouth Court," *NGSQ* (Sept. 1986) 74:203, states that "Jedidiah (*sic*) Holmes, b. 19 May 1720; may have m. Ruth Barrows and had descendants living in Maine." 5. Plymouth Co. Deeds 98:46. 6. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:673. 7. Revolutionary War Pension Application #S33788 [FHL #972368]. 8. *U.S. Census of Massachusetts, 1790*, Plymouth County, 172. 9. Plymouth Co. Deeds 147:252. 10. *U.S. Census of Massachusetts, 1800*, Hampshire Co., 219. 11. Plymouth Co. Deeds 98:46. 12. Revolutionary War Pension Application, #S33788 [FHL #972368]. 13. Ibid. 14. *MD* 32:5, 85, 140; *Middleborough VR* 1:200, 207, 217.

158. **Lucretia Chipman**[5-5] (*Bethiah Thomas*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*Jacob Chipman*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Halifax, Mass., 3 October 1727,[1] the daughter of Jacob and Bethiah (Thomas) Chipman. Lucretia died in Chebogue, Yarmouth Co., Nova Scotia, 12 February 1795.[2]

Lucretia/Luce/Lusannah/Lucy Chipman, called "of Plimton," married in Kingston, Mass., [recorded at the First Church of Kingston] 14 April 1747 **George Ring**,[3] who was born in Kingston 19 May 1726,[4] the son of Samuel and Ruth (Silvester) (Cooke) Ring, and a descendant of *Mayflower* passengers Stephen Hopkins and Elder William Brewster. Capt. George Ring died in Chebogue, Yarmouth Co., Nova Scotia, 2 January 1776, at 50 years of age, according to his son's diary. He was buried 3 January 1776.[5] The date of 1775 on his tombstone is in error.

Lucretia was called "Lucy Chipman of Plymton" when her intentions of marriage were published in the First Church of Kingston.[6] Lucretia's father, Jacob Chipman, died in the West Indies on an expedition against the Spaniards.[7] In his will dated 17 September 1740, probated 2 November, Jacob Chipman mentioned Lucretia as one of his nine daughters and gave her £15.[8]

Lucretia's husband, George Ring was called "yeoman" and "mariner" when he sold land in Kingston, 27 April 1762, which had formerly been part of the homestead of his father, Samuel Ring.[9] Later that year Capt. George Ring took his wife and family to Yarmouth, N.S., where George and his

son-in-law, Capt. Ephraim Cook, were among the original proprietors. The Yarmouth census of 1763-1764 lists George Ring as the head of a family of eight, with 12 cattle, 27 sheep, 2 hogs, one sailing schooner and four acres of cleared land.[10] On 23 October 1765, Ephraim Cook of Yarmouth, N.S., gave his power of attorney to George Ring, calling him "my father-in-law of Nova Scotia," allowing him to sell land in Halifax, Mass., which had belonged to his father, Caleb Cooke, deceased.[11] On 25 April 1766, George Ring again acted as attorney for Ephraim Cook of New Yarmouth, N.S., in selling land in Halifax, Plymouth Co., Mass.[12]

Crowell states that George Ring's eldest daughter, Louisa, married Capt. Ephraim Cook, and their second daughter, Lucy, married the Rev. Jonathan Scott of Yarmouth, N.S.[13] George Ring was recorded in the Yarmouth, N.S., Census of 1773 with one man, four boys, one woman, and one girl.[14]

George Ring of Chebogue, N.S., died intestate. On 20 March 1776, his widow, Lucretia, was appointed as the administratrix of the estate. The property was distributed 19 March and 24 June 1777 to widow Lucretia Ring, to eldest son, George Ring, to sons Marcus, Jacob and Luther Ring, and to daughters Louise Cooke, Lucy Scott, Hannah Allen and Sherah Ring. On 19 March 1777 widow Lucretia Ring was named as the guardian of Jacob, Luther and Sherah Ring, and Marcus Ring chose his eldest brother, George Ring, as his guardian. Receipts for the distribution of the estate were filed 30 July 1777.[15]

Children (**Ring**), born and baptized in Kingston, Mass.:[16]

i. **Louisa**[6-6], born 30 May 1748, bapt. 17 June 1759.
ii. **Samuel**, born 30 March 1750, bapt. 17 June 1759; drowned 8 December 1771.
iii. **Lucy**, born 3 October 1751, bapt. 17 June 1759.
iv. **Hannah**, one of the unnamed children bapt. 17 June 1759; mentioned in her father's probate records as the wife of Jedediah Allen, Jr.; she married second, James Kelley.
v. Unnamed child bapt. 17 June 1759.
vi. Unnamed child bapt. 17 June 1759.
vii. **George**, bapt. 17 June 1759.
viii. **Marcus**, bapt. 4 May 1760.
ix. **Sherah**, bapt. 19 September 1762.
x. **Jacob**, mentioned in guardianship records and in the distribution of his father's estate.
xi. **Luther**, mentioned in guardianship records and in the distribution of his father's estate.

REFERENCES

1. *Halifax VR*, 41. 2. *Dict. of Nova Scotia* 1:198; Fred E. Crowell, "New Englanders in Nova Scotia," (microfilm NEHGS, from the *Yarmouth Herald*), #8; but note that this article is wrong in its identitification of Lucretia Chipman's mother, Bethia Thomas [FHL #1402829]. 3. *Kingston VR*, 268. 4. Ibid., 121; Ralph V. Wood, Jr., *Francis Cooke of the Mayflower*, 112; *Mayflower Fams.: Stephen Hopkins* (1992) 6:513-14. 5. Crowell, "New Englanders in Nova Scotia," (micro. NEHGS, from the *Yarmouth Herald*), #8 [FHL #1402829]; *Dict. of Nova Scotia* 1:198. 6. *Kingston VR*, 268. 7. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 17-18. 8. Plymouth Co. Prob. 8:468-69 (Jacob Chipman) [FHL #551531]. 9. Plymouth Co. Deeds 48:36. 10. George Staley Brown, *Yarmouth, Nova Scotia: A Sequel to Campbell's History* (Boston 1888), 159, 163. 11. Plymouth Co. Deeds 52:218. 12. Ibid. 52:218. 13. Crowell, "New Englanders in Nova Scotia," (micro. NEHGS), #8 [FHL #1402829]. 14. Bernice C. Richard, *Nova Scotia 1770 Census* (Chicago 1972), 27. 15. Halifax Co., N.S., Prob. File R-41, Act Book 2:102, 116 (George Ring). 16. *Kingston VR*, 121, 122; Crowell, "New Englanders in Nova Scotia" (micro.), #8.

159. **Lydia Chipman**[5-5] (*Bethiah Thomas*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*Jacob Chipman*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Halifax, Mass., 19 December 1728,[1] the daughter of Jacob and Bethiah (Thomas) Chipman. Lydia died in Halifax 22 August 1766.[2]

Lydia Chipman married, as his first wife, in Halifax 6 January 1746 (intentions 27 December 1746, old style) **Ebenezer Fuller**, Jr.,[3] who was born in Middleboro, Mass., 18 October 1721,[4] the son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Short) Fuller, a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Samuel Fuller. Ebenezer Fuller married second, in Kingston, Mass., 7 April 1768, his cousin, Deborah (Fuller) Eaton, daughter of Jabez and Priscilla (Sampson) Fuller and widow of David Eaton, by whom she had Lot Eaton, Jabez Eaton, Job Eaton, Consider Eaton, Joshua Eaton, and Eunice Eaton, descendants of two *Mayflower* passengers, Francis Eaton through their father and of John Alden through their mother, but they were not descendants of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland.[5] Ebenezer Fuller died in Halifax 22 December 1769, in his 49th year.[6]

Lydia's father, Jacob Chipman, died in the West Indies on an expedition against the Spaniards in 1741. In his will dated 17 September 1740, probated 2 November 1741, Jacob mentioned Lydia as one of his nine daughters and gave her £15.[7] Lydia was admitted into full membership in the Church of Christ in Halifax, 24 May 1757, called "wife of Ebenezer Fuller, Junr."[8]

Ebenezer Fuller, Jr.'s father, Ebenezer Fuller of Kingston, cordwainer, in his will dated 24 (month missing) 1755, probated 1 December 1770, gave Ebenezer, Jr., his dwelling house, half of his barn, and part of the land where the dwelling house stood, as well as half of his land at Wancomequa. Witnesses were Nathan Perkins and Francis Adams.[9]

Lydia's husband, Ebenezer Fuller, Jr., of Halifax, died intestate. On 12 February 1770, John Waterman of Halifax, was appointed as the administrator of the estate. Sureties were Jesse Sturtevant and Asa Bearce, who gave

their bond of £1000.[10] The inventory was taken by Timothy Ripley, Samuel Smith and Noah Cushing, 24 April 1770, and totaled £496-5-6½. It valued his house and lands at £376-13-4, and included hay and livestock, "a white boy about 10 years old, £6-13-4," tools and ironwork, pewter, glass, woodenware, barrels, beds, bedding and linen, clothing and books. The inventory was submitted 27 May 1770.[11]

Timothy Ripley of Plympton, housewright, was appointed 10 April 1771 to be the guardian of Priscilla Fuller, a minor under 14 years of age, daughter of Ebenezer Fuller, Jr., deceased. On 7 October 1771, Thomas Cushman of Plymouth, yeoman, was named as guardian of Lidia Fuller, a minor above 14 years of age. Sureties were Nathan Cobb of Plympton, yeoman, and Samuel Bradford of Chilmark, physician, who posted two bonds of £200 each. On 3 February 1772, Thomas Ripley was named guardian of Chipman Fuller, a minor above 14 years of age.[12]

John Waterman of Halifax, the administrator of Ebenezer Fuller, Jr.'s estate, presented an accounting 6 January 1772. Expenses came to £118-14-11. Remaining in the administrator's hand was £0-17-3¼.[13] Samuel Smith, Elijah Bisbee and Isaac Churchill of Halifax distributed the estate to Ebenezer's heirs, 5 June 1772. Deborah Fuller, widow of the decedent, was given her dower thirds which included the front room of the dwelling house, a privilege in the oven and cellar, the old part of the barn, and part of the orchard and meadow. Son Chipman Fuller was given the homestead dwelling, and the barn and lands not assigned to the widow, his step-mother. Daughter Ruth Leach and her husband, Elijah Leach, were allotted a forty acre lot, partly in Plympton and partly in Middleboro, adjoining Winnehexsett Meadow, which was formerly Dr. Isaac Fuller's, and several other pieces of land. Daughter Lidia Fuller received the second share which was made up of land in the Six and Twenty Men's Purchase, lying partly in Plympton and partly in Middleboro, joining to Winnehexsett Meadow. The third and fourth daughters, Priscilla and Eunice Fuller, were given similar lots of land. Then the distributors divided the balance of what was left among the four daughters. The division was accepted by the court 6 July 1772.[14]

Children (**Fuller**), born in Halifax, Mass., baptized in the Church of Christ in Halifax, as the children of Ebenezer Fuller, Jr.:[15]

i. **Ruth**[6-6], bapt. 17 April 1748.
ii. **Lydia**, bapt. 4 March 1749/50, died young.
iii. **Lydia**, bapt. as Lydia, Junr., 17 June 1753.
iv. **Chipman**, bapt. 19 October 1755.
v. **Priscilla**, bapt. in July 1758.
vi. **Eunice**, bapt. 14 December 1760.
vii. **Ichabod**, bapt. 7 September 1766, died young.

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1. *Halifax VR* 41; John Hale Chipman III, *A Chipman Genealogy*, 17-18. 2. *Mayflower Fams.: Francis Eaton, Samuel Fuller, William White* 1:69, but note wrong age at death. 3. *Halifax VR*, 34, 57, 59. 4. *Middleborough VR* 1:56. 5. *Mayflower Fams.: Francis Eaton, Samuel Fuller, William White* 1:39-40, 69-70. 6. *Halifax VR*, 63. 7. Plymouth Co. Prob. 8:468-69 (Jacob Chipman) [FHL #551531]. 8. *MD* 27:185. 9. Plymouth Co. Prob. 21:192 (Ebenezer Fuller, [Sr.]) [FHL #550712]. 10. Ibid. 20:311 (Ebenezer Fuller, Jr.) [FHL #550711]. 11. Ibid. 20:375 (Ebenezer Fuller, Jr.) [FHL #550711]. 12. Ibid. 20:512; 21:68, 74 (Guardianships) [FHL #550711-12]. 13. Ibid. 21:72-73, 74 (Ebenezer Fuller, Jr.) [FHL #550712]. 14. Ibid. 21:148-50 (Ebenezer Fuller, Jr.) [FHL #550712]. 15. *MD* 27:180.

160. **Anna Chipman**[5-5] (*Bethiah Thomas*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*Jacob Chipman*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Halifax, Mass., 31 March 1730,[1] the daughter of Jacob and Bethiah (Thomas) Chipman. Anna died in Plympton, Mass., 4 January 1778, in her 49th year.[2]

Anna Chipman married in Halifax (intentions) 8 September 1751 **Thomas Cushman,**[3] who was born in Plympton 11 October 1730,[4] the son of Benjamin and Sarah (Eaton) Cushman. Thomas was a descendant of *Mayflower* passengers Isaac Allerton, Degory Priest and Francis Eaton.[5] Thomas Cushman died in Plympton 30 October 1777, in his 48th year.[6]

Anna's father, Jacob Chipman, died in the West Indies on the expedition against the Spaniards in 1741. In his will dated 17 September 1740, probated 2 November 1741, he mentioned Anna as one of his nine daughters and gave her £15.[7]

Anna's husband, Thomas Cushman, represented the Town of Plympton in the legislature.[8]

Thomas Cushman of Plympton, yeoman, died intestate. On 6 July 1778, his son, Job Cushman of Plympton, yeoman, was appointed as the administrator of his father's estate, with Ignatius Loring, Thos. Gannett and E. Lumkin (?) as sureties, posting a bond for £800.[9] The inventory, taken by Isaac Churchill, Timothy Ripley and George Bisbee, was valued at £2,339-15-8 and was submitted 1 February 1779.[10] On 7 June 1779, Ignatius Loring, Esq., Major Seth Cushing and Capt. George Hammond, all of Plympton, were ordered to "take a view" of the real estate owned by Thomas Cushman, late of Halifax, and to divide it into twelve equal parts or shares. Job Cushman, eldest son, was allotted two shares. Daughter Jerusha Sturtevant, widow of Samuel Sturtevant, was given one share, as were each of the remaining surviving children, Thomas Cushman, Zebedee Cushman, Lydia Cushman, Chipman Cushman, Polly Cushman and Bartholomew Cushman. The three remaining shares were the right and property of Samuel Cushman, Elizabeth Cushman and Sarah Cushman, "children of the said Thomas Cushman but since deceased." These remaining three shares were divided into eight equal parts and set off to the surviving heirs

mentioned above. The land was set off to each of the children and the report was submitted to the court and accepted 5 July 1779.[11]

On 5 April 1779, John Millerd of Rochester, Gent., was named as the guardian of Bartholomew Cushman, 2 years of age, Molly Cushman, 7 years of age, Lydia Cushman, 12 years of age, and Chipman Cushman, 10 years of age, the minor children of Thomas Cushman, late of Plympton and Middleboro, deceased. Jabez Cushman and Belcher Manter posted bond as sureties. On the same day Zebedee Cushman, a minor aged 15 years, chose John Millerd of Rochester as his guardian. William Tomson and Savin Holmes were named as sureties.[12]

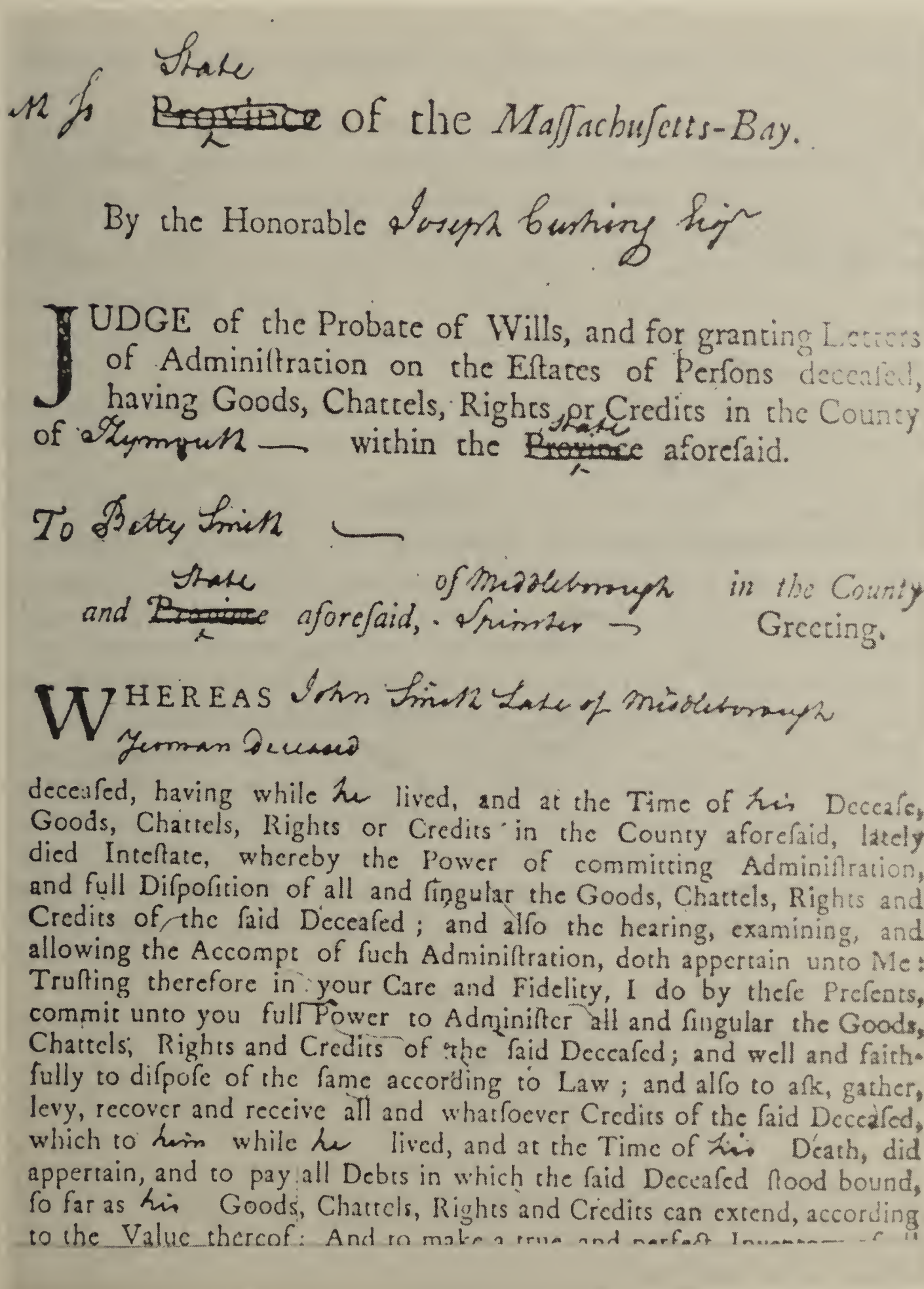
Children (**Cushman**), born in Plympton, Mass.:[13]

i. **Abigail**[6-6], bapt. in Halifax, Mass., 28 June 1752, called "child of Thomas and Anna Cushman of Plympton."[14]
ii. **Job**, born 15 August 1753.
iii. **Jerusha**, born 19 February 1755.
iv. **Samuel**, born 27 November 1756, died of smallpox 20 November 1777.[15]
v. **Thomas**, born 30 January 1758 or 1759.
vi. **Zachariah**, born 19 February 1761 (twin), died young.
vii. **Elizabeth**, born 19 February 1761 (twin), died of smallpox 3 December 1777.[16]
viii. **Zebedee**, born 28 July 1763.
ix. **Sarah**, born 3 July 1765, died 14 March 1779, in her 14th year.[17]
x. **Lydia**, born 3 April 1767.
xi. **Chipman**, born 7 February 1769, died 4 March 1789.[18]
xii. **Polly/Molly**, born 7 May 1771.
xiii. **Bartholomew**, born 5 July 1776.

REFERENCES

1. *Halifax VR*, 41. 2. *Plympton VR*, 468. 3. *Halifax VR*, 58. 4. *Plympton VR*, 87. 5. *Mayflower Fams.: Francis Eaton, Samuel Fuller, William White* 1:12; *MFIP: Isaac Allerton*, 27. 6. *Plympton VR*, 472. 7. Plymouth Co. Prob. 8:468-69 (Jacob Chipman) [FHL #551531]. 8. Plympton Town Records. 9. Plymouth Co. Prob. 23:193 (Thomas Cushman) [FHL #550712]. 10. Ibid. 25:146 (Thomas Cushman) [FHL #550713]. 11. Ibid. 25:310-13 (Thomas Cushman) [FHL #550713]. 12. Ibid. 26:55, 56, 57, 58, 331 (Guardianships) [FHL #550714]. 13. *Plympton VR*, 83, 85, 86, 87. 14. *MD* 27:180. 15. *Plympton VR*, 471. 16. Ibid., 469. 17. Ibid., 471. 18. Ibid. 469.

161. **Bethiah Chipman**[5-5] (*Bethiah Thomas*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*Jacob Chipman*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Halifax, Mass., 19 March 1732,[1] the daughter of Jacob and Bethiah (Thomas)



State
~~Province~~ of the *Massachusetts-Bay.*

By the Honorable Joseph Cushing Esqr

JUDGE of the Probate of Wills, and for granting Letters of Administration on the Estates of Persons deceased, having Goods, Chattels, Rights or Credits in the County of Plymouth — within the State ~~Province~~ aforesaid.

To Betty Smith —

and State ~~Province~~ *aforesaid,* of Middleborough Spinster — *in the County* Greeting.

WHEREAS John Smith Late of Middleborough Yeoman Deceased

deceased, having while he lived, and at the Time of his Decease, Goods, Chattels, Rights or Credits in the County aforesaid, lately died Intestate, whereby the Power of committing Administration, and full Disposition of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of the said Deceased; and also the hearing, examining, and allowing the Accompt of such Administration, doth appertain unto Me: Trusting therefore in your Care and Fidelity, I do by these Presents, commit unto you full Power to Administer all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of the said Deceased; and well and faithfully to dispose of the same according to Law; and also to ask, gather, levy, recover and receive all and whatsoever Credits of the said Deceased, which to him while he lived, and at the Time of his Death, did appertain, and to pay all Debts in which the said Deceased stood bound, so far as his Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits can extend, according to the Value thereof: And to make a true and perfect Inventory of all

Fig. 45. Letters of administration for the estate of John Smith of Middleboro, Mass., dated 6 October 1779, given to his daughter by his first wife, Betty Smith, later Betty Fuller. [Plymouth Co. Prob. 23:185 (FHL #550713)] See p. 308.

Chipman. Bethiah died of smallpox in Middleboro, Mass., 9 December 1777, in her 47th year.[2]

Bethiah Chipman married in Halifax, 28 November 1764, as his second wife, **John Smith, Jr.**,[3] who was born in Middleboro 13 February 1729/30,[4] the son of Jonathan Smith and his second wife, Sarah Churchill. John Smith, Jr., married first, 1 March 1757 Betty Tucker, who died 12 March 1758, in her 22d year, after having one daughter, Betty Smith,[5] born 2 March 1758, who was not a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. John Smith, Jr., died of smallpox in Middleboro 14 November 1777, in his 48th year.[6]

Bethiah was mentioned by her father, Jacob Chipman, in his will dated 17 September 1740, probated 2 November 1741, as one of his nine daughters and was given £15.[7]

John Smith of Middleboro, yeoman, died intestate, followed soon by his second wife, Bethiah. On 6 June 1778, his eldest daughter by his first wife, called Betty Smith of Middleboro, spinster, was appointed as the administratrix of her father's estate. James Smith and William Straw signed as sureties with a bond for £1000.[8] On 5 April 1779, "Mrs." Betty Smith, singlewoman of Middleboro, was appointed as the guardian of her half-sister, Sarah Smith, minor, aged eleven years, daughter of John Smith, late of Middleboro, yeoman, deceased. James Smith, Gentleman, of Middleboro, was appointed as the guardian of John Smith, aged nine years, and of Jacob Smith, aged twelve years, on the same date.[9] The inventory amounted to £167-4-1, with later additions bringing the total to £300-7-6. Expenses and costs came to £244-11-11, leaving a balance due the estate of £56-5-7. Betty Fuller, formerly Betty Smith, submitted her accounts 6 February 1780.[10]

Children (**Smith**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[11]

i. **Jacob**[6-6], born 13 December 1766.
ii. **Sarah**, born 11 February 1768.
iii. **John**, born 4 September 1769.

REFERENCES

1. *Halifax VR*, 41. 2. *MD* 12:256; *Middleboro Deaths*, 41. 3. *MD* 24:186; *Middleborough VR* 1:154. 4. *MD* 12:233. 5. *MD* 15:132; 19:176; 24:58. 6. *Middleboro Deaths*, 163. 7. Plymouth Co. Prob. 8:468-69 (Jacob Chipman) [FHL #551531]. 8. Ibid. 23:185 (John Smith) [FHL #560712]. 9. Ibid. 26:59, 60, 62 (Guardianships) [FHL #550714]. 10. Ibid. 25:455 (John Smith) [FHL #550713]. 11. *MD* 25:105; 27:132; 30:9.

162. **Jacob Chipman**[5-5] (*Bethiah Thomas*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*Jacob Chipman*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Halifax, Mass., 30 May 1733,[1] the son of Jacob and Bethiah (Thomas) Chipman. Jacob Chip-

man died of smallpox in Hanson or Halifax 9 December 1777, in his 45th year.[2]

Jacob Chipman married in Halifax (intentions) 5 May 1760 **Anna Waterman**,[3] who was born in Halifax 8 September 1735 and baptized 12 October 1735,[4] the daughter of Joseph Waterman and his first wife, Patience Barrow, a descendant of *Mayflower* passengers Isaac Allerton and Degory Priest. Anna died after 3 July 1780, when her husband's estate was distributed to his heirs.[5]

Jacob Chipman's father died when Jacob was seven years of age. On 4 April 1748, when Jacob reached the age of 14, he chose Robert Waterman as his guardian. Being the only son in the family, Jacob inherited his father's estate when he became 21 years of age.[6] On 17 September 1773, Jacob Chipman renewed the Covenant with the Church of Christ in Halifax.[7] He served in the Revolutionary War as a private in Capt. Samuel Nelson's company, Col. Aaron Willard's regiment, in 1776 and 1777.[8]

Jacob Chipman, yeoman, died intestate. Ignatius Loring of Plympton, Mass., was appointed as the administrator of Jacob's estate 6 July 1778. His bondsmen were John Bryant and Eleazer Waterman. His inventory amounted to £907-4-6. In the division of the estate, 3 July 1780, the heirs were listed as his widow Annah Chipman, and their children, Jacob Chipman, Lucy Chipman, Elidea Chipman, George Chipman, Hannah, wife of Richard Bosworth, Content Chipman and Joseph Chipman.[9] Samuel Stafford Sturtevant of Halifax was named as the guardian of Joseph Chipman, age 7, Jacob Chipman, age 9, and Content Chipman, age 15. Asa Bearce of Halifax was appointed as the guardian of Lydia Chipman, age 11, and of Lucy Chipman, age 14. Thomas Gannett signed the guardian's bond 5 July 1779.[10]

Children (**Chipman**), born and baptized in Halifax, Mass.:[11]

i. **Hannah**[6-6], born 17 May 1761, bapt. 25 September 1773.
ii. **Content**, born 15 May 1763, bapt. 25 September 1773.
iii. **Lucy**. born 7 September 1764, bapt. 25 September 1773.
iv. **Lydia**, born 11 January 1767, bapt. 25 September 1773.
v. **Jacob**, born 27 March 1769, bapt. 25 September 1773.
vi. **Joseph**, born 8 June 1771, bapt. 25 September 1773.
vii. **George**, born 24 June 1776, bapt. 30 June 1776.

REFERENCES

1. *Halifax VR*, 41. 2. *MD* 9:41; Donald Lines Jacobus, *Desc. of Robert Waterman* 1:95, 180. 3. *Halifax VR*, 60. 4. Ibid., 42, 43; Jacobus, *Desc. of Robert Waterman*, 1:94. 5. Plymouth Co. Prob. 25:526 (Jacob Chipman, Jr.). 6. Ibid. 8:468-69 (Jacob Chipman (Sr.); 11:77 (Guardianship) [FHL #551531]. 7. *MD* 27:186. 8. *Mass. Soldiers and Sailors* 3:420; *DAR Patriot Index* 1:129. 9. Plymouth Co. Prob. 23:187; 25:42, 526; 26:7-9 (Jacob Chipman). 10. Ibid. #3888,

26:7, 8, 9 (Guardianship). 11. *MD* 27:180; *Halifax VR*, 36, 37; Jacobus, *Desc. of Robert Waterman* 1:181.

163. **Priscilla Chipman**[5-5] (*Bethiah Thomas*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*Jacob Chipman*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Halifax, Mass., 30 May 1733,[1] a twin with her brother, Jacob, and the daughter of Jacob and Bethiah (Thomas) Chipman. Priscilla died in Kingston, Mass., 22 December 1809, at 76 years of age.[2]

Priscilla Chipman married in Kingston, Mass., 16 December 1755 **Ezekiel Washburn**,[3] who was born in Kingston 22 November 1733,[4] the son of Ephraim and Egloth (Stetson) Washburn. He was a descendant of *Mayflower* passengers William Brewster and John Billington. Ezekiel Washburn died in Kingston 24 November 1808, aged 76 years.[5]

Priscilla's father, Jacob Chipman, in his will dated 17 September 1740, probated 2 November 1741, "being bound on an expedition against the Spaniards in the West Indies," mentioned Priscilla as one of his nine daughters and gave her £15.[6]

Ezekiel Washburn's father, Ephraim Washburn of Kingston, died intestate and insolvent. In the probate records of his estate, dated 28 February 1777, Ezekiel's name was on a list of those who were owed money by the estate, with a balance due him of £4-8-2½.[7]

There are no probate records or deeds for Ezekiel or Priscilla Washburn in the Plymouth County courthouse.

Children (**Washburn**), born in Kingston, Mass.:[8]

i. **Sylvia**[6-6], born 11 November 1756.
ii. **Priscilla**, born 23 February 1759.
iii. **Olive**, born 22 October 1760.
iv. **Lois**, bapt. 18 October 1775, died in 1775.
v. **Ezekiel**, bapt. 19 October 1775, died in 1775.
vi. **Ichabod**, bapt. 21 October 1775, died in 1775.
vii. **Jacob**, bapt. 29 October 1775, died in 1775.
viii. **Saba**, bapt. 28 July 1776.

REFERENCES

1. *Halifax VR*, 41. 2. *Kingston VR*, 391. 3. Ibid., 296. 4. Ibid., 150. 5. Ibid., 389; *Mayflower Fams.: John Billington* 5:120. 6. Plymouth Co. Prob. 8:468-69 (Jacob Chipman) [FHL #551531]. 7. Plymouth Co. Prob. 24:238, 271, 274 (Ephraim Washburn) [FHL #550713]. 8. *Kingston VR*, 148, 154, 155, 388.

164. **Mary Chipman**[5-5] (*Bethiah Thomas*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*Jacob Chipman*[4], *Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Halifax, Mass., 17

July 1738,[1] the daughter of Jacob and Bethiah (Thomas) Chipman. Mary died in Halifax, Mass., 6 September 1784.[2]

Mary Chipman married in Halifax 16 February 1764 (intentions 28 November 1763) **Jonathan Porter** "of Bridgewater,"[3] who was born in Abington, Mass., 27 August 1741,[4] the son of Samuel and Sarah (Josselyn) Porter. A Jonathan Porter died in Halifax in 1818.[5]

Mary Chipman's father, Jacob Chipman, mentioned Mary as one of his nine daughters and gave her £15 when he made his will dated 17 September 1740, probated 2 November 1741.[6] Mary was three years of age when her father died.

Nothing more has been found in Plymouth County for this family. Jonathan and Mary (Chipman) Porter are supposed to have had three children, Jonathan, born 28 October 1764, Bethiah, born 7 August 1766, and Oliver, born 2 August 1774, but no records have been found for them.[7] This family may have moved elsewhere.

NOTE: Mary Chipman's husband should not be confused with the Jonathan Porter who died in Middleboro in 1791 [Plymouth Co. Prob. adm. #16032]. That Jonathan Porter was born in September 1732 and married Mercy Redding.

REFERENCES

1. *Halifax VR*, 41. 2. Ibid., 6. 3. Ibid., 32, 62; *Bridgewater VR* 2:80. 4. *Abington VR* 1:172. 5. Joseph W. Porter, *Descendants of Richard Porter Who Settled in Weymouth, Mass.* (Burr and Robinson, Bangor, Me., 1878), 24, 25, 42. 6. Plymouth Co. Prob. 8:468-69 (Jacob Chipman) [FHL #551531]. 7. Porter, *Desc. of Richard Porter* (1878), 24, 25, 42; not in Halifax VR.

165. **Rachel Thomas**[5], (*Ebenezer*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 29 May 1733,[1] the daughter of Ebenezer and Anna (Ransom) Thomas. Rachel died in Middleboro 16 September 1808, in her 76th year.[2]

Rachel Thomas married in Middleboro (intentions) 8 February 1764 **Abner Barrows,**[3] who was born in Middleboro 29 December 1732,[4] the son of Coombs Barrows and his second wife, Mary Dwelly. He was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Degory Priest. Abner Barrows died in Middleboro 20 November 1818, in his 86th year.[5]

Rachel's father, Ebenezer Thomas of Middleboro, yeoman, in his will dated 20 November 1770 and probated 7 October 1771, divided his property between Rachel's two brothers, Jacob Thomas and Ebenezer Thomas, Jr., and directed that Ebenezer, Jr., was to "pay to my daughter, Rachel, wife of Abner Barrows, five pounds in money, or creatures at money price, in three years after my decease." Witnesses were Jedediah Thomas, Caleb Williamson and Lemuel Thomas.[6]

Abner Barrows served in the French and Indian War from 1755 to 1758 and kept a diary which was given to the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants in 1915.[7] On 16 January 1759, after returning from the war, Abner Barrow (*sic*) of Middleboro, cordwainer, bought for £66-13-4 from Cornelius and Ruth Bennet ten acres of land in Middleboro. On 12 March 1759 Abner sold the same land to Tillson Ripley of Middleboro, Forge Hammer Man, for £53-6-8. This deed was recorded 11 April 1759.[8] On 9 April 1759, Abner's father, Coombs Barrows of Middleboro, cordwainer, sold Abner 12 acres of land in Middleboro for £80, it being part of the land that Coombs Barrows's father, Deacon Samuel Barrows, deceased, had formerly owned. It was bounded on the north by the country road, on the east by the land of Cornelius Bennett, on the south by the land of said Bennett and by the old grist mill ditch, [rest unreadable]. This deed was recorded 29 October 1765.[9]

On 6 April 1768, Abner Barrows, now called yeoman, purchased for £100 from his father, Coombs Barrows of Middleboro, cordwainer, 16 acres of land from the farm that was formerly owned by his grandfather, Deacon Samuel Barrows, deceased.[10] On 17 November 1773 Abner Barrows of Middleboro, yeoman, bought for £10-13-4 from Abisha Washburn "of Salisbury in the County of Litchfield in Newengland (*sic*), and Hannah Washburn, his wife," 20 acres of land in Middleboro. Witnesses were Joshua Porter and Samuel Wheeler.[11]

On 8 June 1786, several years after the Revolutionary War had ended, Abner Barrows, yeoman, bought from Joseph Bates of Middleboro, cordwainer, five acres of land in the east division of the Little Lot Men's Purchase. This deed was witnessed by Noah Fearing and Elias Miller, and was recorded 2 October 1786.[12] This was the same piece of land that Abner Barrows deeded to his son, Abner, Jr., in 1797.[13] On 16 May 1791 Abner Barrows of Middleboro bought for £1-10-5 from Jabez Thomas of Middleboro three-fourths of an acre of land. Witnesses were James Sproat and Isaac Thompson. This deed was acknowledged the same day and recorded 2 December 1793.[14] On 25 November 1793 Abner Barrows sold for £85 to his son, Abner Barrows, Jr., of Middleboro, husbandman, several pieces of land listed as 24 acres in the Fifteenth Lot of the Second Division of the Little Lot Men's Purchase in Middleboro; also 24 acres in the Second Lot of the Third Allotment which he had purchased from Abijah and Hannah Washburn; also three-quarters of an acre of land which he had purchased from Jabez Thomas, and also half of his dwelling house where he then lived. Witnesses were William Bennet and Isaac Thompson. This deed was acknowledged the same day and was recorded 2 December 1793.[15]

On 14 March 1797, Abner Barrows of Middleboro, yeoman, sold to his son, Abner Barrows, Jr., yeoman, for the love and good will he bore to his son, and $200, about 16 acres of land in Middleboro which he had pur-

chased from his father, Coombs Barrows of Middleboro, deceased; also 5 acres which he had purchased from Joseph Bates. and also 15 acres including his homestead where he lived. This deed was witnessed by Isaac Thompson and Israel Thomas 2nd. It was acknowledged by Abner Barrows the same day and was recorded 22 November 1797.[16]

Since he had disposed of all of his property by deed several years before he died, neither Abner Barrows nor his wife, Rachel, left probate records.

Children (**Barrows**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[17]

i. **Joseph**[6], born 19 May 1766, died 20 June 1766, aged 1 month, 1 day.
ii. **Dwelly**, born 24 August 1767.
iii. **Abner**, born 31 August 1771.
iv. **Jacob**, born 19 February 1774.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 8:20. 2. *MD* 12:68; *Middleboro Deaths*, 11. 3. *MD* 12:131; 29:188; *Middleborough VR* 1:177. 4. *MD* 9:47; *Middleborough VR* 1:51; *MFIP: Degory Priest*, 100. 5. *MD* 12:68; *Middleboro Deaths*, 11. 6. Plymouth Co. Prob. #20283, 21:60 (Ebenezer Thomas) [FHL #550712]. 7. *MD* 17:191-92. 8. Plymouth Co. Deeds 45:153 [FHL #559115]. 9. Ibid. 52:176-77 [FHL #559119]. 10. Ibid. 55:181 [FHL 3559120]. 11. Ibid. 75:36 [FHL #559130]. 12. Ibid. 66:164 [FHL #559126]. 13. Ibid. 84:44 [FHL 559135]. 14. Ibid. 75:35-36 [FHL #559130]. 15. Ibid. 75:36-37 [FHL #559130]. 16. Ibid. 84:44 [FHL #559135]. 17. *MD* 26:26; 30:8; 31:133, 134; *Middleborough VR* 1:164, 182, 189, 190.

166. **Priscilla Thomas**[5] (*Ebenezer*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 13 March 1736/7,[1] the daughter of Ebenezer and Anna (Ransom) Thomas. Priscilla died in Middleboro 9 August 1824, aged 87 years.[2]

Priscilla Thomas married in Middleboro 27 March 1777, as his second wife, **Ichabod Wood**,[3] who was born in Middleboro 13 July 1719,[4] the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Smith) Wood. Ichabod Wood's first wife was Priscilla's cousin, Thankful Cobb. [See #144, page 274.] Ichabod Wood had twelve children by his first wife, Thankful Cobb, and one son by his second wife, Priscilla Thomas, all of whom were descendants of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Ichabod Wood died in Middleboro 8 August 1787.[5]

Priscilla was mentioned by her father, Ebenezer Thomas, yeoman, in his will dated 20 November 1770, probated 7 October 1771.[6]

Ichabod Wood of Middleboro, Gentleman, in his will dated 27 July 1786, probated 3 September 1787, mentioned his second wife, Priscilla, and his sons, Israel, Joshua, Ichabod, Jr., Jacob, Sylvanus, Joseph, Benjamin, Thomas, Andrew, Daniel, and his deceased son, Samuel. If his son Daniel,

did not live to be twenty-one, his share was to be divided among his sons then surviving[7]

Child (**Wood**), born in Middleboro, Mass.:[8]

i. **Daniel**[6], born about 1778; mentioned in his father's will.

For a more extensive abstract of Ichabod Wood's probate records and an account of his children by his first wife, see #144, page 274.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 8:250. 2. *Middleboro Deaths*, 233. 3. *MD* 8:21. 4. *MD* 3:234. 5. Weston, *Hist. of Middleboro*, 661. 6. Plymouth Co. Prob. #20283, 21:60-61, 145 (Ebenezer Thomas). 7. Ibid. 30:200-2, 229; 31:425-28 (Ichabod Wood). 8. Ibid.

167. **Ebenezer Thomas**[5] (*Ebenezer*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 20 March 1738/9,[1] the son of Ebenezer and Anna (Ransom) Thomas. Ebenezer Thomas died in Windsor, Windsor Co., Vermont, 20 December 1816, and was buried in the Old Cemetery in Windsor, next to his wife, Joanna, who had died the previous year.[2]

Ebenezer Thomas, Jr., married in Middleboro 5 November 1761 **Joanna Cushman**,[3] who was born in Middleboro 3 April 1739,[4] the daughter of William and Susannah (Sampson) Cushman. Joanna died in Windsor, Vt., 28 December 1815,[5] and was buried in the Old Cemetery. Joanna was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Isaac Allerton.

Ebenezer's father, Ebenezer Thomas of Middleboro, yeoman, made his will 20 November 1770, probated 7 October 1771. In it he gave Ebenezer one-third of his outdoor moveables. Ebenezer was to pay his sister, Rachel Barrows, wife of Abner Barrows, £5 in money or creatures [livestock]. Ebenezer also shared the indoor moveables equally with his brother, Jacob, and sisters, Priscilla and Rachel.[6]

Ebenezer Thomas of Windsor, Windsor County, Vermont, yeoman, in his will dated 4 January 1815, proved 8 January 1817, bequeathed to his daughter, Susannah Tinkham, a string of gold beads and two-thirds of his household furniture. He gave his daughter-in-law, Betsy Thomas, one-half of the remaining third, and his other daughter-in-law, Margaret Thomas was given the other half of the remaining third. He gave his grandson, Bartlett Ealms, $1.50. Grandson Nathaniel Thomas received a certain lot of land which Ebenezer had bought from Joseph Billings, adjoining the land of "Eliany" Thomas. Sons Peleg and Eliany [Elkanah] Thomas were bequeathed all of the remaining estate, real and personal, divided equally between them. Son Eliany was named executor. The witnesses were Joseph Wood, Samuel Wood and Joseph Wood, Sr. On 8 January 1817 Elkanah

Thomas was approved as the executor of his father's estate and was ordered to submit an inventory before 8 April "next." Joseph Wood of Woodstock, and Manassah Cady and Nicanor Temple of Windsor (?), were appointed to take the inventory and advertise for debts. On 21 January 1817, the estate was valued at $1060.14. Debts amounted to $374.23 and included payments to the heirs named as Peleg Thomas, Amos Tinkham, Betsy Thomas, Elkanah Thomas, Bartlet Ealms and Margaret Thomas, filed 10 September 1817. On 6 May 1817 the court approved of the division of a parcel of fifteen acres of land, divided equally between the two sons, Peleg and Elkanah Thomas.[7]

Children (**Thomas**), born in Middleboro. Mass.:[8]

i. **Susannah**[6], born 16 September 1762.
ii. **Peleg**, born 25 October 1763.
iii. **Anna**, born 8 December 1765.
iv. **Nehemiah**, born 4 May 1771 (twin), died 11 January 1794, in his 23d year.[9]
v. **Elkanah**, born 4 May 1771 (twin).

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 16:14. 2. Raymond, *Thomas Fams.*, 19. 3. *MD* 24:132; *Middleborough VR* 1:153. 4. *MD* 14:244; *Middleborough VR* 1:65; *Mayflower Index* #9934; Bowman Files: Isaac Allerton, #2; H. W. Cushman, *Cushman Gen.* (Boston 1855), 167; "Desc. of Mr. John Holmes," *NGSQ* (June 1986) 74:93. 5. Raymond, *Thomas Fams.*, 19. 6. Plymouth Co. Prob. #20283, 21:60-61, 145 (Ebenezer Thomas). 7. Windsor (Vt.) Prob Dist. 7:336-39 (Ebenezer Thomas) [FHL #29173]. 8. *MD* 23: 44, 71; 32:5, 6; *Middleborough VR* 1:137, 144, 199, 200. 9. *MD* 14:216; *Middleboro Deaths*, 184.

168. **Jacob Thomas**[5] (*Ebenezer*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Middleboro, Mass., 16 September 1749,[1] the son of Ebenezer and Anna (Ransom) Thomas. Jacob died in Middleboro 21 March 1796.[2]

Jacob Thomas married in Middleboro 28 March 1771 (intentions 19 January 1771) "Mrs." **Content Johnson**,[3] who was born in Bridgewater 23 May 1749,[4] the daughter of John and Pegge (Holman) Johnson. Content married second, in Middleboro 29 December 1797,[5] Benjamin Thomas, who was born in Middleboro 25 February 1749,[6] son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Churchill) Thomas. Content died in Middleboro, 6 October 1803, called "wife of Benjamin Thomas."[7]

Jacob's father, Ebenezer Thomas of Middleboro, yeoman, in his will dated 20 November 1770, probated 7 October 1771, gave Jacob all of his land, buildings and livestock, two-thirds of his outdoor moveables, and an equal share, with his brother, Ebenezer, and sisters, Rachel and Priscilla, in his father's indoor moveables, and in his pew in the meeting house. In

return, Jacob was to pay his father's debts and give his sister, Priscilla, one cow and £5, and to provide her with firewood and house room until her marriage.[8]

Content's father, Major John Johnson of Bridgewater, died intestate before the inventory of his estate was taken 1 December 1770. Claims against the estate were greater than the assets so the estate was declared to be insolvent and no heirs were mentioned.[9]

Jacob Thomas of Middleboro, Gentleman, in his will dated 19 September 1794, probated 5 April 1796, bequeathed to his well-beloved wife, Content, all of his estate, real, personal, mixed or moveables of all denominations, and named her as sole executrix. Witnesses were Jacob Bennet, Hannah Bennet and Jacob Bennet 3d. Content Thomas, widow, with Ebenezer Thomas and Lewis Cobb, yeomen, both of Middleboro, as sureties, gave their bond for $2000, witnessed by Isaac Harlow and Isaac Lothrop. On the same day Content Thomas advertised for creditors to make claims against the estate.[10]

No children were mentioned by Jacob Thomas in his will. No proof has been found for a son, Seth Thomas, mentioned in *Thomas Families of Plymouth County, Mass.*[11]

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 18:151; *Middleborough VR* 1:112. 2. *MD* 14:215. 3. *Middleborough VR* 2:69, 79; Raymond, *Thomas Fams.*, 19. 4. *MD* 14:205; *Bridgewater VR* 1:176. 5. *Middleborough VR* 2:159; Raymond, *Thomas Fams.*, 19; second marriage mentioned in *Middleboro Deaths*, 186. 6. *Middleborough VR* 1:126. 7. *Middleboro Deaths*, 186. 8. Plymouth Co. Prob. #20283, 21:60-61, 145 (Ebenezer Thomas) [FHL #550712]. 9. Ibid. 20:438-39; 21:36-37 (John Johnson) [FHL #550711, #550712]. 10. Ibid. 35:494-95, 563 (Jacob Thomas) [FHL #550718]. 11. Mentioned only in Raymond, *Thomas Fams.*, 19.

17. The Grandchildren of Anne[3] Howland

169. **Joseph Gorham**[5-5] (*Prudence Crocker*[4], *Anne*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*John Gorham*[4-3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 26 August 1713,[1] the son of John and Prudence (Crocker) Gorham. Joseph Gorham, called "of Norwalk," died of smallpox in Norwalk, Conn., before 1 January 1760.[2]

Joseph Gorham married in Barnstable 8 December 1737 (intentions 22 October 1737), his second cousin, **Abigail Lovell**[5],[3] who was born in Barnstable 14 October 1719,[4] the daughter of James Lovell and his wife, Abigail Gorham[4] (*Shubael*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]). Abigail died of smallpox in Norwalk before February 1760.[5] [See *John Howland of the Mayflower* 1:364, 576.]

Joseph Gorham of Norwalk died before 1 January 1760, for on that date the probate court appointed his father's cousin, Joseph Gorham[4] (*Jabez*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) of Fairfield, Conn., as "administrator of the estate of Joseph Gorham, late of Norwalk." On the same day Joseph Gorham and Jno. Lockwood gave their bond.[6] [See *John Howland of the Mayflower* 1:108-10.] On 20 August 1760 the probate court approved the inventory of the estate taken by Samuel Grumman and Joshua Young (Tiung?-Loring?), which included a house and homestead worth £65, half of a sloop valued at £18, two acres of salt meadow, household furniture and utensils, silver spoons and silver buttons.[7] Joseph's wife, Abigail, died about the same time, before February 1760, the date her father, James Lovell of Barnstable, in a codicil to his will, gave 40 shillings to be divided among the children of his deceased daughter, Abigail Gorham. On 27 October 1760, James Lovell, Gent., was appointed guardian of his grandson, Daniel Gorham, "a minor son to Joseph Gorham, late of Norwalk in the Co. of Fairfield in the Colony of Connecticut," dated 27 October 1760.[8]

Joseph Gorham's father, John Gorham of Barnstable, in his will dated 4 November 1762, proved 19 October 1769, mentioned Joseph's sons, calling them his grandsons, John, Daniel and Joseph Gorham, as well as the "daughters of my son Joseph, deceased,"[9] Joseph's cousin, Joseph Gorham[4] (*Jabez*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) of Green's Farms, Fairfield, Conn., administrator of the estate of Joseph Gorham of Norwalk, Conn., sponsored the baptism at Green's Farms, 29 June 1760, of Rachel and Theodate Gorham, children of Joseph and Abigail Gorham, deceased, of Norwalk.[10]

Children (**Gorham**), probably all born in Norwalk, Conn., sons named in the will of their paternal grandfather, John Gorham, daughters not named individually:[11]

i. **Joseph**[6-6-6], born in 1738.
ii. **John**, born about 1739 or 1740.
iii. **Daniel**, born about 1742, a minor in 1760; maternal grandfather appointed as his guardian.
iv. **Susannah**, born 18 June 1747.
v. **Abigail**, born 10 March 1750.
vi. **Deborah**, born about 1755.
vii. **Rachel**, bapt. at Green's Farms, Conn., 29 June 1760, died 19 September 1760.[12]
viii. **Theodate**, bapt. at Green's Farms, Conn., 29 June 1760.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 33:24; Barnstable VR 2:383. 2. Fairfield Prob. Dist. (Vol. 1747-1761), 339 (Joseph Gorham of Norwalk); Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:439-40, but has errors. 3. Barnstable VR 2:418, 420. 4. *MD* 33:26; Barnstable VR 2:386. 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 12:158-59, 160, 174 (James Lovell). 6. Fairfield Prob. Dist. 12:339 (Joseph Gorham of Norwalk) [FHL #4275]. 7. Ibid. 13:65-67 (Joseph Gorham of Norwalk) [FHL #4276]. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 11:1332; 12:158-59, 160 (James Lovell). 9. Ibid. 13:490-92, 512 (John Gorham) [FHL #904604]. 10. Green's Farms Ch. Recs, Fairfield, Conn., n.p.; Gorham MS 2:174. 11. Ibid.; Fairfield Prob. Dist. (Vol. 1747-1761), 339 (Joseph Gorham of Norwalk); Barnstable Co. Prob. 11:1332; 12:158-59, 160, 174 (James Lovell); Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:439-40; *Nantucket VR* 2:100. 12. Green's Farms Ch. Recs., Deaths #216.

170. **Benjamin Gorham**[5-5] (*Prudence Crocker*[4], *Anne*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*John Gorham*[4-3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 18 June 1715,[1] the son of John and Prudence (Crocker) Gorham. Benjamin died in Barnstable 27 April 1788, in his 73d year,[2] and was buried in the Lothrop Cemetery. His stone reads, "In Memory of Capt. Benjamin Gorham who departed this Life ye 22d day of April 1788 in ye 73d year of his age."

Benjamin Gorham married in Yarmouth, Mass., 3 September 1741 (intentions 8 February 1740/1) **Mary Sturgis**[5],[3] who was born in Yarmouth, Mass., 8 May 1722,[4] the daughter of Edward Sturgis[4] (*Temperance Gorham*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) and his wife, Mehitable Hallett. Mary died in Barnstable in April 1795,[5] in her 73d year, and was buried in the Lothrop Cemetery, next to her husband. Her stone is now half-buried but the part that can be seen reads, "This stone Erected in Memory of Mrs. Mary Gorham Relict of Capt. Benjamin Gorham who died aged." [See *John Howland of the Mayflower* 1:240-41, 365.]

Benjamin Gorham's father, John Gorham of Barnstable, in his will dated 4 November 1762, probated 19 October 1769, gave Benjamin his silver-hilted sword and half of his real estate, and named him as the executor of his estate.[6] Mary was called "Mary Gorham" by her mother, Mehitable Sturgis, in her will dated 26 December 1744.[7]

During his lifetime Benjamin Gorham was known as "Old Fiddler" and his son, also named Benjamin, was called "Young Fiddler."[8] Benjamin, Sr., was called Captain and Gentleman in his probate records. Benjamin Gorham died intestate in May 1788, after a long illness. Letters of administration were given to his sons, Sturgis Gorham, Esq., and Benjamin Gorham, yeoman, 22 July 1788. On the same day, Samuel Hinckley, James Allen and Joseph Annable were ordered to take the inventory. In this document, Benjamin's daughter, Mary, was called "Polly." The division of the estate was made 30 March 1796, almost nine years later, by Joseph Blish, James Huckins and Ebenezer Bacon, after the eldest son, Sturgis Gorham, had died. Recipients were the heirs of son Sturgis Gorham, son Benjamin Gorham, son Edward Gorham, and daughters, Mary Loring and Olive Bourne.[9]

In her will dated 18 May 1790, probated 20 November 1795, widow Mary Gorham mentioned her sons, Sturgis, Benjamin and Edward Gorham, her daughters, Olive Bourne and Mary Loring, and her grandchildren, Olive Gorham Bourne, Melatiah Bourne and Sylvanus Bourne, who were the children of her daughter, Olive, who had married her cousin, Melatiah Bourne. She also mentioned her other grandchildren, Abigail Russell, John Russell and William Russell, the children of her daughter, Mary, who had married first, Capt. John Russell and second, Otis Loring. Son Benjamin Gorham was appointed sole executor.[10]

Children (**Gorham**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[11]

i. **Sturgis**[6-6-6], born 28 June 1742.
ii. **Deborah**, born 6 July 1744, died 10 October 1745.
iii. **Benjamin**, born 26 March 1746.
iv. **Mary/Polly**, born 8 October 1748.
v. **Mehitable**, born 28 November 1755 (new style).
vi. **Olive**, born 12 March 1759.
vii. **Edward**, born 15 February 1762.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 33:24; Barnstable VR 2:383. 2. Lothrop Cemetery inscription copied by Roberta Gilbert Bratti (not in typed manuscript). 3. *Yarmouth VR* 1:152, 179; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:440. 4. *Yarmouth VR* 1:25. 5. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., 15; Lothrop Cemetery inscriptions copied by Roberta Gilbert Bratti (not in typed manuscript). 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:490-92, 512 (John Gorham) [FHL #904605]. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 6:494-95 (Mehitable Sturgis). 8. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:440. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 5:424; 24:332;

25:15; 28:16, 81, 115, 146, 230-31 (Benjamin Gorham). 10. Ibid. 24:140; 27:421 (Mary Gorham). 11. *MD* 31:147; Barnstable VR 2:338; Lothrop Cemetery Recs., 41.

171. **Ann Gorham**[5-5] (*Prudence Crocker*[4], *Anne*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*John Gorham*[4-3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 13 January 1716/7,[1] the daughter of John and Prudence (Crocker) Gorham. Anne died in Barnstable after the birth of her fourth child, 17 October 1747,[2] and before 26 March 1748, the date her husband filed his intentions to marry his third wife.

Ann Gorham married in Barnstable 7 August 1740 (intentions 31 May 1740), as his second wife, **Thomas Annable**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 21 June 1708,[4] the son of Samuel and Patience (Daggett) Annable. Thomas Annable had married first, 27 August 1732 Thankful Hawes[5] (*Joseph*[4], *Desire Gorham*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]).[5] [See *John Howland of the Mayflower* 1:182-83.] There were no children from his first marriage. After the death of his second wife, Ann Gorham, Thomas Annable married third, in Barnstable 11 April 1748 (intentions 26 March 1748) Abigail Dimmick,[6] the daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Fuller) Dimmick, and had Abigail, born 21 April 1749 and died, Abigail again, born 19 January 1753, and Joseph, born 1 September 1754,[7] who were descendants of *Mayflower* passenger Edward Fuller but not of John Howland. Thomas Annable died in Barnstable 16 December 1798 and was buried there in Lothrop Cemetery.[8]

Ann died before her father, John Gorham of Barnstable, who in his will dated 4 November 1762, probated 19 October 1769, mentioned Ann's daughter, Thankful Annable.[9]

In his will dated 26 July 1788, Thomas Annable, yeoman, mentioned Thankful Loring, his daughter by his second wife, Ann Gorham; his granddaughter Sarah Annable, daughter of his son, Joseph Annable; and two grandchildren, Eleazer Cobb and Anne Cobb, both under the age of 21 years. Joseph Annable, his son by his third marriage, was named sole executor. Witnesses were Samuel Crocker, John Green and Benjamin Gorham. When the will was probated, Benjamin Gorham was not present. In the Letters of Administration, filed 15 January 1799, Thomas Annable was called "Gent.," and his son, Joseph, was called "Lieut."[10]

Children (**Annable**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[11]

i. **Bachelder**[6-6], born 24 May 1742, died young.
ii. **Thankful**, born 25 September 1743, mentioned in wills of her grandfather, John Gorham, and of her father, Thomas Annable.
iii. **Ann**, born 21 August 1745, died young.
iv. **Thomas**, born 17 October 1747, died young.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 33:24; Barnstable VR 2:383. 2. *MD* 31:6, 85. 3. Barnstable VR 2:419; *MD* 33:168, 169. 4. Barnstable VR 1:340; *MD* 2:213. 5. Barnstable VR 2:423; *MD* 34:18. 6. Ibid. 31:85; Barnstable VR 2:326. 7. *MD* 31:6; Barnstable VR 2:304. 8. Lothrop Cemetery Recs. (MS), 37. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:490-92, 512 (John Gorham) [FHL #904605]. 10. Ibid. 24:186; 28:287-88 (Thomas Annable). 11. Barnstable VR 2:304, 306; *MD* 31:6.

172. **Thankful Gorham**[5-5] (*Prudence Crocker*[4], *Anne*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*John Gorham*[4-3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 10 February 1721,[1] the daughter of John and Prudence (Crocker) Gorham. Thankful may have died in Barnstable after 3 January 1780, the date on which a Thankful Lothrop was taxed in Barnstable.[2]

Thankful Gorham married in Barnstable 3 February 1742 (intentions 13 January 1742) **Barnabas Lothrop**[5],[3] who was born in Barnstable 29 June 1721,[4] the son of Barnabas Lothrop and his second wife, Hannah Chipman[4] (*Samuel*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]). Barnabas Lothrop apparently died in Barnstable between 26 May 1779, when he was taxed £8-18-8, and 3 January 1780, when his widow, Thankful Lothrop, was taxed £13-12-0.[5] [See *John Howland of the Mayflower* 1:366-67.]

Thankful Lothrop was admitted into membership in the East Church in Barnstable 6 January 1744/5.[6] Her two oldest daughters were mentioned in the will of their grandmother, Hannah Lothrop.[7]

Thankful's father, John Gorham of Barnstable, in his will dated 4 November 1762, probated 19 October 1769, mentioned Thankful as one of his daughters.[8]

On 26 October 1762 Barnabas Lothrop, Jr., brought to be posted at the town hall one white pole ram he had found.[9] He was probably the Barnabas Lothrop who served as a petit juror in 1753 and in 1764, and as a tithingman in 1759.[10] The town [tax] rates for the year 1775 were remitted for a Barnabas Lothrop, probably this man, in the amount of 7 shillings 8 pence.[11]

No probate records have been found for either Barnabas or Thankful Lothrop.

Children (**Lothrop**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[12]

i. **Hannah**[6-6-6], born Monday, 4 March 1745.
ii. **Mary**, born Thursday, 12 March 1747.
iii. **Barnabas**, born Friday, 27 January 1749.
iv. **Abigail**, born Sabbath Day, 8 April 1752.
v. **Isaac**, born Thursday, 8 February 1754 (new style), died young.
vi. **John**, born 23 November 1755 (new style).
vii. **Isaac**, born 6 September 1757.

Note: Aspinwall, "The John Howland Family," MS, pages 50 and 177, deposited at the New England Historic Genealogical Society, includes Deborah, born 30 December 1759, Benjamin, born 4 April 1762 and Rachel, born 5 May 1765, without proof. These children are also listed in the *Lathrop Genealogy*, pages 67, 98-99, but no proof is given.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 33:24; Barnstable VR 2:383. 2. Barnstable Town Recs. 3:247. 3. *MD* 33:164, 166; Barnstable VR 2:412, 414. 4. Barnstable VR 2:393. 5. Barnstable Town Recs. 3:247. 6. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., 26. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 12:360 (Hannah Lothrop). 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:490-92, 512 (John Gorham) [FHL #904605]. 9. Barnstable Town Recs. 2:269. 10. Ibid. 2:183, 212, 239. 11. Ibid. 3:247. 12. Barnstable VR 2:294.

173. **Mary Gorham**[5-5] (*Prudence Crocker*[4], *Anne*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*John Gorham*[4-3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 1 January 1723/4,[1] the daughter of John and Prudence (Crocker) Gorham. Mary died at her father's house in Barnstable 13 September 1768, aged 45 years, called "of Scituate."[2]

"Mrs" Mary Gorham married in Barnstable 13 November 1755 (intentions Scituate, Mass., 31 May 1755, Barnstable 31 May 1755) her cousin, "Mr" **George Clapp**[6],[3] who was born in Scituate 7 October 1726,[4] and baptized 23 October 1726, the son of John Clapp, Jr.[5] (*Temperance Gorham*[4], *John*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) and his wife, Mary Otis. George Clapp probably married second, in Scituate, (intentions) 21 October 1769 Mrs. Lucy Holmes of Kingston,[5] who was probably the Mrs. Clapp who died in Northampton, Mass., 8 March 1799, called "wife of George Clapp."[6] [See *John Howland* 1:327, 367-68.] George Clapp may have married a third wife who died in Northampton 15 August 1817, called "George Clapp's widow."[7] George Clapp died in Northampton 28 November 1802.[8]

Mary's father, John Gorham of Barnstable, mentioned Mary in his will dated 4 November 1762. In his third codicil, dated 3 November 1768, he said that his daughter, Mary Clapp, had died and therefore Mary's legacy of £3 was to go to her daughter, Prudence Clapp.[9]

George Clapp's father, Capt. John Clapp, in his will dated 9 September 1764, proved 2 June 1767, mentioned George as one of his sons.[10]

In January 1765, in Plymouth, Thomas Josselyn of Pembroke, yeoman, sued George Clapp of Scituate, blacksmith, for £15 with interest, on a note dated 17 March 1762. Judgement for £15-14-6 and £1-14-10 costs, was made against George Clapp.[11] On 13 December 1768, just after his first wife's death, George Clapp of Scituate, yeoman, sold to his brother, Constant Clapp, yeoman, ten acres of upland. The deed was sworn to the same day.[12] On 15 August 1769, George Clapp, blacksmith, sold to Lemuel Curtis of Hanover, Mass., land given to him in the last will and testament

of his father, Capt. John Clapp, deceased.[13] On 20 April 1770, George Clapp sold to William Clap, yeoman, a house, barn and twenty acres of land in Scituate, and ten acres of orchard at Great Meadows.[14]

No probate records were found for George Clapp.

Children (**Clapp**), probably born in Scituate, Mass.:[15]

i. **George**[6-6-7], not mentioned in the will of his grandfather, John Gorham of Barnstable.

ii. **Prudence**, mentioned in the codicil of the will of her grandfather, John Gorham of Barnstable.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 33:24; Barnstable VR 2:383. 2. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., 7; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:429. 3. *MD* 27:6; Barnstable VR 2:297. 4. *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 365, but Scituate church records mistakenly call his mother "Mercy"; Ebenezer Clapp, *Clapp Memorial*, 130. 5. *Scituate VR*, 77. 6. *Deaths in Northampton, Mass.* (1924), 58. 7. Ibid., 73. 8. Ibid., 58. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:490-92, 512 (John Gorham) [FHL #904605]. 10. Plymouth Co. Prob. #4173, 10:505-7 (John Clapp). 11. Konig 8:79. 12. Plymouth Co. Deeds 54:168. 13. Ibid. 96:29. 14. Ibid. 96:29. 15. Barnstable Co Prob. 13:490-92, 512 (John Gorham) [FHL #904605]; Ebenezer Clapp, *Clapp Memorial*, 130.

174. **Nathaniel Gorham**[5-5] (*Prudence Crocker*[4], *Anne*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*John Gorham*[4-3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 30 September 1726,[1] the son of John and Prudence (Crocker) Gorham. Nathaniel probably died in Barnstable before 10 February 1800,[2] the date his son was appointed as administrator of his intestate estate.

Nathaniel Gorham married in Barnstable 31 October 1751 (intentions 13 July 1751) **Anna Lewis**[6],[3] who was born in Barnstable 9 December 1728,[4] the daughter of George Lewis and his wife, Sarah Thacher[5] (*Thankful Sturgis*[4], *Temperance Gorham*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]). Anna died in Barnstable 13 October 1796, in her 68th year,[5] and was buried in Cobb's Hill Burying Ground. [See *John Howland of the Mayflower* 1:243.]

Anna's father, George Lewis, in his will dated 28 February 1756, called his daughter "Annah Gorham."[6]

Nathaniel Gorham's father, John Gorham of Barnstable, in his will dated 4 November 1762, probated 19 October 1769, mentioned Nathaniel and his brother, Benjamin, and their five sisters.[7]

Nathaniel Gorham of Barnstable, yeoman, was a farmer and salt manufacturer.[8] He died intestate before 10 February 1800, the date his son, Lewis Gorham, was appointed as administrator of his estate. Previously, by two deeds of gift, Nathaniel had conveyed the principal part of his real estate to his two sons, Lewis and George. Accounts for the estate were submitted 26 February 1807 by Lewis Gorham and Elisha T. Davis, acting

for George Gorham. Witnesses were H. Allen and Frederick Allen. Final settlement was made 9 March 1807.[9]

Children (**Gorham**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[10]

i. **Lewis**[6-6-7], born 11 November 1753; served in the Revolutionary War.

ii. **George**, born 3 October 1763.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 33:24; Barnstable VR 2:383. 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 25:241; 35:287 (Nathaniel Gorham). 3. Barnstable VR 2:305, 310. 4. *MD* 33:125; Barnstable VR 2:405. 5. Cobb's Hill Cemetery Recs., 82. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 9:289 (George Lewis). 7. Ibid. 13:490-92, 512 (John Gorham) [FHL #904605]. 8. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:442. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 25:241; 25:287 (Nathaniel Gorham). 10. *MD* 27:10; Barnstable VR 2:303.

175. **Abigail Gorham**[5-5] (*Prudence Crocker*[4], *Anne*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*John Gorham*[4-3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 1 June 1732,[1] the daughter of John and Prudence (Crocker) Gorham. She died in Barnstable 3 August 1765,[2] in her 34th year, and was buried in Cobb's Hill Cemetery in Barnstable.

Abigail Gorham married in Barnstable 22 April 1756, as his first wife, her cousin, **Prince Gorham**[5-6],[3] who was born in Barnstable 14 March 1730/1,[4] the son of Ebenezer Gorham[4] (*James*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) and his wife, Temperance Hawes[5] (*Joseph Gorham*[4], *Desire*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]). Prince Gorham married second, probably in Scituate, Mass., 15 November 1767 **Desire Clapp**[6-6] (*Desire Bourne*[5], *Mercy Gorham*[4], *John*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1])[4] by whom he had four more children, Abigail, named in memory of his first wife, born 15 May 1769, Prince, born 8 September 1775, died as a young adult, Eunice, born 25 August 1777, and Stephen, born 28 July 1779, who was lost at sea in 1805,[5] all of whom were descendants of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland through both parents. Prince Gorham died 4 December 1804,[6] in his 75th year, and was buried in Norwell, Mass. [See *John Howland of the Mayflower* 1:314-15; 369-70.]

Abigail was admitted to the East Precinct Church in Barnstable, 6 June 1762, as Mrs. Prince Gorham, and her death was recorded there 3 August 1765, "aged about 30."[7]

Abigail's father, John Gorham of Barnstable, in his will dated 4 November 1762, probated 19 October 1769, named Abigail as one of his daughters. In the first codicil to his will, dated 21 October 1765, he said that, his daughter Abigail having died, he bequeathed £18 to Abigail's daughter, Sarah Gorham.[8]

Prince Gorham was a sea captain and served in the Revolutionary War.[9] He later became insane and died intestate 4 December 1804. His second

wife, Desire, was appointed as the administratrix of the estate and William H. Jackson, the husband of his daughter, Sarah, was made "guardian" of the estate until it was settled.[10]

Child (**Gorham**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[11]

i. **Sarah**[6-6-6-7], born 27 June 1762.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 33:24; Barnstable VR 2:383. 2. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., 14; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:439; Crocker, *Crocker Gen.*, 10. 3. *MD* 27:6, 9; Barnstable VR 2:297, 302. 4. *MD* 32:55; Barnstable VR 2:354. 5. Ibid. 3:389. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 19:156; 31:324-25 (Prince Gorham). 7. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., 14. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:490-92, 512 (John Gorham) [FHL #904605]. 9. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:276. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 19:156; 31:324-25 (Prince Gorham). 11. Ibid.

176. **Prudence Gorham**[5-5] (*Prudence Crocker*[4], *Anne*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*John Gorham*[4-3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 16 August 1734,[1] the daughter of John and Prudence (Crocker) Gorham. Prudence died in Barnstable 29 March 1814,[2] at 80 years of age.

Prudence Gorham married in Barnstable 13 November 1766 (intentions 6 September 1766) **Moses Hatch** of Falmouth, Mass.,[3] who was born in Falmouth 28 May 1732,[4] the son of Moses and Mary (Lord) Hatch. Moses Hatch died 1 January 1797, at 65 years of age.[5]

Prudence was mentioned by her father, John Gorham, in his will dated 4 November 1762, probated 19 October 1769, as one of his five daughters. Prudence had not yet married when John Gorham wrote his will and therefore, he said that Prudence was to have a right to live in the house so long as she remained single. Four years later, in a codicil dated 12 January 1767, after her marriage, her father revoked the legacies given her, probably because she had received a marriage settlement, and bequeathed £3 to her, the same as to his other daughters.[6]

Records of the East Church in Barnstable show that "Prudence Gorham, a young woman, was admitted 17 July 1757, and was dismissed to Falmouth 15 August 1790.[7] The same information was repeated under "Mrs. Prudence Hatch," with the notation, "Widow Prudence Hatch died March 29, 1814, age 80."[8]

Moses and Prudence Hatch may have moved to Falmouth, Mass., long before 1790, for the baptisms of their four children were recorded there starting in 1768. No probate records were found in Barnstable County for Moses Hatch.

Children (**Hatch**), baptized in Falmouth, Mass.:[9]

i. **Prince**[6-6], bapt. 27 March 1768.

ii. **Gorham**, bapt. 29 July 1770.
iii. **Charles**, bapt. 12 January 1772.
iv. **Alice**, bapt. 8 May 1774.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 33:24; Barnstable VR 2:383. 2. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., 15, 17. 3. *Falmouth VR*, 69, 168, 177; Barnstable VR 3:261, 293. 4. *Falmouth VR*, 69. 5. Ibid., 241. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:490-92, 512 (John Gorham) [FHL #904605]. 7. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., 15. 8. Ibid., 17. 9. *Falmouth VR*, 63, 64, 66, 70.

177. **Rachel Gorham**[5-5] (*Prudence Crocker*[4], *Anne*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*John Gorham*[4-3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., in 1736,[1] the daughter of John and Prudence (Crocker) Gorham. Rachel died in Sandwich, Mass., 10 March 1807, at 70 years of age.[2]

Rachel Gorham married in Barnstable 12 February 1761 (intentions 6 December 1760) **Timothy Parker**,[3] who was born in Falmouth, Mass., 19 April 1734,[4] the son of Deacon Thomas and Experience (Nickerson) Parker. Timothy Parker died of smallpox in Boston, Mass., 8 August 1769, in his 36th year, and was buried in the Granary Cemetery, Boston.[5]

Rachel married second, in Falmouth 17 May 1772, as his second wife **Moses Swift**,[6] who was born in Sandwich 4 October 1720,[7] the son of Samuel and Ruth (Hatch) Swift. Moses Swift died in Sandwich 28 June 1809.[8]

Rachel's father, John Gorham, Esq., in his will dated 4 November 1762, probated 19 October 1769, gave Rachel and each of her three sisters £3 "over and above" what he had already given them.[9]

Rachel's first husband, Timothy Parker, was a sea captain. In his will, dated 14 January 1765, probated 29 August 1769, Timothy Parker of Falmouth, mariner, gave his beloved wife all of his real and personal estate. At her death, the property was to pass to his brother, Silas Parker, "in case I have no legal heirs of my body." Witnesses were Alice Hussey, Silvanus Hussey and Thomas Cottle. He named his widow, Rachel, as his executrix. Rachel Parker, widow and executrix, entered her husband's will for probate 29 August 1769 but it was not accepted by the court until 28 June 1774 because the witnesses were slow in appearing in court to confirm that they had seen Timothy Parker sign his will. Alice Hussey, "one of those called Quaker," confirmed her signature 8 July 1772 and Silvanus Hussey confirmed his signature 16 June 1774. Timothy Parker's will was finally accepted and approved 28 June 1774.[10] No children were mentioned.

Rachel's second husband, Moses Swift, Esq., of Falmouth, in his will dated 19 November 1802, probated 12 September 1809, gave his sister, Lydia, wife of Seth Swift, $50. Nathan Parker also received $50. Prince Nye was given $200 on condition that he make no claims on the estate.

James Hinckley received $100 to pay several legacies out of the estate, Moses Swift gave his nephews, Barzilla Swift and Asaph Swift, sons of his deceased brother, Reuben Swift, two-thirds of his real estate divided between them. Moses Swift gave his beloved wife, Rachel Swift, all of the remainder of his estate, both real and personal, for her use and to her heirs and assigns, forever. He also gave Rachel his pew in the meeting house. Witnesses were Lucinda Davis, Thankful Pain and Robinson F. Hinckley.[11]

Rachel died two years before her husband. The last will and testament of Moses Swift, Esq., of Falmouth, was accepted for probate 12 September 1809. James Hinckley gave his bond as executor in the presence of Robinson Hinckley, Lucinda Davis and Thankful Pain.[12] When Moses Swift's estate was appraised by Benjamin Sanford, Moses Hatch and Rufus Butler, 23 September 1809, and accepted by the court 15 November 1809, the real estate was valued at $5805.00 and his personal estate was worth $6477.72. The expenses of the executor and administrator, James Hinckley, amounted to $1818.73 and his accounts were accepted 15 November 1809 and 10 April 1810. A second accounting was submitted 13 November 1810 and showed additional assets of $1736.71 and expenses of $1378.62. James Hinckley, executor and administrator of the estate of Moses Swift, was ordered to divide the balance according to law, paying $44.75 to each of the following: the heirs of Moses Swift's brothers, Ephraim Swift, Manaseth Swift, Judah Swift and Reuben Swift; to his sister, Lydia, wife of Seth Swift; to the heirs of his sister, Joan (*sic*), wife of Nathan [surname missing]; to the heirs of his sister, Joanna, wife of Joshua Cobb; and to his sister Mary Nye, widow of Benjamin Nye.[13]

Rachel did not have any children by either marriage.

REFERENCES

1. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:490-91 (John Gorham) [FHL #904505]. 2. *Falmouth VR*, 259. 3. *Falmouth VR*, 168, 196; *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 2:810. 4. *Falmouth VR*, 101; Derick, *Nickerson Fam.* 1:60-61. 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 17:199-200 (Timothy Parker) [FHL #904607]; *Gens. of Mayflower Families* 2:810. 6. Ibid.; *Falmouth VR*, 211. 7. Sandwich VR, alpha. 8. *Falmouth VR*, 259; *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 2:810. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:490-92 (John Gorham) [FHL #904505]. 10. Ibid. 17:199-200 (Timothy Parker) [FHL #904607]. 11. Ibid, 33:342-43 (Moses Swift) [FHL #899492]. 12. Ibid. 32:178[2] (Moses Swift) [#899491]. 13. Ibid. 35:226-27, 320-21, 324-25, 361-62 (Moses Swift) [FHL #899492, #899493].

178. **Desire Crocker**[5] (*Benjamin*[4], *Anne*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 9 August 1727,[1] the daughter of Benjamin and Priscilla (Hall) Crocker. Desire died in Kingston, Mass., 22 January 1804,[2] called "widow of Cornelius Sampson."

Desire Crocker married in Barnstable (intentions) 29 August 1747 **Cornelius Sampson,**[3] who was born in Kingston in May 1724,[4] the son of

ii. **Gorham**, bapt. 29 July 1770.
iii. **Charles**, bapt. 12 January 1772.
iv. **Alice**, bapt. 8 May 1774.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 33:24; Barnstable VR 2:383. 2. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., 15, 17. 3. *Falmouth VR*, 69, 168, 177; Barnstable VR 3:261, 293. 4. *Falmouth VR*, 69. 5. Ibid., 241. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:490-92, 512 (John Gorham) [FHL #904605]. 7. Barnstable East Precinct Ch. Recs., 15. 8. Ibid., 17. 9. *Falmouth VR*, 63, 64, 66, 70.

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Rachel's father, John Gorham, Esq., in his will dated 4 November 1762, probated 19 October 1769, gave Rachel and each of her three sisters £3 "over and above" what he had already given them.[9]

Rachel's first husband, Timothy Parker, was a sea captain. In his will, dated 14 January 1765, probated 29 August 1769, Timothy Parker of Falmouth, mariner, gave his beloved wife all of his real and personal estate. At her death, the property was to pass to his brother, Silas Parker, "in case I have no legal heirs of my body." Witnesses were Alice Hussey, Silvanus Hussey and Thomas Cottle. He named his widow, Rachel, as his executrix. Rachel Parker, widow and executrix, entered her husband's will for probate 29 August 1769 but it was not accepted by the court until 28 June 1774 because the witnesses were slow in appearing in court to confirm that they had seen Timothy Parker sign his will. Alice Hussey, "one of those called Quaker," confirmed her signature 8 July 1772 and Silvanus Hussey confirmed his signature 16 June 1774. Timothy Parker's will was finally accepted and approved 28 June 1774.[10] No children were mentioned.

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Rachel died two years before her husband. The last will and testament of Moses Swift, Esq., of Falmouth, was accepted for probate 12 September 1809. James Hinckley gave his bond as executor in the presence of Robinson Hinckley, Lucinda Davis and Thankful Pain.[12] When Moses Swift's estate was appraised by Benjamin Sanford, Moses Hatch and Rufus Butler, 23 September 1809, and accepted by the court 15 November 1809, the real estate was valued at $5805.00 and his personal estate was worth $6477.72. The expenses of the executor and administrator, James Hinckley, amounted to $1818.73 and his accounts were accepted 15 November 1809 and 10 April 1810. A second accounting was submitted 13 November 1810 and showed additional assets of $1736.71 and expenses of $1378.62. James Hinckley, executor and administrator of the estate of Moses Swift, was ordered to divide the balance according to law, paying $44.75 to each of the following: the heirs of Moses Swift's brothers, Ephraim Swift, Manaseth Swift, Judah Swift and Reuben Swift; to his sister, Lydia, wife of Seth Swift; to the heirs of his sister, Joan (*sic*), wife of Nathan [surname missing]; to the heirs of his sister, Joanna, wife of Joshua Cobb; and to his sister Mary Nye, widow of Benjamin Nye.[13]

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REFERENCES

1. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:490-91 (John Gorham) [FHL #904505]. 2. *Falmouth VR*, 259. 3. *Falmouth VR*, 168, 196; *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 2:810. 4. *Falmouth VR*, 101; Derick, *Nickerson Fam.* 1:60-61. 5. Barnstable Co. Prob. 17:199-200 (Timothy Parker) [FHL #904607]; *Gens. of Mayflower Families* 2:810. 6. Ibid.; *Falmouth VR*, 211. 7. Sandwich VR, alpha. 8. *Falmouth VR*, 259; *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 2:810. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:490-92 (John Gorham) [FHL #904505]. 10. Ibid. 17:199-200 (Timothy Parker) [FHL #904607]. 11. Ibid, 33:342-43 (Moses Swift) [FHL #899492]. 12. Ibid. 32:178 (Moses Swift) [#899491]. 13. Ibid. 35:226-27, 320-21, 324-25, 361-62 (Moses Swift) [FHL #899492, #899493].

178. **Desire Crocker**[5] (*Benjamin*[4], *Anne*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 9 August 1727,[1] the daughter of Benjamin and Priscilla (Hall) Crocker. Desire died in Kingston, Mass., 22 January 1804,[2] called "widow of Cornelius Sampson."

Desire Crocker married in Barnstable (intentions) 29 August 1747 **Cornelius Sampson**,[3] who was born in Kingston in May 1724,[4] the son of

Daughter Lucy Jackson, wife of Thomas Jackson, was given the upland and salt meadow lying in Duxbury, and land near the meeting house in Kingston, along with land in the Furnace pasture, some cedar swamp and wood pasture. She received half of a pew in the men's gallery and a share in the pew belonging to "the heirs of Benjamin Sampson, deceased" on the lower floor, both in the Kingston meeting house. She was also given all of her father's right in the Rocky Nook wharf.[18]

Daughter Desire Sampson, called "junr.," received the southerly part of the dwelling house in Kingston, and a lot adjoining it, bounded by land assigned to her sister, Anna Sampson. She also was given some land and salt meadow in Duxbury, some cedar swamp at the head of Blackwater Meadow, and the great woods pasture land in Kingston, as well as one-quarter of the old pew in the Kingston meeting house.[19]

This division was submitted to the probate court in Plymouth County by Jedediah Holmes, John Faunce and Samuel Loring, and was accepted in Kingston, 3 March 1797. The accounts of Joseph Sampson, administrator, showed that Benjamin Sampson's personal estate amounted to $12,256.96.0 (*sic*), in addition to notes and certificates totaling $5,156.65.0 (*sic*). On 4 April 1797, the accounts were duly examined and sworn to and allowed at Plymouth, by Joshua Thomas, Judge of Probate.[20]

Widow Desire Sampson of Kingston, "far advanced in age," in her will dated 16 February 1799, probated 10 March 1804, gave her son, Crocker Sampson, two small notes or continental securities of different interest, bearing date 17 July 1798, "it being one share assigned to my son Joseph in his deceased father's estate and transferred to me by him in the sum of $572.95"; also a note I have on my son Josiah of $150.00, "if at that time to be found." She also gave Crocker some household furniture. She gave her son, Joseph Sampson, three larger notes dated 9 April 1798, in the amount of $1718.87. Her son, Josiah Sampson of Barnstable, was given all of her land in Barnstable which had descended to her from her father, Mr. Benjamin Crocker, deceased, "commonly called and known by the name Cotuit farm." Desire gave her two daughters, Nancy Sampson and Desire Sampson, all of her household furniture and utensils and goods, husbandry implements and chaise, except for some articles given to her son, Crocker. She gave her three daughters, Nancy Sampson, Lucy Jackson and Desire Sampson all of her wearing apparel to be equally divided among them. Desire gave the Church of Christ in Kingston a note of $203.03 for the purchase of silver cups for the communion table. She gave an equal amount to repair and enlarge the school in Kingston. She appointed her two sons, Crocker and Joseph Sampson, as her executors. Witnesses were Seth Drew, Wrestling Brewster, Jr., and Harvey Stetson. In a codicil to her will dated 15 July 1803, Desire gave her son Josiah Sampson only the land in Barnstable in full of his legacy. The one-half of the note she held against

him in the sum of $150.00 was to be paid by him to her son, Crocker. The note on the Commonwealth of Massachusetts which was to go to the church and the school had been paid off by the legislature and a note "of recent date" was given to her for $162.00, which was now given to the church in Kingston and to the school, "in equal moieties." The witnesses were Seth Drew, Samuel Stetson and Wrestling Brewster, Jr. Desire's will was presented for probate 10 March 1804, by Crocker and Joseph Sampson. Seth Drew and Wrestling Brewster, Jr., signed as sureties for the executors, Crocker Sampson, Gentleman, and Joseph Sampson, Esq., in the presence of Isaac Lothrop and Ephraim Spooner.[21]

Children (**Sampson**), born in Kingston, Mass.:[22]

i. **Crocker**[6], born 25 April 1749 (6 May, new style).
ii. **Joseph**, born 10 February 1751 (21 February, new style).
iii. **Rebecca**, born 2 October 1752, died unmarried 11 December 1779, in her 28th year.
iv. **Josiah**, born 9 May 1754.
v. **Priscilla**, born 28 December 1755, died unmarried 20 September 1776, in her 21st year.
vi. **Anne/Nancy**, born 16 February 1758, died unmarried 2 October 1836, aged 78 years.
vii. **Cornelius**, born 18 January 1761, died 29 March 1761.
viii. **Lucy**, born 29 October 1763.
ix. **Desire**, born 22 July 1766, died unmarried 18 December 1829, aged 63 years.
x. **Cornelius**, born 7 December 1771, died unmarried 23 June 1794, aged 23 years.

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James Howland of Barnstable and Lenox, Mass.

John[1] Howland (1592 - 1672/3) — Plymouth m. 1623 — Elizabeth Tilley (1607 - 1687)

John[2] Howland (1627 - aft. 1699) — Plymouth m. 1651 — Mary Lee (1632 - aft. 1691)

Shubael[3] Howland (1672 - 1737) — Barnstable m. 1700 — Mercy Blossom (1678 - bef. 1759)

Jabez[4] Howland (1701 - 1765) — Barnstable m. 1727 — Elizabeth Percival (1704 - 1775)

James[5] Howland (1729 - bef. 1790) — m. 1753, Yarmouth; m. bef. 1777, prob. Stockbridge, 1) Rebekah Hall[7] 1730/1 - 1774; 2) Penelope Bement 1735 - aft. 1804

Elder William Brewster (ca. 1566/7 - 1644) — England m. bef. 1593 — Mary ~

Gov. Thomas Prence (ca. 1600 - 1673) — Plymouth m. 1624 — Patience[2] Brewster (ca. 1600 - bef. 1634)

Maj. John Freeman (ca. 1626/7 - 1719) — Eastham m. 1649 — Mercy Prence[3] (ca. 1631 - 1711)

Thomas Freeman[4] (1653 - 1715) — Eastham m. 1673 — Rebecca Sparrow (1655 - 1740)

Paul Sears (1663 - 1739/40) — Yarmouth m. 1693 — Mercy Freeman[5] (1674 - 1747)

Joseph Hall (1697 - 1772) — Yarmouth m. 1719 — Rebekah Sears[6] (1701 - 1791)

Children (Howland) by first wife, born in Barnstable:

i. Abigail,[6-8] b. 1754.
ii. Rebecca, b. 1757.
iii. Elizabeth, b. 1759.
iv. Joseph, b. 1762, twin.
v. Jabez, b. 1762, twin.
vi. Mercy, b. 1767.
vii. James, b. 1771.

by second wife, born in Lenox:

viii. Mary, b. 1777.
ix. Ansel Anselm Stewart, b. 1779

H. G. R. White

18. The Grandchildren of Shubael[3] Howland

179. **James[5] Howland** (*Jabez[4]*, *Shubael[3]*, *John[2-1]*) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 30 June 1729,[1] the son of Jabez and Elizabeth (Percival) Howland. James Howland died in Lenox, Mass., before 2 March 1790, the date his second wife, Penelope, and his son, Jabez, were appointed as the administrators of his intestate estate.[2]

James Howland married first, in Yarmouth, Mass., 21 June 1753 (intentions 24 March 1753) **Rebekah Hall**,[3] who was born in Yarmouth 16 January 1730/1,[4] the daughter of Joseph and Rebekah (Sears) Hall. Rebekah died in Barnstable 22 May 1774, in her 44th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery, called "wife of Mr. James Howland."[5] Rebekah was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Elder William Brewster.

James Howland married second, probably in Stockbridge, Mass., at the home of her brother, Asa Bement, before 1777, **Penelope Bement**,[6] who was born in Wethersfield, Conn., 11 October 1735,[7] the daughter of William and Phebe (Markham) Bement. Penelope died after 17 April 1804, the date a deed mentioned the rights which her step-daughters, Abigail Burges, Rebeckah Eldridge, Elizabeth Howland and Mercy Howland had in their step-mother's dower estate.[8]

Yarmouth marriage records called James Howland "James Holen of Sandwich," which indicates that James and his family lived in the area lying along the boundary of Barnstable and Sandwich.[9]

According to the will of his father, Jabez Howland of Barnstable, dated 18 December 1764, probated 12 March 1765, James Howland inherited land "north of the highway," but was not to come into possession of it until after his mother's death or remarriage.[10]

On 12 April 1773, James Howland of Barnstable, yeoman, and Elisha Percival of Sandwich, yeoman, for £300, bought land in Larrabee's Grant in Lenox, Mass., from Melatiah Hatch of Hartwood, Berkshire Co., Mass., bounded by land owned by Thomas Gates and Thomas Landers.[11] On 17 July 1774, James Howland, now called "of Lenox," bought land in Lenox from Elisha Percival for £5, which was recorded 11 August 1776.[12] On 18 July 1774, James Howland, yeoman, "of Lenox," sold land in Lee, Mass., to Elisha Percival for £5. This was acknowledged 7 January 1775.[13] On 9 October 1781, James Howland of Lenox sold to Job Gilbert of Pittsfield, Mass., for £20, three acres of land on the west side of the river, north of the

bridge, "near the furnace. . . Also the full liberty of withdrawing as much water from the Dam on which said Howland's & Hamlin's Mills now stand, as will be sufficient for the improvement of said Furnace."[14] On 19 October 1781 James Howland sold land in Lenox to Moses Hinsdale of Litchfield Co., Conn., to build a fulling mill.[15] On 30 December 1782, James Hawlin (*sic*) sold three pieces of land on the river to Jesse Bradley of Lee, and to Job Gilbert of Lenox, with an indenture which included restrictions on the use of the land for a mill.[16] On 1 December 1784 James Howland, for £100 lawful money, sold land in Lenox to his twin sons, Joseph and Jabez,[17] who had been born in Barnstable, to James and his first wife, Rebekah Hall. On 27 December 1788, James Howland and Elisha Percival bought 160 acres of land in Lenox from Thomas Landers of Lenox. This was not recorded until 24 February 1798.[18]

James Howland of Lenox died intestate. On 2 March 1790 his second wife, Penelope Howland, and his son, Jabez Howland, were appointed as joint administrators of his estate. Elisha Percival of Lenox and Penelope's brother, Asa Bement of Stockbridge, were bondsmen. Elisha Percival and Ely Gates of Lenox, and John Nye, Gentleman, of Lee were appointed to appraise the estate.[19] On the same day Penelope Howland was made guardian of her minor son, Ansell, "as well the Estate as the Person of the said Ansell."[20] On the first Tuesday in April 1790, Jabez Howland was appointed as the guardian of his brother, James Howland, "a minor above the age of fourteen years."[21]

The inventory of James Howland's real estate was submitted 2 April 1790, and amounted to £1520. His personal estate included a yoke of oxen, two horses, cows, calves and hogs, a cart and a sleigh, one large and one small spinning wheel, a clock reel, one hundred feet of cherry boards, wheat, corn, beans, oats and potatoes, feather beds, ruffled shirts, 34 silver vest buttons, 48 joiner's irons, one silver watch, 11 pewter platters, 6 silver teaspoons, one large silver spoon, a set of tea cups, one wig, and many other articles. Also listed was one-third of a pew in the meeting house in Barnstable. This was signed by Elisha Percival, Elijah Gates and John Nye, appraisers, and was witnessed by Penelope Howland and Jabez Howland, administrators.[22] On 31 May 1790 an inventory of James Howland's real estate, signed by widow Penelope Howland, one of the administrators, was submitted to the court, and her dower of one-third of the land was set off to her. Included in her dower was the use of one-third part of a piece of land which her husband had deeded to his son, Jabez Howland.[23]

Claims against the estate were filed 1 November 1790, amounting to £54-5-82. Among the creditors were Elizabeth, Jabez and Mercy Howland, children of James Howland. On 3 January 1791, a list of debts owed to the estate, totaling £21-12-8, was filed.[24] On the same day an allowance of bedding and furniture was made to widow Penelope Howland,[25] and the

administrator's accounts were submitted.[26] In addition to the dwelling house and barn, the real estate included a piece of land in Lenox bounded by Rufus Parker on the east, Moses Hall on the south, and Moses Howard on the west, valued at £12-7. Another piece of land contained 19 acres in the neighboring Town of Lee, "purchased of Israel Smith, beginning at Elisha Crocker's lot," valued at £14-05, in addition to one small house in Lenox valued at £12, and a small island in the river east of the main body of the farm, valued at £1. On 31 May 1791, equal shares of the real estate amounting to £17-2-0 each, were distributed to the children. Daughter Abigail Burge was allotted land worth £1-12, "in addition to what she has already received," valued at £15-10. Daughter Rebecca Eldridge was given land worth £7-7-0, the island valued at £1-0-0, and furniture she had already received, worth £8-15-0. Son Joseph Howland was allotted land in Lenox worth £7-6-0, and the mountain lot in the Town of Lee, valued at £9-16-0. Daughter Mercy Howland received land north of Joseph's land, eastward to Joseph Goodwin's land, valued at £6-12-0, and woodland, worth £10-10-0. Son Anselm (*sic*) Howland was given one piece of meadow worth £3-7-0, and land east of the river worth £13-15-0. Son Jabez Howland received one piece of land valued at £17-2-0, and Elizabeth Howland's land was also in one piece, worth £17-2-0. Son James Howland was allotted one piece of land "beginning by the road at a stake in the North West corner of Betsey's piece," valued at £17-2-0. The inventory and distribution, taken and made by Ebenezer Jenkins, Nathan Dillingham and Jesse Bradley, were submitted to the court, 31 May 1791. Widow Penelope Howland signed as the guardian of her son, Anselm Howland; Jabez Howland signed for himself and as the guardian of his brother, James Howland; and Mercy Howland and Elizabeth Howland signed for themselves. This was accepted by the court 7 June 1791.[27] Abigail Burge[ss], Rebecca Eldridge and Joseph Howland must have signed their receipts later. Finally, on 7 November 1793, Penelope's brother, Asa Bement, was named as the guardian of Ansell Howland, "a minor above the age of fourteen years . . . as well the estate as the person of the sd minor."[28]

In December 1794 Mercy Howland of Lenox, weaver, sold two parcels of land in Lenox for £20 to Jesse Randall of Lee, blacksmith, one piece containing one acre and 35 rods, bounded by land owned by her brother, Joseph Howland, and another being three acres of woodland, beginning at the corner of Widow Howland's land. This was acknowledged 19 April 1796.[29] On 30 December 1794, Jabez Howland of Lenox, yeoman, sold to Jesse Randall of Lee, blacksmith, several pieces of land in Lenox and Lee for £330, including all of his rights in land which had been set off to his father's widow as her dower or thirds. One piece was the farm of 24 acres, with a house, barn and other buildings, which Jabez and his brother, Joseph, had bought from their father, James Howland, deceased, "reserving to the sd

decd's widow her right of dower . . . starting by the widow's thirds . . . and thence to Mary (*sic*) Howland's land." Other bounds were land owned by Jabez's brother, Joseph Howland, his sister Rebecca Eldridge and his half-brother, Ansell Howland. Another piece of land was in Lee; another was the island in the river at Lenox. This deed was signed by Jabez Howland and his wife, Sarah, and witnessed by Elisha Percival and Lydia Percival. It was acknowledged 19 April 1796.[30]

On 16 February 1796, widow Penelope Howland of Lenox, yeoman (*sic*), sold to Jesse Randall of Lenox for £90, six pieces of land in Lenox. One piece bordered on land owned by Ansell Howland and another was part of the land Penelope's husband, James Howland, had bought from Israel Smith.[31] On 22 May 1798, recorded 11 March 1799, son Joseph Howland, now of Pittsfield, yeoman, bought 60 acres of land and buildings in Pittsfield from Joseph Burgess of Pittsfield and his wife, Anna (*sic*), for $1166.00.[32] On 2 September 1800, son Anselm (*sic*) Stewart Howland, now of Paris, Oneida Co., New York, sold to William Walker, Esq., of Lenox, for $1.00, all of his land lying on the east side of the Housatonic River formerly owned by his father. On the same day, son Anselm S. Howland of Paris, N.Y., hatter, sold 6 acres of land, set off to him from his father's estate, to William Walker of Lenox, for $56.00. Both deeds were acknowledged and recorded 27 May 1801. On the same day, recorded 28 November 1801, Anselm sold to John White of Lenox, nailor, 85 square rods of land in Lenox for $30.[33] On 17 April 1804, son Joseph Howland of Pittsfield, yeoman, sold to Jesse Randall of Lenox, several pieces of land "near the furnace" in Lenox, "including land which formerly belonged to the widow's thirds," reserving and excepting the rights of daughters Abigail Burge[ss], Rebeckah Eldridge, Elizabeth Howland and Mercy Howland "as they may have after the decease of their mother, Penelope Howland."[34] These deeds prove that son Joseph Howland moved to Pittsfield, Mass., and Anselm Stewart Howland moved to Paris, New York.

Children (**Howland**), first seven born in Barnstable, Mass., last two born in Lenox, Mass.:[35]

By his first wife, Rebeckah Hall, born in Barnstable, Mass:

i. **Abigail**[6], born 31 December 1754.
ii. **Rebecca**, born 26 March 1757.
iii. **Elizabeth**, born 11 August 1759.
iv. **Joseph**, born 29 January 1762 (twin); served in the Revolutionary War; guarded the spy, Maj. Andre, before he was executed.[36]
v. **Jabez**, born 29 January 1762 (twin); served in the Revolutionary War.[37]
vi. **Mercy**, born 5 August 1767.

vii. **James**, born 7 August 1771, bapt. in West Church of Barnstable, 18 August 1771; called a minor over 14 and under 21 years of age, 31 May 1791, when his brother, Jabez, acted as his guardian and signed for his share in the distribution of his father's estate.

By his second wife, Penelope Bement, born in Lenox, Mass.:

viii. **Mary**, born 23 March 1777; probably died young; not mentioned in the distribution of her father's estate, 31 May 1791.

ix. **Ansell/Anselm Stewart**, born 22 June 1779; his mother, Penelope Howland, served as his guardian until 11 November 1793, when his uncle, Asa Bement, became his guardian.

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180. **Elizabeth**[5] **Howland** (*Jabez*[4], *Shubael*[3], *John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 26 October 1732,[1] the daughter of Jabez and Elizabeth (Percival) Howland. Elizabeth probably died in Barnstable after 29 September 1811,[2] the date she received her dower from her husband's estate.

Elizabeth Howland married in Barnstable 15 December 1756 **Francis Wood**,[3] who was born in Middleboro, Mass., 7 May 1732,[4] the son of David and Joanna (Tilson) Wood. Francis Wood died in Barnstable before 10 October 1810,[5] the date his intestate estate was accepted for probate.

Elizabeth's father, Jabez Howland of Barnstable, in his will dated 18 December 1764, probated 12 March 1765, gave his daughter, Elizabeth Wood, £6.[6]

As Elizabeth Wood, wife of Francis Wood, Elizabeth joined the West Church of Barnstable with her sister-in-law, Martha, wife of her brother, Nathaniel Howland, 10 September 1765.[7]

On 29 November 1790 Francis Wood of Barnstable, blacksmith, for £7-16sh paid by Jonathan Bodfish of Barnstable, yeoman, sold Jonathan his half of the pew in the West Meeting House in Barnstable, "the same being in partnership with Walley Goodspeed . . . and Elizabeth Wood, wife of said Francis . . . gives up and makes over her right of dower and thirds . . . to him the said Jonathan Bodfish." This deed was signed by Francis Wood and Elizabeth Wood, and witnessed by Joseph Smith and Reuben Fish. It was not recorded until 11 June 1816.[8] On 12 May 1807 Francis Wood, blacksmith, sold to Jabez Howland of Barnstable, yeoman, for $147, a piece of woodland in Barnstable which had been deeded to Francis 11 April 1793 by James Percival of Barnstable.[9]

Elizabeth's husband, Francis Wood, died intestate before 10 October 1810, the date their son, Ansel Wood of Barnstable, was appointed as the administrator of his father's estate.[10] On 25 September 1811, Elizabeth Wood, widow, was allowed $33.10 out of her husband's estate "in such articles as she shall choose and think most convenient."[11] On 25 September 1811, Heman Fish, Samuel Bassett and Lemuel Nye, Jr., appraised the estate and presented their estimates 3 November 1811.[12] The real estate was valued at $743.75, and the moveables and livestock at $83.00. Creditors were owed $315.35, according to the report of Heman Fish and Lemuel Nye, Jr.[13] On 29 September 1811, the court ordered a committee composed of Heman Fish, Samuel Bassett and Lemuel Nye to "sett off one third part of [Francis Wood's] real estate unto his widow Elizabeth Wood as her dower in said real estate for her use during her natural life." Elizabeth was given the front room and bedroom adjoining it; the privilege of baking in the oven in the kitchen; a privilege in the cellar and the privilege of fetching water from the spring. She was also given a piece of land adjoining the house, bounded by the land of Ansel Howland "and by land belonging to Francis Wood's estate."[14]

On 15 November 1811, Ansell Wood, administrator of the estate of his father, Francis Wood, in order to pay debts of the estate, sold to Josiah Bursley of Barnstable, yeoman, for $352.27, a piece of cleared land situated in the West Precinct of Barnstable, bounded on the northeast by Ansell Howland, southeasterly by Joseph Crocker, and southwesterly by the river, etc. This was signed by Ansell Woods, administrator, and witnessed by Hitty Davis and John Davis. It was received and recorded 2 September 1812.[15]

Children (**Wood**), born in Barnstable, Mass., baptized in the West Church of Barnstable:[16]

i. **Jabez**[6], born 8 July 1758.
ii. **David**, born 27 February 1761.
iii. **Tilson**, born 13 March 1763.
iv. **Ansel**, born 8 May 1765; administrator of his father's estate.
v. **Elizabeth**, born 5 June 1768.
vi. **Francis**, born 4 July 1770, bapt. in July 1770.
vii. **Zenas**, born 4 October 1772.

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181. **Nathaniel**[5] **Howland** (*Jabez*[4], *Shubael*[3], *John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 9 October 1736,[1] the son of Jabez and Elizabeth (Percival) Howland. Nathaniel died in Lee, Mass., 28 November 1804, at 68 years of age.[2]

Nathaniel Howland married in Wareham, Mass., 15 December 1762 (intentions Barnstable 2 October 1762) **Martha Fearing Thacher**[6] (*Rowland Thacher*[5], *Desire [Sturgis*[4]*] Dimmick, Temperance Gorham*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) "of Wareham,"[3] who was born in Wareham 19 June 1741, bapt. there 21 June 1741,[4] the daughter of the Rev. Rowland Thacher[5] and his first wife, Abigail Crocker. Martha Fearing Thacher was also a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. [See *John Howland of the Mayflower* 1:231-32.] Martha died in Lee, Mass., 10 October 1825, at 84 years of age.[5]

Nathaniel's father, Jabez Howland, yeoman, in his will dated 18 December 1764, probated 12 March 1765, gave Nathaniel some of the land he owned south of the highway, which was to come into his possession after his mother's death or remarriage.[6]

Martha's father, Rowland Thacher, in his will dated 30 August 1774, probated 3 April 1775, called his married daughters by their married names, including Martha Howland, who was given silver spoons among other bequests.[7]

Martha, the wife of Nathaniel Howland, became a member of the West Church in Barnstable, 16 September 1765.[8] Nathaniel served in the Revolu-

tionary War as a private from Sandwich, Mass., in Capt. Ward Swift's company. He was allowed bounty for service on a secret expedition to Rhode Island in October 1777 and served on an alarm at Falmouth, Mass., in March 1777, and again in April, May and September 1779.[9]

On 12 October 1779, Nathaniel Howland was elected to serve on a committee in Barnstable formed to regulate the prices of labor, innholders, teaming, etc. On 23 May 1780 he was elected to summon witnesses. On 20 March 1782, the Town voted that the treasurer was to settle accounts with Nathaniel Howland. He was voted a tithingman 16 March 1785. On 16 May 1787 he served on the petit jury, and in November 1787, the town meeting voted to remit his rates [taxes].[10]

It was at this time that Nathaniel and Martha Howland took their family to Lee, in western Massachusetts. There, on 13 November 1796, "Martha, wife of Mr. Nath[l] Howland [was] received by [the Congregational Church] to their communion and fellowship, being recommended by the West Church in Barnstable.[11]

No probate records or deeds were found for Nathaniel and Martha Thacher in Berkshire County.

Children (**Howland**), born in Barnstable, Mass., only three baptized in the West Parish Church of Barnstable:[12]

i. Probably **Sylvia**[6-7], born 2 November 1763.
ii. **Rowland**, born 12 January 1766, died 27 April 1769, buried in West Barnstable Cemetery; "these stones given by his grandfather."[13]
iii. Probably **Lucy**, born 23 June 1769.
iv. **Rowland**, born 19 August 1770, bapt. in the West Parish Church of Barnstable 23 September 1770, died at sea of the West India fever near Charleston, S.C., 30 September 1795, aged 24 years.[14]
v. **Martha**, born 28 August 1772, bapt. in the West Parish Church of Barnstable 30 August 1772.
vi. **Abigail Thacher**, born 12 May 1775, died in Barnstable 30 June 1779, aged 4 years; buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[15]
vii. **Rebecca**, born 19 June 1777, bapt. in the West Parish Church of Barnstable 20 July 1777, died 1839, unmarried.
viii. Probably **Abigail Thacher**, born 7 September 1779.
ix. Probably **Elizabeth**, born 15 June 1782.
x. Probably **James**, born 22 May 1786.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 33:120. 2. *Lee VR*, 207; Totten, "Thacher Genealogy" *NYGBR* 44:361. 3. *MD* 23:126; Barnstable VR 2:280; Leonard H. Smith, Jr., *Records of the First Church of Christ of Wareham, 1739-1891* (Clearwater, Fla. 1974), 74. 4. Smith, *Recs. of the First Ch. of Wareham*, 9; *NYGBR* 43:165; 44:361. 5. *Lee VR*, 207; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:361; *NYGBR* 43:165; 44:361. 6.

Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:83, 137; 14:85; 17:272; 20:45-46 (Jabez Howland). 7. Plymouth Co. Prob. #20106 (Rowland Thacher). 8. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 64a. 9. *Mass. Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War* 8:407. 10. Barnstable Town Recs. 3:186, 204, 244, 335, 422, 431 [FHL #947062]. 11. *Vital Records of Lee, Mass. (1771-1801), Records of the Town* (Lee, Mass., 1899), 61. 12. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs. 40a, 41a, 42a [FHL #22364]; *NYGBR* 44:361-62. 13. West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., 14. 14. Smith, *Recs. of the First Ch. of Wareham*, 56; *NYGBR* 44:361. 15. West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., 13.

182. **Ansel**[5] **Howland** (*Jabez*[4], *Shubael*[3], *John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 3 December 1738,[1] the son of Jabez and Elizabeth (Percival) Howland. Capt. Ansel Howland died in Barnstable 23 February 1802, in his 64th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[2]

Ansel Howland married in Barnstable 27 October 1768 (intentions 2 April 1768) **Elizabeth Bodfish,**[3] who was born in Barnstable 11 September 1741,[4] the daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Hadaway) Bodfish. Elizabeth died in Barnstable 4 October 1821.[5]

Ansel Howland's father, Jabez Howland of Barnstable, yeoman, in his will dated 18 December, probated 12 March 1765, gave Ansel a house and land west of his brother, James's property. His father gave his black boy, Peter, to Ansel and his mother, jointly, until Peter became 21 years of age. Ansel and his mother were named as joint executors of Jabez Howland's will.[6]

Ansel Howland's name was spelled variously as Anzel, Ansel and Ancell. He was called "Lieut." in 1769 when his twin daughters were buried, and "Capt." when he died. His earmark was registered in Barnstable records 11 November 1762. He served as surveyor of highways, petit juror and hog reeve, according to Barnstable town records.[7] During the Revolutionary War he was a lieutenant in Capt. Ebenezer Jenkins's 2nd Barnstable Co., Col. Joseph Otis's 1st Reg., Massachusetts Militia. "Said Howland refused to accept a commission; served on alarms at Dartmouth, Bedford and Falmouth through 1779."[8] He was reported to have been a firm believer in witchcraft.[9]

On 1 April 1790, in one of the few deeds that survived the Barnstable County courthouse fire in 1828, Ansel Howland of Barnstable, Gentleman, and his wife, Elizabeth, sold to Jonathan Bodfish of Barnstable, yeoman, for £30, a piece of upland and swamp in Barnstable which came to Ansel and Elizabeth from Elizabeth's father, Robert Bodfish. This land was bounded northerly by the county road, westerly by Matthew Fuller's land, southerly by Jonathan Bodfish, and easterly by Deacon Nathan Bodfish's land, "being about nine acres more or less." This was signed and sealed by Ansell Howland and Elizabeth Howland in the presence of Joseph Otis and Joseph Otis, Jr. It was acknowledged 6 April 1790 and was "recorded in the 43d Book of Records for the County of Barnstable folio D1."[10]

Children (**Howland**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[11]

i. Daughter, born 10 May 1769 (twin), died aged 12 hours; buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.
ii. Daughter, born 10 May 1769, died aged 24 hours, buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.
iii. **Ansel**[6], born 12 December 1772.
iv. **Jabez**, born 31 May 1775.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 33:120. 2. West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., 14. 3. Barnstable VR 3:268, 294. 4. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:72. 5. Howland, *Desc. of Arthur, Henry and John Howland*, 345. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:83, 137; 14:85; 17:272; 20:45-46 (Jabez Howland). 7. Barnstable Town Recs. 2:260; 3:47, 178, 190, etc. [FHL #947061, 947062]. 8. *Mass. Sailors and Sailors* 8:403. 9. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:52. 10. Barnstable Co. Deeds 1:86 [FHL #846000]. 11. Barnstable VR 3:357.

183. **Mary**[5] **Howland** (*Jabez*[4], *Shubael*[3], *John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 31 January 1741/2,[1] the daughter of Jabez and Elizabeth (Percival) Howland. Mary died in Barnstable 24 January 1820, aged 77 Years, 11 months, 26 days.[2]

Mary Howland married, as his first wife, in Barnstable 20 November 1766 (intentions 11 April 1766) **John Bursley**[6-6-6],[3] who was born in Barnstable 1 November 1741,[4] the son of Joseph Bursley [5] (*Joseph*[4], *Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*Sarah Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) and his wife, Bethiah Fuller[5] (*Thankful Gorham*[4], *John*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]). He was also a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Edward Fuller. [See #81:i, page 166, and *John Howland of the Mayflower* 1:90-92, 373-74.] John Bursley died in Barnstable 16 February 1827, aged 85 years, 3 months, 16 days.[5]

Mary's father, Jabez Howland of Barnstable, yeoman, in his will dated 18 December 1764, probated 12 March 1765, gave Mary £20 "lawful money."[6] John Bursley's father, Joseph Bursley of Barnstable, in his will dated 25 September 1778, probated 8 January 1779, appointed John as the executor of his estate.[7]

This John Bursley was probably the one who served as a private in the Revolutionary War in Capt. Ebenezer Jenkins's company, Col. Freeman's regiment at Falmouth and Dartmouth, guarding British prisoners from the brig *Somerset*.[8]

John Bursley of Barnstable, yeoman, in his will dated 22 May 1822, proved second Tuesday, March 1822 (*sic*), named his four sons, Lemuel, Heman, John and Josiah. Heman Bursley was appointed executor of the estate.[9] John and Mary Bursley's only daughter, Mercy, was not mentioned in his will because she had died 16 September 1796, about one year after

she married Joseph Parker of Falmouth. Her gravestone in West Barnstable Cemetery reads, "In Memory of Mrs. Mercy Parker, Wife of Mr. Joseph Parker and Daughter of Mr. John and Mrs. Mercy Bursley, in Her 20th Year."[10]

Children (**Bursley**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[11]

i. **Lemuel**[6-7-7-7], born 14 February 1768.
ii. **Heman**, born 1 January 1770.
iii. **John**, born 6 April 1772, called "Jr." in father's will.
iv. **Josiah**, born 7 April 1775.
v. **Mercy**, born 14 June 1777.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 33:120. 2. Barnstable VR 3:359; West Barnstable Cem. Recs., 5. 3. *MD* 19:155; Barnstable VR 3:293. 4. *MD* 31:139. 5. West Barnstable Cem. Recs., 5. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:83, 137; 14:85; 17:272; 20:45-46 (Jabez Howland). 7. Ibid. 10:1[2]; 20:353, 355, 356 (Joseph Bursley). 8. *Mass. Soldiers and Sailors* 2:911. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 45:404-7; 48:200 (John Bursley). 10. *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 2:847 with correction in marriage date on p. 888. 11. Barnstable VR 3:359.

184. **Zaccheus**[5] **Howland** (*Jabez*[4], *Shubael*[3], *John*[2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 30 June 1746, baptized 5 April 1747,[1] the son of Jabez and Elizabeth (Percival) Howland. Zaccheus Howland died in Barnstable 16 November 1828.[2]

Zaccheus Howland married in Falmouth, Mass., 26 February 1768 **Mary/Molly Palmer**,[3] who was born in Falmouth 11 February 1749/50, and baptized 18 February 1749/50,[4] the daughter of the Rev. Samuel Palmer of Falmouth, and his first wife, Mercy Parker. Mary died in Barnstable 2 September 1831.[5]

Zaccheus Howland's father, Jabez Howland, died when Zaccheus was still a minor and Timothy Chipman was appointed as his guardian, 1 May 1765. In his father's will dated 18 December 1764, probated 12 March 1765, Zaccheus was given land south of the highway and all of his father's carpentry tools, his father saying, "my will is that [Zaccheus] may learn the Carpenter's trade." Zaccheus and his brother, Ansell, were given their father's pew in the gallery, and his part of the pew "below in our Meeting house." In addition, Zaccheus was given his father's pistols and sword.[6]

Mary's father, the Rev. Samuel Palmer of Falmouth, in his will dated 8 April 1775, probated 11 July 1775, called her his "daughter, Molly Howland," and gave her his silver paper box.[7] Mary was called "Molly, wife of Zaccheus Howland," when she was admitted into membership in the West Church of Barnstable, 23 July 1775.[8]

This Zaccheus Howland was probably the one who served as a 2d Lieutenant under Capt. Micah Hamblin from July to December 1775; also under Capt. Joseph Palmer and in Capt. Crocker's 2d company. He was on the list of officers of the Barnstable County Militia commissioned 21 June 1778.[9] He served as a petit juror in 1773 and in 1780.[10]

On 19 October 1802, Zaccheus Howland of Barnstable, carpenter, and Mary his wife, sold for $14 to [his nephews] Jabez Howland and Ansell Howland of Barnstable, Gentlemen, sons of his brother, Ansell Howland, his rights in one-half of a pew in the gallery in the West Meeting House in Barnstable, which had been given to him by his father in his will. This deed was witnessed by Ansell Thomas and Ebenezer Bacon, acknowledged 20 March 1803 and recorded 22 March 1803.[11]

On 3 July 1807, Zaccheus Howland of Barnstable, carpenter, bought for $30 from Bartlett Holmes, mariner, and his wife, Abigail, a certain piece of land situated on the south side of the West Precinct of Barnstable. This was witnessed by Elisha Harlow and Polly Ewer [?], acknowledged 27 July 1807 and recorded 28 July 1807.[12] On 24 June 1808, Zaccheus Howland of Barnstable, cabinet maker, sold to his nephews, Ansel Howland and Jabez Howland of Barnstable, Gentlemen, for $20.21, this same piece of land which Zaccheus had bought from Bartlett Holmes 3 July 1807. Witnesses were Ebenezer Bacon and John Thacher. This deed was acknowledged and recorded the same day.[13]

No probate records were found for Zaccheus and Mary/Molly Howland.

Children (**Howland**), born in Barnstable, Mass., all but Mary/Polly recorded at the Barnstable Town Hall:[14]

i. **Sarah**[6], born 3 October 1769.
ii. **William**, born 22 June 1773.
iii. **Samuel Palmer**, born 23 February 1776; lost at sea.
iv. **Thomas**, born 20 January 1778, bapt. in the West Church of Barnstable 26 April 1778.[15]
v. **Freeman**, born 2 February 1780 (twin).
vi. **Parker**, born 2 February 1780 (twin), "died on the coast of Africa."
vii. **Mary\Polly**, bapt. in West Barnstable Church in 1787 as "Polly, of Molly, wife of Zaccheus Howland."[16]
viii. **Allen**, born 9 March 1796.
ix. **Job**, born 26 June 1797.

NOTE: No record was found either at the Barnstable Town Hall or in West Barnstable Church records for a daughter, Susannah, born about 1771 and a son, Henry P., born between 1780 and 1786, as listed by Franklyn Howland in *The Descendants of Arthur, Henry and John Howland*, 345-46.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 33:120; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 32a [FHL #22364]. 2. Barnstable VR 3:368 [FHL #947062]. 3. *Falmouth VR*, 195. 4. Ibid., 97; *NEHGR* (July, Oct. 1958) 112:200, 265; *Gens. of Mayflower Fams.* 2:807-8. 5. Barnstable VR 3:368 [FHL #947062]. 6. *MD* 11:83; Barnstable Co. Prob. 13:83-84 (Jabez Howland) [FHL #904605]. 7. Ibid. 17:276-77 (Samuel Palmer) [FHL #904607]. 8. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 66a [FHL #22364]. 9. *Mass. Soldiers and Sailors* 8:409. 10. Barnstable Town Recs. 3:85, 193 [FHL #947062]. 11. Barnstable Co. Deeds 4:162a [FHL #846002]; originally recorded in the Barnstable Town Hall, 59:13, and re-recorded in the Barnstable County Courthouse after the fire of 1827. 12. Barnstable Co. Deeds 4:166a (Barnstable Town Deeds 63:117) [FHL #846002]. 13. Barnstable Co. Deeds 4:139 (Barnstable Town Deeds 71:227) [FHL #846002]. 14. Barnstable VR 3:368; Howland, *Desc. of Arthur, Henry and John Howland*, 345-46 [undocumented]. 15. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 42a [FHL #22364]. 16. Ibid., 43a [FHL #22364].

185. **Mercy Jenkins**[5-5] (*Mercy*[4] *Howland, Shubael*[3], *John*[2-1]) (*Joseph Jenkins*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 25 May 1737,[1] the daughter of Joseph and Mercy (Howland) Jenkins. Mercy died in Barnstable 24 September 1812, in her 76th year and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery, called "Wife of Dr. Daniel Parker."[2]

Mercy Jenkins married in Barnstable 22 January 1768 (intentions 17 December 1767) **Dr. Daniel Parker**[6],[3] who was born in Barnstable 25 March 1734/5,[4] the son of David Parker and his first wife, Mary Hawes[5] (*Joseph*[4], *Desire Gorham*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]). [See *John Howland of the Mayflower* 1:40-41, 179-80.] Daniel Parker was also a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Daniel Parker died in Barnstable 18 February 1809,[5] in his 75th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.

Mercy's father, Joseph Jenkins of Barnstable, yeoman, died intestate. In the division of his estate dated 5 October 1762, Mercy received one share.[6]

Daniel Parker was remembered in the will of his maternal grandfather, Joseph Hawes, yeoman, of Yarmouth, dated 25 May 1752, probated 6 December 1752.[7] His father, David Parker, in his will dated 2 June 1788, mentioned his son, Daniel Parker.[8]

Daniel Parker served in the Revolutionary War as a private in Lt. Ebenezer Baker's detachment, Col. Nathaniel Freeman's regiment of the Barnstable County Militia.[9]

Dr. Daniel Parker of Barnstable, yeoman, in his will dated 1 April 1808, probated in 1809, gave to his beloved wife, Mercy Parker, "the use and improvement of one-third of all of my real and personal estate to dispose of as she shall see fit." He gave his sons, Joseph Parker and Seth Parker, $4.00 each. He also made a specific bequest to his unmarried daughter, Rebecca Parker. He gave the remainder of his estate to Daniel Parker, who was to pay certain sums to his four sisters, Mary Fish, wife of Heman Fish, Mercy

Nye, wife of Asa Nye, Abigail Bursley, wife of Josiah Bursley and to his unmarried sister, Rebecca Parker.[10]

Children (**Parker**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[11]

i. **Mercy Bursley**[6-6-7], born 9 September 1769.
ii. **Daniel**, born 16 March 1771.
iii. **Joseph**, born 14 October 1772.
iv. **Mary**, born 24 April 1774, died in infancy.
v. **Seth**, born 1 June 1775.
vi. **Mary**, born 1 February 1777.
vii. **Abigail**, born 4 December 1779.
viii. **Rebecca**, born 20 October 1782.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 32:152; Barnstable VR 2:377. 2. West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., 19. 3. Barnstable VR 3:262, 284. 4. *MD* 33:122. 5. West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., 19. 6. Barnstable Co. Prob. 7:163; 8:511; 11:134[2], 135[2], 136[2] (Joseph Jenkins). 7. Ibid. 9:34-35, 37 (Joseph Hawes). 8. Ibid. 26:506 (David Parker). 9. *Mass. Soldiers and Sailors* 11:844. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 33:338 (Daniel Parker). 11. *MD* (Jan. 1985) 35:15; Barnstable VR 3:362.

186. **Joseph Jenkins**[5-5] (*Mercy*[4] *Howland, Shubael*[3], *John*[2-1]) (*Joseph Jenkins*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 3 May 1739,[1] the son of Joseph and Mercy (Howland) Jenkins. Joseph Jenkins died in Barnstable 28 January 1823,[2] in his 84th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.

Joseph Jenkins married first, in Barnstable 15 March 1776,[3] **Bethiah Bursley**[6-6-6],[3] who was born in Barnstable 2 March 1743,[4] the daughter of Joseph Bursley[5-5] (*Joseph*[4], *Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]) (*Sarah Crocker*[4], *Ruth Chipman*[3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) and his wife, Bethiah Fuller[5] (*Thankful Gorham*[4], *John*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]). She was also a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. [See #81:ii, page 166, and *John Howland of the Mayflower* 1:373-74.] Bethiah died in Barnstable 23 January 1782,[5] in her 37th year (*sic*), and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery. She did not have any children.

Joseph Jenkins married second, in Barnstable 26 November 1789 **Lydia Ewer**,[6] who was born in Barnstable 6 October 1765,[7] and was called "sister of Isaac Ewer." She was the daughter of Seth Ewer and his second wife, Lydia (Churchill) Holmes.[8] Lydia's date of death has not been determined.

Joseph's father, Ensign Joseph Jenkins of Barnstable, yeoman, died 15 January 1749, when Joseph was only ten years of age,[9] and his mother died eleven years later.[10] Joseph was named as the guardian of his younger brothers and sisters, 4 December 1760. In the division of his father's estate, 5 October 1762, Joseph, as the eldest son, received two shares.[11] He was

always called "Joseph Jenkins, Jr.," because there was an older Joseph Jenkins in town until after 3 December 1802, the date Joseph bought land from Solomon Smith.[12]

On 6 October 1791, Joseph Jenkins, Jr., yeoman, bought 9 acres of woodland in Barnstable, on the Sandy Hill road, for £12 from Mr. Samuel Parker of Provincetown. Witnesses were Isaiah Parker and Ebenezer Bacon. This was acknowledged 7 October 1791.[13] On 3 December 1802, Joseph, Jr., bought one acre of land with a dwelling house in the East Precinct of Barnstable, "north of the Post Road that leads from Barnstable to Sandwich," from Solomon and Betty Smith of Barnstable for $540. This was witnessed by Ebenezer Bacon, Freeman Nickerson and John Dexter, and was acknowledged 6 December 1802.[14] By 7 May 1805, he was plain Joseph Jenkins when he bought a piece of salt meadow in the Great Marshes of Barnstable for $50 from Benjamin Nye of Barnstable, yeoman, and his wife, Mary. This was witnessed by Abigail Nye and Lemuel Jenkins and acknowledged 13 May 1805.[15] On 6 October 1808, he bought 2½ acres of land in the West Parish of Barnstable for $40 from widow Susanna Shaw, witnessed by David Parker and David Parker, Jr., and acknowledged the same day. This deed was received 11 March 1811 and recorded in the 7th Book of records, Folio 165.[16]

On 11 February 1823, the last will and testament of Joseph Jenkins, late of Barnstable, yeoman, was presented for probate by Lemuel Jenkins, "the executor therein named." Jonas Whitman and Sally Whitman declared that they, with Sally Crocker, had seen the testator sign his will. Lemuel Jenkins posted his bond to guarantee that he would pay debts and legacies as directed in the will.[17]

Children (**Jenkins**), by his second wife, Lydia Ewer, born in Barnstable, Mass.:[18]

i. **Charles**[6-6], born 27 July 1793.
ii. **Mary/Polly**, born 9 July 1796, died 9 January 1876, unmarried.
iii. **Joseph**, born 8 August 1803.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 32:152; Barnstable VR 2:377. 2. Ibid. 4:348, called "Sr."; West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., 15. 3. Barnstable VR 3:299. 4. *MD* 31:129; Barnstable Co. Prob. 2:353. 5. West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., 15. 6. Barnstable VR 3:534 [FHL #947062]. 7. Lydia B. Brownson, Grace W. Held and Dorcas V. Norton, "Genealogical Notes on Cape Cod Families," MS Sturgis Library, Barnstable, Mass., NEHGS, Boston, Mass., and Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.; [also FHL #889259]; not documented. 8. Rachel E. Barclay, "The Family of Samuel[3] Bartlett of Duxbury," *TAG* (July 1961) 37:150, in which Lydia (Churchill) Holmes's parentage should read "daughter of Barnabas and Lydia (*Harlow*) Churchill." [See *MD* 16:88]; Plymouth Co. Deeds 49:64. 9. *MD* 32:152; West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., 15. 10. Barnstable Co. Prob. 11:134[2] (Mercy Jenkins). 11. Ibid. 7:163; 8:11; 11:134[2], 135[2], 136[2]; 12:320 (Joseph Jenkins [father]). 12. Barnstable Co. Deeds 4:46a [FHL #846002]. These deeds must have

been re-recorded after the Barnstable County courthouse fire of 1828. 13. Barnstable Co. Deeds 4:47 [FHL #846002]. 14. Ibid. (1802) 4:46a [FHL #846002]. 15. Ibid. (1805) 4:83 [FHL #846002]. 16. Ibid. (1808) 1:209a [FHL #846000]. 17. Barnstable Co. Prob. 41:111 (Joseph Jenkins) [FHL #899496]. 18. Barnstable VR 4:348.

187. **Bathsheba Jenkins**[5-5] (*Mercy*[4] *Howland, Shubael*[3], *John*[2-1]) (*Joseph Jenkins*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 22 October 1741,[1] the daughter of Joseph and Mercy (Howland) Jenkins. Bathsheba died in Barnstable 2 November 1803, aged 63 years, "widow of Capt. Daniel Crocker," and was buried in Lothrop's Hill Cemetery.[2]

Bathsheba Jenkins married in Barnstable, 9 October 1766 (intentions 22 August 1766), as his third wife, **Daniel Crocker**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 1 March 1725/6,[4] the son of John and Mary (Hinckley) Crocker. Daniel Crocker married first, in Barnstable in May 1748 (intentions 6 February 1747), Elizabeth Childs,[5] who was born 20 December 1730,[6] the daughter of James and Elizabeth (Crocker) Childs, by whom he had one son, Job Crocker, born 6 May 1749,[7] who was not a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Daniel Crocker married second, in Harwich, Mass., 20 February 1755 (intentions 28 December 1754) Phebe Winslow,[8] who was born in Harwich 28 July 1735,[9] the daughter of Kenelm and Zerviah (Ryder) Winslow. Phebe died 22 December 1765, leaving three children by Daniel Crocker, named Winslow, born 31 December 1755, Elizabeth born 14 March 1760 and Daniel, born 8 March 1762,[10] none of whom were descendants of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Capt. Daniel Crocker died in Barnstable 12 November 1788, in his 64th year, and was buried in Lothrop's Hill Cemetery.[11]

Bathsheba's father, Joseph Jenkins of Barnstable, yeoman, died intestate. In the division of his estate, 5 October 1762, daughter Bathsua Jenkins received one share.[12]

Daniel Crocker served as a captain in the Revolutionary War in the 2d company, 1st Barnstable regiment, Massachusetts Militia.[13]

Daniel Crocker died intestate and his widow, Bathsheba Crocker, was appointed as administratrix of his estate, 12 July 1789. On 30 December 1789 she was named guardian of her minor children.[14]

Children (**Crocker**), by Bathsheba Jenkins, third wife of Daniel Crocker:[15]

i. **Mary**[6-6], born 11 July 1767.
ii. **Abigail**, born 6 November 1769.
iii. **Joseph**, born 27 January 1771.
iv. **Prince**, born 6 September 1774.
v. **Temperance**, born 28 July 1776.
vi. **David**, born 21 February 1779.

vii. **Josiah**, born 24 August 1781, died unmarried in New Orleans, 13 August 1807.[16]

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1. *MD* 32:152. 2. Lothrop's Hill Cemetery Recs., 40. 3. Barnstable VR 3:261, 293 [FHL #947062]. 4. *MD* 3:15. 5. *MD* 31:14, 85. 6. *MD* 32:55. 7. *MD* 31:14. 8. *Harwich VR*, 113, 118. 9. Ibid., 36. 10. *MD* 31:14. 11. Lothrop's Hill Cemetery, 40. 12. Barnstable Co. Prob. 7:163; 8:511; 11:134[2], 135[2], 136[2] (Joseph Jenkins). 13. *Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors* 4:116; *DAR Patriot Index* 1:164. 14. Barnstable Co. Prob. 22:174-78; 25:20, 851 (Daniel Crocker). 15. *MD* 31:14.

188. **Zaccheus Jenkins**[5-5] (*Mercy*[4] *Howland, Shubael*[3], *John*[2-1]) (*Joseph Jenkins*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 8 February 1748,[1] the son of Joseph and Mercy (Howland) Jenkins. Zaccheus Jenkins died in Barnstable between 1 March 1822 when he wrote his will, and 12 September 1837, the date his will was probated.[2]

Zaccheus Jenkins married first, in Barnstable 20 May 1778 (intentions 15 November 1777) **Sarah Hinckley**,[3] who was born in Barnstable 29 June 1751,[4] the daughter of Nathaniel and Desire (Green) Hinckley, a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Richard Warren. Sarah died in Barnstable 24 October 1795, at 45 years of age, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.[5]

Zaccheus Jenkins married second, in Barnstable, after his first wife's death in 1795, **Olive Conant**[6-6],[6] who was born in Barnstable 11 September 1758,[7] the daughter of Charles Conant[5] (*Mary*[4] *Howland, Sarah*[3], *Joseph*[2], *John*[1]) and his wife, Joanna Bursley[5] (*Jabez*[4], *Elizabeth*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]). Olive was also a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland through both of her parents. Olive died after 12 September 1837, the date her husband's will was proved.[8] [See #72:xii, page 158-59.]

Zaccheus Jenkins was a minor when his father, Joseph Jenkins of Barnstable, yeoman, died intestate in 1749, and guardians were appointed for Zaccheus and two of his sisters, Bathsua and Mary. On 5 October 1762, Zaccheus inherited one share of his father's estate.[9]

Zaccheus Jenkins served in the Revolutionary War in November and December 1775, as a private in Capt. Micah Hamblin's company in defense of the sea coast, and again in 1777, in Capt. Ebenezer Baker's company. He also marched to Tiverton, R. I., on a secret expedition.[10]

Zaccheus was a member of the petit jury for the June 1782 court held in Barnstable.[11]

Zaccheus Jenkins had two sons by his first wife, Sarah Hinckley, named Ellis and Eliphalet Jenkins. By his second wife, Olive Conant, he apparently had a son named Barnabas, whom he mentioned in his will. Frederick Odell Conant, in his *History and Genealogy of the Conant Family*, states that

Olive Conant, born 11 September 1758, "married Zachariah (*sic*) Jenkins and had a son, Barnabas."[12] Samuel B. Jenkins, in his *Descendants of John Jenkins*, states that Zaccheus Jenkins married, as his second wife, "Mrs. Olive Conant who previously had a son Barnabas."[13] However, Zaccheus Jenkins of Barnstable, yeoman, in his will dated 1 March 1822, proved 12 September 1837, clearly named Barnabas as one of his three sons, as follows:[14]

> In the name of God amen. I Zaccheus Jenkins of Barnstable in the County of Barnstable yeoman being weak in body but of sound and perfect memory and mind through divine goodness and considering the uncertainty of this mortal life do make and publish this my last will and testament in manner and form following
>
> Imprimis I give and bequeath unto my well beloved wife Olive Jenkins the sum of ten dollars with a good comfortable support including lodging food & clothing in sickness and in health in the house with my son Ellis Jenkins with a cow to be kept for her particular use if she requests this I give her in lieu of Dower —
>
> Item I give and bequeath to my son Eliphalet Jenkins the sum of two dollars
>
> Item I give and bequeath unto my two grandchildren sons of my said son Eliphalet, Stephen Jenkins & Benjamin Jenkins the sum of three dollars each
>
> Item I give and bequeath unto my son Barnabas Conant Jenkins the sum of five dollars
>
> Item I give and bequeath unto my son Ellis Jenkins and to his heirs & assigns forever all my real and all my personal estate each and all of every name and description whatsoever that may remain after paying out the legacies named in this my last will and testament with funeral charges and all my just debts —
>
> Lastly I hereby nominate constitute and appoint my son Ellis Jenkins sole executor of this my last will and testament and enjoin upon him the comfortable & decent support of my wife Olive Jenkins in the manner described in my bequest to her provided she will accept it in lieu of dower and the payment of the legacies named in this my last will and testament to the several legatees within twelve months after

my decease hereby ratifying and confirming this and this only my last will and testament —

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this first day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & twenty two

Zaccheus Jenkins Seal

Signed Sealed published pronounced and declared to be the last will and testament of the said Zaccheus Jenkins in presence of us the Subscribing witnesses

Rachel Crocker
Temperance Bacon
David Crocker

Recorded by T. Reed Regr.

On 12 September 1837, the will of Zaccheus Jenkins, late of Barnstable, was presented for probate by Ellis Jenkins, "notice having been given to all persons interested therein as ordered by the court." David Crocker made oath that he saw Zaccheus Jenkins sign his will and declare this to be his last will and testament. "And it appears that no person interested in said Estate intends to make objection to the probate of said will," stated Nymphas Marston, Judge of Probate, as he accepted the will for probate. On the same day, Ellis Jenkins, yeoman, as principal, and David Crocker, Esq., and Lothrop Davis, Esq., all of Barnstable, gave their performance bond for $2000.00.[15]

Children (**Jenkins**), all born in Barnstable, Mass.:[16]

By his first wife, Sarah Hinckley:

i. **Ellis**[6-6], born 22 July 1781.
ii. **Eliphalet**, born 4 October 1784.

By his second wife, Olive Conant:

iii. **Barnabas Conant**[6-6-7-7], exact date of birth unknown; mentioned in his father's will.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 32:152. 2. Barnstable Co. Prob. 58:299; 60:77; 63:172 (Zaccheus Jenkins). 3. Barnstable VR 3:277, 304 [FHL #947062]; E. Charles Hinckley, *Hinckley Heritage* (Fort Worth, Texas 1976), 31. 4. *MD* 31:83; *MFIP: Richard Warren* (1991), 136. 5. West Barnstable Cemetery Recs., 16. 6. Mentioned in husband's will, Barnstable Co. Prob. 58:299; 60:77; 63:172 (Zaccheus Jenkins) [FHL #903676, #903677, #903679]. 7. *MD* 31:87; Barnstable VR 2:330; Frederick Odell Conant, *Conant Family in America* (Portland, Me. 1887), 529-30. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 58:299; 60:77; 63:172 (Zaccheus Jenkins) [FHL #903676, #903677, #903679]. 9. Ibid. 7:163; 8:511; 11:134[2], 135[2], 136[2]; 12:320 (Joseph Jenkins). 10. *Mass. Soldiers and Sailors* 8:759. 11. Barnstable Town Recs. 3:249 [FHL #947062]. 12. Conant, *Conant Family*, 529-30. 13. Samuel B. Jenkins, *Descendants of John Jenkins* (West Barnstable, Mass. 1929), 17, in an

unreliable account of the Jenkins family of Barnstable, states that Olive's son, Barnabas, was by her "previous" marriage and omits Barnabas from this Jenkins family. However, Zaccheus Jenkins, in his will, clearly claimed Barnabas Conant Jenkins as his own son in Barnstable Co. Prob. 58:299; 60:77; 63:172 (Zaccheus Jenkins) [FHL #903676, #903677, #903679]. Jenkins must be used with caution because of many errors but, regarding Barnabas Conant Jenkins, the author seems to be repeating family gossip; *Cape Cod Library* 1:82, also omits Barnabas Conant Jenkins as the son of Zaccheus Jenkins. 14. Barnstable Co. Prob. 60:77-78 (Zaccheus Jenkins) [FHL #903677]. 15. Ibid. 63:172 (Zaccheus Jenkins) [FHL #903679]; 58:299 (Zaccheus Jenkins) [FHL #903676]. 16. Barnstable VR 3:396 [FHL #947062]; Barnstable Co. Prob. 60:77-78 (Zaccheus Jenkins) [FHL #903677].

19. The Grandchildren of John[3] Howland

189. **Seth[5] Howland** (*George[4], John[3-2-1]*) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 17 March 1734/5,[1] the son of George and Abigail (Crocker) Howland. Seth Howland died in Greenfield, (now Gill), Hampshire County, Mass., (now Franklin Co.) 10 April 1794, in his 59th year.[2]

Seth Howland married in Montague, Mass., 21 March 1771, as her first husband, **Experience Bardwell**,[3] who was born in Whately (Montague), Mass., 22 May 1750,[4] the daughter of Enoch and Experience (Stebbins) Bardwell. Experience married second, in Gill, Mass., intentions 7 January 1805, Deacon Moses Bascom,[5] son of Ezekiel Bascom of Deerfield, Mass., who died there 19 September 1805.[6] Experience married third, 3 February 1808 Capt. Seth Lyman[7] of Northfield, Mass. Experience died in Gill 24 October 1837.[8]

Seth Howland moved to Gill, which was then part of Greenfield, Hampshire County, in 1743, when his father bought property there.[9] On 23 April 1760, Ebenezer Barnard of Deerfield, Hampshire Co., Mass., sold to Seth Howland of Greenfield, weaver, for £15 lawful money, a lot of land in Falltown, Hampshire Co., so called, containing 50 acres "and is the Lot #45 in the first division of land in the township." Witnesses were Ebenezer Sheldon, Jr., and David Rider. The deed was acknowledged the same day and was recorded 29 August 1765.[10] On 17 February 1772, Seth Howland of Greenfield, yeoman, sold to Samuel Hale of Bernardston, (formerly Falltown), Mass., 50 acres of land lying in Bernardston. Witnesses were Samuel Mattoon and Seth Field. This deed was acknowledged at Northfield, Mass., 4 March 1772, and was recorded 30 January 1773.[11]

On 20 March 1794, Seth's brother, John Howland of Gill, called yeoman, sold Seth 55 acres of land in Gill for £100. This deed was acknowledged the same day.[12] Also on the same day, 20 March 1794, Seth's father, George Howland of Gill, sold Seth 43½ acres of land in Gill which was the east end of the eighty acre tract which his father had bought from John Sheldon in 1743. This deed was acknowledged by Seth's father the same day and was recorded 1 July 1794, after Seth's death.[13]

Seth Howland of Gill, husbandman, "being weak of body," made his will 19 March 1794. He bequeathed to his dearly beloved wife, Experience, all of his household furniture, one-half of the house and one-third of his land, as long as she remained his widow. He also gave her half of his barn, his

riding mare, one cow and one year-old heifer which were to be at her disposal. Any "over-plus" after his debts were paid, was to be divided equally among his heirs. In addition, he gave his son, Seth Shove Howland, £15 more in land than his other heirs received. Son Calvin Howland was given £5 more in land than son Consider received, "and the remainder of my lands shall be equally divided between my three sons, Shove, Calvin and Consider, together with my buildings, farming tools and so forth." Wife Experience Howland and son, Seth Shove Howland, were named as joint executors. Witnesses were David Smead, William Smalley and John Howland, his brother. Seth's will was accepted for probate 1 July 1794. The inventory, taken by William Smalley, Moses Bascom and Benjamin Hawley, Jr., amounted to £346-17-6, and was submitted by the executors, Seth S. Howland and Experience Howland, 7 April 1795, along with a list of debts and debtors. The accounts were accepted by the court the same day.[14]

Children (**Howland**), born and recorded in Greenfield and Gill, Mass.:[15]

i. **Seth Shove**[6], born in Gill, 7 December 1772, bapt. in Greenfield, 11 May 1774.
ii. **Calvin**, born 5 November 1775, bapt. in Greenfield, 28 January 1776, died in Gill, 14 September 1777.
iii. **Calvin**, born 26 July 1778, bapt. in Greenfield, 16 August 1778.
iv. **Abigail**, born in Gill 18 September 1784, died in Greenfield, 5 October 1784.
v. **Consider Stebbins**, born in Gill, 9 June 1788.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 32:56; *Gill VR*, 24. 2. *Greenfield VR*, 265; *Gill VR*, 88. 3. *Montague VR*, 85. 4. *Gill VR*, 24; James M. Crafts, ed., *Hist. of Whately, Mass.* (1899), 371; Ralph Stebbins Greenlee and Robert Lemuel Greenlee, *Stebbins Genealogy* (Chicago 1904) 1:206. 5. *Gill VR*, 59; Edward Doubleday Harris, *Genealogical Records of Thomas Bascom and His Descendants*, 40. 6. *Gill VR*, 81. 7. Greenlee, *Stebbins Genealogy* (Chicago 1904) 1:206. 8. Ibid. 9. Ralph M. Stoughton, *Hist. of the Town of Gill, Mass., 1793-1843* (1960), 284-85. 10. Hampshire Co. Deeds 6:290-91 [FHL #845693]. 11. Ibid. 12:116-17 [FHL #845696]. 12. Ibid. 7:385 [FHL #893557]. 13. Ibid. 7:386 [FHL #893557]. 14. Hampshire Co. Prob. 19:17, 121 (Seth Howland) [FHL #879193]. 15. *Gill VR*, 23, 24, 88; *Greenfield VR*, 65, 264.

190. **John**[5] **Howland** (*George*[4], *John*[3-2-1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 2 June 1738,[1] the son of George and Abigail (Crocker) Howland. John died in Whitingham, Vermont, 27 August 1811.[2]

John Howland married in Greenfield, Mass., 12 February 1767 **Naomi Bascom**,[3] who was born in Deerfield, Mass., 13 December 1744,[4] the

daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Rider) Bascom. Naomi died in Whitingham, Vt., 23 May 1821.[5]

John Howland moved to Greenfield, Hampshire County, Mass., with his parents and brothers in 1743, when his father, George Howland, bought two parcels of land in Gill, near the Great Falls of the Connecticut River.[6]

On 29 October 1773, John Howland of Greenfield, husbandman, bought 24½ acres of land in the Nook of the Falls, Greenfield, from Timothy Childs of Greenfield, gentleman, for £15. Witnesses were Joel Wells, Nathaniel Nichols and Thomas Loveland. This deed was acknowledged 17 January 1774 and recorded 10 May 1782.[7] On 29 November 1779, John Howland and his wife, Naomi, joined her brothers and sisters in selling for £28, seven acres of land in Greenfield which they had inherited from Naomi's father, Joseph Bascom. This deed was signed by Samuel Bascom, Timothy Bascom, Joseph Bascom, Joel Wells, yeoman, and Hannah, his wife, John Howland, yeoman, and Naomi, his wife, Lemuel Hastings and Eunice, his wife, and Susannah Bascom, singlewoman, all of Greenfield, and Elihu Bascom and Elizabeth, his wife, of Draper, in the County of Cumberland, New York.[8] [Note that Naomi's sister, Elizabeth Bascom, married her cousin, Elihu Bascom.[9]]

On 29 November 1779, John Howland of Greenfield, yeoman, sold to his wife's brother-in-law, Elihu Bascom, yeoman, 80 acres of land on Bald Hill in the Nook of the Falls in Greenfield, which was Lot #24, with a dwelling house and barn, for £1900. Witnesses were two of his brothers-in-law, Lemuel Hastings and Joseph Bascom. This deed was acknowledged the same day and was recorded 30 July 1785.[10]

On 17 April 1780 "& in the fourth year of American independence," Joel Wells and Hannah his wife, Elihu Bascom and Elizabeth, his wife, John Howland and Naomi, his wife, Lemuel Hastings and Eunice, his wife, Timothy Bascom, Joseph Bascom and Susannah Bascom, all of Greenfield in the County of Hampshire, in consideration of £42-2sh, sold to Naomi's brother, Lemuel Bascom, joiner, half of a home lot in Greenfield which had belonged to Naomi's father, Joseph Bascom. This was witnessed by David Field and Joel Smith. It was acknowledged the same day but was not recorded until 8 September 1785.[11]

On 20 March 1794, John Howland of Gill, gentleman, bought from his father, George Howland of Gill, yeoman, for £100, 32 acres of land in Gill, which was the west end of an eighty acre lot which his father had bought from John Sheldon in 1743. Witnesses were David Smead and William Smally. This deed was acknowledged the same day, and was recorded 16 February 1799, after his father's death.[12] On 20 March 1794, the same day that John Howland received the 32 acres of land from his father, he sold 55 acres of land in the south end of Lot #71 to his brother, Seth Howland, for £100, "and is part of the land laid out to Jonathan Hoit." Witnesses were

William Smalley and David Smead. This deed was acknowledged the same day. In this deed, John Howland was called "gentleman."[13] On the same day, 20 March 1794, Seth Howland of Gill, yeoman, sold to his brother, John Howland of Gill, gentleman, two tracts of land in Gill, one tract containing 30 acres, and the other of 25 acres. This was witnessed by David Smead and William Smalley, and was recorded 7 July 1797.[14]

On 7 July 1797, John Howland of Gill, gentleman, sold [mortgaged] to Samuel Stephens of Gill, yeoman, for £100 two tracts of land in Gill, one containing thirty acres and the other twenty-five acres. Added to the deed was the agreement: "Provided nevertheless that if I the said John Howland . . . shall pay the said Samuel Stephens . . . a certain note . . . for $265 signed by John and Salmon Howland by 1 November 1799, with interest till paid, and likewise shall pay Catherine Hutchinson . . . on a note for $265 . . . signed by the said John and Salmon Howland of the same date, with interest 'till paid, then this deed shall be void." This was signed by John Howland and witnessed by Hiram (?) Ripley and Richard B. Collinder. Written on the deed was the following notation: "February 16, 1799 - In consideration of the discharge of the Notes of hand mentioned in the annexed Deed which I hereby acknowledge, I hereby discharge the said John Howland from same Deed. Signed, Samuel Stephens, in the presence of Elijah Williams."[15]

In one more deed, John Howland of Gill, gentleman, for the sum of $500 paid by Samuel Stephens of New Fane in the County of Windham and State of Vermont, yeoman, sold 80 acres of land in Gill. Written on the deed were the words: "November 15, 1799 - In consideration of the discharge of the Notes in hand mentioned . . . I hereby discharge the said John Howland from the obligation of the same Deed. Samuel Stephens, attested to by Elijah Williams."[16]

John and Naomi Howland moved to Whitingham, Vt.,[17] where they died. They do not seem to have had any children. No probate records have been found for them.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 32:56; Barnstable VR 2:357 (original 296). 2. Harris, *Thomas Bascom Desc.*, 64-65. 3. Unpublished genealogy by Ralph Stoughton contributed by Mrs. Tidd of Gill, Mass., located by Mrs. Maurice Gunn of Vale, Oregon. This corrects Otis, *Barnstable Fams.*, and all others who have copied the erroneous statement that this John Howland died young. 4. *Deerfield VR*, 28. 5. Harris, *Thomas Bascom Desc.*, 64-65. 6. Stoughton, *Hist. of the Town of Gill, Mass., 1793-1843*, 284-85. 7. Hampshire Co. Deeds 19:132-33 [FHL #845700]. 8. Ibid. 21:50-51 [FHL #845701]. 9. Harris, *Thomas Bascom Desc.*, 64-65. 10. Hampshire Co. Deeds 26:46-47 [FHL #845705]. 11. Ibid. 23:511 [FHL #845702]. 12. Franklin Co. Deeds 12:361 [FHL #893804]. 13. Ibid. 7:385 [FHL #893557]. 14. Ibid. 10:316 [FHL #893560]. 15. Ibid. 10:318 [FHL #893560]. 16. Ibid. 12:361,362 [FHL #893804]. 17. Harris, *Thomas Bascom Desc.*, 64-65.

KNOW YE THAT I George Howland of Gill in the County of Franklin and Commonwealth of Massachusetts Yeoman

For and in consideration of the sum of Six Hundred Dollars current money of the Commonwealth aforesaid, to me in hand paid, before the ensealing hereof, by Josiah Clark and Calvin Howland both of Gill in said County Yeoman

the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge and am fully satisfied, contented, and paid, HAVE given, granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released, conveyed and confirmed, and by these Presents, do freely, clearly and absolutely give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, convey and confirm unto them the said Josiah & Calvin their heirs and assigns forever.

A certain tract of land lying in Gill aforesaid and being the same farm that George Howland died seized of and is bounded as follows viz. Westerly on Common land owned by Amaziah Ballard Southerly on Common land owned by Timothy Stoughton and Benjamin Horsley Easterly on land owned by Joseph Sprague and Cornelius Allen northerly on the road leading from Gill Meeting house to the falls - for a more particular description reference is to be had to the plan aforesaid Bought containing about forty one

Fig. 47. Deed from George[6] Howland of Gill, Mass., to Josiah Clark and to George's cousin, Calvin[6] Howland, both of Gill. dated 4 May 1820. [Franklin Co. Deeds 45:297 (FHL #893827)]. See pp. 354 and 359.

191. **George[5] Howland** (*George[4]*, *John[3-2-1]*) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 25 April 1743,[1] the son of George and Abigail (Crocker) Howland. George Howland died in Gill, Franklin Co., Mass., 16 May 1815, at 72 years of age.[2]

George Howland married first, in Montague, Mass., 19 September 1765 **Mercy Baker**[3] of Montague, who was born in Sunderland, Mass., 30 December 1744,[4] the daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Allis) Baker. Mercy died in Greenfield, Mass., 15 November 1776.[5]

George Howland married second, in Montague 15 January 1778 **Dorothy (Gunn) Baker,**[6] who was born in Montague 25 December 1745,[7] the daughter of Nathaniel and Dorothy (Marsh) Gunn and the widow of Elkanah Baker. Dorothy did not have any children by her first husband but there were six from her marriage to George Howland. Dorothy died in Montague, 20 December 1823.[8]

George Howland moved to Greenfield, Hampshire County, Mass., with his parents and brothers in 1743 when his father, George Howland, settled there near the Great Falls of the Connecticut River.[9] George and Dorothy Howland lived in that part of Greenfield which became Gill in 1793. George served in the Revolutionary War as a private.[10]

On 20 April 1773, George Howland of Greenfield bought for £16-8sh from David Brown, yeoman, "of Glocester in the County of Providence in the Collony of New York," (*sic*), "Lot #41 in the Second Division of Land in Greenfield, Hampshire County." Witnesses were Thos. Williams and Elihu A. Shelly. This deed was recorded 2 September 1773.[11]

In his will dated 26 September 1812, proved 4 July 1815, George Howland, "late of Gill in the County of Franklin," gave his beloved wife, Dorothy, one-third of his real estate and personal property during her natural life. He gave two dollars to each of his beloved sons, Salmon, Zimri, Solomon, Chester and Lucius, and to his beloved daughter, Mercy. He appointed his youngest son, George, as the executor of his will and gave him all of his "goods, chattels and property, real and personal," not disposed of in his will. Witnesses were William Richards, Shubael Hellman and Lyman Richards. In the inventory taken 4 September 1815 by Philip Ballard, Joseph Sprague and Shubael Teall, all of Gill, and presented 12 September 1815, George Howland's homestead was valued at $760.00, and his personal property at $144.48. At a court of probate held at Greenfield, 10 June 1816, the executor presented his accounts, which included the payment of legacies of $2.00 each to his brothers, Salmon, Lucius and Zimri, and to his brother-in-law and sister, Gershom and Mercy Blackman.[12]

On 4 May 1820, George Howland's widow, Dorothy Howland of Gill "in the County of Franklin," in consideration of $200.00 paid by her son, George Howland of Gill, yeoman, sold him all of her rights in the real estate that her late husband, George Howland, "died seized of in Gill, meaning to convey all my rights of dower in the farm that my said husband

lived on at the time of his decease." Dorothy Howland made her mark. One of the witnesses was her nephew, Seth S. Howland, son of her husband's brother, Seth Howland, whose signature guaranteed that Dorothy had the right to transfer the property. The other witness was Abigail Goodrich.[13]

Children (**Howland**), born and recorded in Greenfield and Gill, Mass., all surviving children mentioned in their father's will:[14]
Children by his first wife, Mercy Baker:

i. **Salmon**[6], born 22 August 1766.
ii. **Zimry/Zimri**, born 30 December 1768.

Children by his second wife, Dorothy (Gunn) Baker:

iii. **Mercy**, born 28 February 1778 (*sic*, but prob. 1779), bapt. 11 April 1779.
iv. **Solomon**, born 25 September 1779 (*sic*, but prob. 1780), bapt. in Greenfield 15 October 1780.
v. **Abigail**, bapt. 21 July 1782, died 7 September 1782, at 10 weeks of age.[15]
vi. **Chester**, born 13 June 1783.
vii. **Lucius**, born in 1785; mentioned in his father's will.
viii. **George**, born in Gill, 17 December 1788; executor of his father's will.

NOTE: There is an error in the *Vital Records of Greenfield*, page 65, in which George Howland's first three children by his second wife, Dorothy, are called "children of George, Jr., and *Marcy*." George Howland's first wife, Mercy Baker, died 15 November 1776.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 32:56. 2. *Gill VR*, 88. 3. *Montague VR*, 85. 4. Ralph M. Stoughton, *Hist. of Gill, Mass., 1793-1943* (1978), 284-85; also see his unpublished MS. 5. *Greenfield VR*, 265. 6. *Montague VR*, 85. 7. Stoughton, *Hist. of Gill, Mass.*, alphabetical list of settlers. 8. Ibid. 9. Stoughton, *Hist. of Gill*, 284-85. 10. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:349. 11. Hampshire Co. Deeds 12:452-53 [FHL #845696]. 12. Franklin Co. Prob. 2:425, 426, 471-72, 473, 486, 487; 3:90 (George Howland) [FHL #900724, #900725]. 13. Franklin Co. Deeds 44:312 [FHL #893826]. 14. Ibid.; *Greenfield VR*, 65. 15. Ibid., 264.

193. **Daniel**[5] **Howland** (*John*[4-3-2-1]) was born in Plympton, now Carver, Mass., 25 March 1749,[1] the son of the Rev. John and Elizabeth (Lewis) Howland. Daniel Howland died in Pembroke, Mass., 7 December 1825.[2]

Daniel Howland married in Falmouth, Mass., (intentions) 22 October 1773 **Thankful Morse**,[3] "of Falmouth," who was born in Falmouth 13 February 1751, and baptized there 23 June 1751,[4] the daughter of Capt.

Theodore Morse and his first wife, Thankful Crocker. Thankful Morse was a descendant of *Mayflower* passengers Francis Cooke, Edward Doty and Stephen Hopkins. She died in Pembroke, 21 September 1826, at 86 years of age.[5]

Daniel Howland was mentioned by his father, the Rev. John Howland of Carver, in his will dated 19 January 1801, probated 8 December 1804.[6] Daniel's wife, Thankful, was mentioned as one of his daughters by her father, Theodore Morse of Falmouth, yeoman, in his will dated 28 October 1794, probated 26 December 1794, and was given $166.67, to be paid at the rate of $20 per year until the whole was paid. He also gave her his desk and his great bible, "and the improvement of my farm in Pembroke bought of them for her lifetime, then I give said farm to my three grandsons, John, Daniel and Josiah, born of her." Theodore Morse also gave Thankful's son, John, $100, to be paid to him at the age of 21. Thankful's daughters were not mentioned.[7]

While Thankful and Daniel Howland did not inherit the Pembroke farm outright, nevertheless, Daniel Howland of Pembroke, cooper, signed an indenture 16 July 1804, to Kilborn Whitman of Pembroke, attorney-at-law, "for and in consideration of the sum of $40 to him in hand paid by the said Kilborn Whitman," in which Daniel Howland granted, bargained and sold to Kilborn Whitman "a certain farm in Pembroke . . . containing about sixty-five acres, be it the same more or less, with all the buildings on the same . . . bounded by Joseph Tubbs and Miles Standish Junr's land . . . for and during the term of five years . . . yielding or paying yearly the sum of one pepper corn if legally demanded . . . by the virtue of the Statute of Transfering of use in possession . . . ." Daniel Howland signed the indenture 16 July 1804 in the presence of David Oldham, Jr. It was acknowledged the same day and was received and recorded 24 August 1804.[8]

No probate records have been found for Daniel and Thankful Howland in Plymouth County.

Children (**Howland**), born in Plymouth, Halifax and Plympton, Mass.:[9]

i. **Lucia Crocker**[6], born in Plymouth 4 September 1777, bapt. at the First Church of Plymouth 21 September 1777.
ii. **Elizabeth Lewis**, born in Halifax, 28 May 1779.
iii. **John**, born in Halifax, 23 November 1780; mentioned by his maternal grandfather, Theodore Morse, in his will.
iv. ?**Susannah**, born in Pembroke 11 August 1783.
v. ?**Cynthia**, born 30 September 1786; her marriage was recorded in Nantucket records.[10]
vi. **Daniel**, bapt. in Plympton, 6 July 1788; mentioned by his maternal grandfather in his will; lost at sea.
vii. **Josiah**; mentioned by his maternal grandfather in his will.

REFERENCES

1. *Plympton VR*, 121. 2. *Pembroke VR*, 416; *Plympton VR*, 487. 3. *Falmouth VR*, 181, 191; *Plympton VR*, 335; J. Howard Morse and Emily Leavitt, *Morse Gen.: Anthony Morse of Newbury, Mass.,* 47-48, but beware of many errors. 4. *Falmouth VR*, 90. 5. Morse, *Morse Gen.: Anthony Morse*, 48. 6. Plymouth Co. Prob. #10935, 40:134-35 (John Howland). 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 24:134; 27:423-24 (Theodore Morse) [FHL #904610, #899489]; also see *MFIP: Edward Doty of the Mayflower* (1991), 92. 8. Plymouth Co. Deeds 98:231 [FHL #559147]. 9. *Plymouth Ch. Recs., 1620-1859* (NY 1920-23; reprt. Baltimore 1975) 2:462 (first daughter); *Halifax VR*, 28 (second daughter and first son); *Plympton VR*, 121 (second son); Barnstable Co. Prob. 24:134; 27:423-24 (Theodore Morse) for three sons. No source was found for the births of Susannah and Cynthia, although their birth dates seem plausible. 10. *Nantucket VR* 3:191.

194. **Elizabeth Lewis**[5] **Howland** (*John*[4-3-2-1]) was born in Plympton, now Carver, Mass., 18 March 1754,[1] the daughter of the Rev. John and Elizabeth (Lewis) Howland. Elizabeth died in Pittsfield, Rutland Co., Vt., 25 September 1848.[2]

Elizabeth Lewis Howland married in Carver, Mass., 4 November 1787 **Joseph Ripley**,[3] who was born in Plympton, Mass., 21 September 1749,[4] the son of Timothy and Eunice (Comer) Ripley. Joseph Ripley died in Hartland, Windsor Co., Vt., 25 May 1813.[5]

Elizabeth was called "Elizabeth Lewis Ripley" by her father, the Rev. John Howland of Carver, in his will dated 19 January 1801, probated 8 December 1804.[6]

On 5 May 1774, thirteen years before he married Elizabeth Lewis Howland, a Joseph Ripley, called "of the first part," who was probably this man, sold 100 acres of land in Woodstock, "in the Township of New York and County of Cumberland," to Phineas Williams of Woodstock, yeoman, "of the second part," for £25 "lawful money of New York . . . and the statute for transferring uses into possession . . . standing on John Churches north line . . . ." This deed was signed by Joseph Ripley and witnessed by Joab Kensington [?] and William Fuller. It was acknowledged 15 June 1774 but was not recorded until 8 July 1783.[7]

After their marriage in 1787, Joseph and Elizabeth settled in Woodstock, and their three children were born there. On 28 November 1796, Jesse Williams of Woodstock, which by then had become Windsor Co., State of Vermont, sold to Joseph Ripley, also of Woodstock, for £370, a tract of 87 acres of land in Woodstock, bordering on the land of John Church, the Edward Church farm, the road leading to Phinehas Williams, Jabez Bennet's land, "land I got from Bennet Williams," land of Noah Thomas and land of Lemuel Murdock. Jesse Williams and his wife, Hannah, signed the deed which was witnessed by Mark West [?] and Sally Sears. This deed was acknowledged 25 November 1796.[8]

On 15 February 1804, Joseph Ripley of Woodstock, Vt., sold 75 acres of land for $1000 to Artemas Taft of Hartland, Vt., it being land which had

been laid out to John Church, bounded by the land of Amasa Powers, Edward Church, Jabez Bennet, Esq., Noah Thomas, Lemuel Murdock, Judge Williams, Thomas and Elizabeth Powers and Amasa Powers. This deed was signed by Joseph Ripley and witnessed by Luther Taft and Jabez Cottle [?].[9]

The Ripley family was not found in the U.S. Census of Vermont for 1790 the year Vermont gained its independence from the State of New York and became a state in its own right. However, the 1800 census shows Joseph Ripley in Woodstock, Vt., as head of a family with one male under 10 years of age, one male over 45, one female under 10 years of age, one female between 10 and 16, one female between 16 and 26, and one female over 45.[10]

The U.S. Census of Vermont, taken in 1810 for Hartland, Vt., shows Joseph Ripley as head of a family with one male aged 10 to 16, one male over 45, two females between 16 and 26, and one female over 45.[11]

Joseph Ripley of Hartland died intestate. In a probate court held at Woodstock, Vt., 6 October 1813, widow Elizabeth Lewis Ripley was appointed administratrix and gave her bond as required.[12] The inventory was taken 5 January 1814 by Laban Webster, Samuel Healy and Moses Tewksberry and amounted to $1069. It included one red cow, one black cow, a red heifer, a pair of steers, a mare, one lean hog and one fat hog, in addition to household utensils and farming equipment.[13] On 4 February 1818, Laban Webster, Moses Tewksberry and George Marsh were ordered to set off to the widow, Elizabeth Lewis Ripley, her dower in her husband's estate, and to divide the remaining property among their children and heirs, who were not named.[14]

On 30 July 1832, signing her name as Elizabeth L. Ripley of Woodstock, County of Windsor & State of Vermont, Elizabeth made a deposition in support of the Revolutionary War pension application of her brother, James Howland of Walpole, N. H., by testifying that, "In the year AD 1776 my brother James Howland and myself were living in the same family at a place now called Carver. . . . Sometime in December of the said year, immediately after the British took possession of Rhode Island, my said brother was detached and went there in Capt. N. Shaw's Company of Militia for three months. . . In August 1777 he enlisted for four months in Capt. Edward Sparrow's Company "& marched to Rhode Island, came home & staid a short time - was lame - had a sore on his foot, returned to the army and staid his time out." In April 1778 he enlisted in Capt. Patridge's Company for three months, went to Roxbury, staid his time out."[15]

Children (**Ripley**), born in Woodstock, Vt.:[16]

i. **Elizabeth Lewis**[6], born 8 April 1790.
ii. **Eunice Comer**, born 4 February 1792.
iii. **Joseph**, born 31 August 1795.

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1. *Plympton VR*, 121. 2. Aspinwall, "The John Howland Family," MS, 248, deposited at the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass. 3. *Plympton VR*, 335. 4. Ibid., 171; Charles H. Bicknell, *Plympton. Mass., Records* (mimeo, 1972) 2:III:487, 533, 541, 562 (peculiar pagination). 5. Aspinwall, "The John Howland Family," MS, 248; beware of many errors. 6. Plymouth Co. Prob. #10935, 40:134-35 (John Howland). 7. Woodstock [Vt.] Deeds 1:155-56 [FHL #29130]. 8. Ibid. 3:180 [FHL #29131]. 9. Ibid. 5:20 [FHL #29132]. 10. *U.S. Census of Vermont, 1800*: Windsor County, 183. 11. *U.S. Census of Vermont, 1810*: Windsor County, 606. 12. Hartford Prob. Dist. 4:628 (Joseph Ripley) [FHL #29161]. 13. Ibid. 5:16 (Joseph Ripley) [FHL #29161]. 14. Ibid. 6:201 (Joseph Ripley) [FHL #29162]. 15. Revolutionary War Pension Appl. #W7812 [FHL #971348]. 16. Aspinwall MS, 248.

195. **William**[5] **Howland** (*John*[4-3-2-1]) was born in Plympton, Mass., now Carver, Mass., 22 March 1756,[1] the son of the Rev. John and Elizabeth (Lewis) Howland. William Howland died in Plympton, 28 August 1817, in his 62d year, (aged 61 years 5 months 6 days), and was buried in the North Carver Cemetery, called "William M. Howland, son of Dr. John."[2]

At the end of the Revolutionary War, William Howland married in Cambridge, Mass., 12 May 1784 **Mary McClentick**,[3] who has not been identified.

William Howland was mentioned by his father, the Rev. John Howland of Carver, in his will dated 19 January 1801, proved in Plymouth 8 December 1804.[4]

William Howland served in the Continental Army from Barre, Mass., (town name also given as Plympton, Mass.), during the Revolutionary War, but his name is not entered in the *DAR Patriot Index*. He served with the 7th Worcester Co. Regiment, as returned by Capt. Benjamin Nye and Capt. William Henry, giving his residence as Barre, Mass., engaged for the town of Barre. He was also on a list of men mustered by Nathaniel Barber, Muster Master for Suffolk Co., dated Boston, May 25, 1777, Capt. Reed's company, Col. Alden's regiment. He was listed on the Continental Army's pay accounts for service from May 30, 1777 to December 31, 1779. He also served in Capt. Benjamin Warren's company, 6th Massachusetts regiment, commanded by Col. Ichabod Alden, muster roll for March and April 1779, dated Cherry Valley. He again served from January 1, 1780 to May 20, 1780, with his residence given as Plympton.[5]

Charles Bricknell in "Plympton, Mass., Records," 4:22, states that William and Mary Howland lived in Boston and had seven children, but does not name them.[6] William must have returned to Plympton after his marriage to Mary McClentick for the town records of Cambridge, Mass., show that the selectmen of Cambridge, on 9 May 1791, warned William Howland, a carpenter, and Mary his wife, and [his brother], James Howland, showmaker (*sic*), "all of Plympton in the County of Plymouth . . . who have come lately to this Town for the purpose of abiding therein, not having obtained the

Town's consent . . . that they depart the limits thereof, with their Children and others under their care, if such they have, within fifteen days."[7]

Nothing more has been found about this family. There are no probate records for William and Mary Howland in either Plymouth or Middlesex or Suffolk Counties, nor has any trace of their children been found. It is possible that their records may eventually be located in some presently unpublished church record.

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1. *Plympton VR*, 122, 335. 2. *Carver VR*, 157; *MD* 38:152; *Plympton VR*, 487. 3. *Cambridge VR* 2:210; *Plympton VR*, 335, 487; Bricknell, *Plympton, Mass., Records* (mimeo) 2:III:562 (second page); 4:22. 4. Plymouth Co. Prob. #10935, 40:134-35 (John Howland). 5. *Mass. Sold. and Sail.* 8:409. 6. Bricknell, *Recs. of the Town of Plympton, Mass.* 2:III:562 (second page). 7. Ann Smith Lainhart, "Cambridge, Massachusetts, Notifications and Warnings Out (1788-1897)," *NEHGR* (Jan. 1992) 146:86, 88, No. 16.

196. **Mary**[5] **Howland** (*John*[4-3-2-1]) was born in Plympton, now Carver, Mass., 5 June 1758,[1] the daughter of the Rev. John and Elizabeth (Lewis) Howland. Mary died probably in Boston, Mass., after 14 February 1822, the date she sold property in Braintree, Norfolk Co., Mass., which she had inherited from her second husband.[2]

Mary Howland married first, in Plympton 11 June 1778 (intentions Kingston, Mass., 10 April 1778) **Dr. Thomas Fuller**,[3] who was born in Medfield, Mass., 27 June 1755,[4] the son of Jabez and Elizabeth (Hilliard) Fuller, and a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Samuel Fuller. Thomas Fuller died before 27 July 1790,[5] the date his widow married her second husband.

Mary married second, in Carver, Mass., as his fifth wife, 27 July 1790, the Rev. **Ezra Waldo Weld**,[6] of Braintree, Mass., who was born in Pomfret, Conn.,[7] 13 June 1736, the son of John and Esther (Waldo) Weld. The Rev. Ezra Weld married first, in Braintree, 24 September 1763, Anna Weld of Attleborough, Mass.,[8] by whom he had Ezra Waldo Weld, born 25 April 1765, Ludovicus Weld, born 12 September 1766, Elizabeth Weld, born 2 June 1768 and died young, Samuel Waldo Weld, born 9 May 1770, Elias Weld, born 11 March 1772, and Habijah Savage Weld, born 8 August 1773 and died young,[9] none of whom were descendants of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Ezra's first wife died in Braintree 5 July 1774.[10] The Rev. Ezra Weld married second, in Braintree, 16 February 1775, Bettey Soper, "both of this town,"[11] who must have died before November 1775, probably in childbirth. The Rev. Ezra Weld married third, before June 1776, Hannah Farnham, by whom he had Katherine Hay Weld, born 27 March 1777,[12] who was not a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Ezra's third wife died in Braintree 31 March 1778.[13] The Rev. Ezra Weld married

fourth, 31 July 1779 Mrs. Abigail Greenleaf of Boston,[14] by whom he had Joseph Greenleaf Weld, born 14 July 1781, and Thomas Weld, born 22 January 1785,[15] neither of whom were descendants of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Ezra's fourth wife died in Boston 3 July 1788.[16] Two years later he married, as his fifth wife, widow Mary (Howland[5]) Fuller. Ezra Weld died in Braintree 16 January 1816, at 80 years of age.[17]

Mary's father, the Rev. John Howland of Carver, called her "Mary Weld" in his will dated 19 January 1801, proved in Plymouth 8 December 1804. He also mentioned her second husband, the Rev. Ezra Weld.[18]

Mary's first husband, Dr. Thomas Fuller, a physician, served in the Revolutionary War as a private from Medfield.[19] Mary's second husband, Ezra Waldo Weld, graduated from Yale in 1759 and was ordained as minister of the church in Braintree, Mass., 17 November 1762. He continued to serve there until his death in 1816.[20]

On 1 January 1795 Ezra Weld of Braintree, clerk, [minister], in consideration of £100 lawful money and with the free consent of his wife, Mary Weld, sold six acres of land in Braintree to David Fogg of Braintree, physician. This deed was recorded 3 March 1795.[21] On 11 February 1796, the Rev. Ezra Weld and his wife, Mary, (formerly Mary Fuller), "in consideration of $600," sold [mortgaged] to Capt. Jonathan Thayer and Corp. John Holbrook of Braintree, as joint tenants, two pieces of land in Braintree, Mass., one containing four acres of land with a dwelling house and barn, and the other about five acres of land. In the same transaction, Ezra also sold 100 acres of land lying in Braintree, Vermont, in the second division, which Ezra Weld had obtained by draft, "provided nevertheless that if the sd. Ezra Weld or his heirs pay to the sd. Jonathan Thayer and John Holbrook . . . the sum of $600 with lawful interest annually, that is to say, $300 to Jonathan Thayer and $300 to John Holbrook on or before 11 February 1799 . . . [this deed] shall be void." It was recorded 28 April 1797.[22]

Mary's second husband, Ezra Waldo Weld "of Braintree in the County of Norfolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, clerk," in his will dated 25 December 1809, probated 13 February 1816, named his wife, Mary Weld of Braintree, as his executrix. He bequeathed his property to his beloved wife, Mary Weld, his son, William F. H. Weld, and his daughter, Elizabeth Weld, each to have an equal share in his dwelling house, buildings, land, and personal estate in Braintree. He gave $3.00 each to his children by his previous wives, named as Ezra W. Weld, Ludovicus Weld, Elias Weld, Joseph G. Weld, Thomas Weld and Catherine H. Weld. He gave his son, Samuel Weld, all of his land in Braintree, Vermont, "believing that it will not be more than a suitable compensation for the care and expense which he has devoted to it and to make him an equal sharer in my estate with my other children." Witnesses were Micah Richmond, Solomon Richmond and Hannah Richmond. On 21 March 1816, Nathaniel Wales, Samuel Capen

and Asa French of Braintree were appointed as appraisers of the estate. His personal possessions, valued at $678.73, included one "high post bedstead, bed & bedding," a loom, a small spinning wheel, several looking glasses, one card table and one round table, seven leather bottomed chairs, one lolling chair, twelve china cups and saucers, three large dishes, two dozen green-edged plates, one large mahogany table, one desk and book-case, and many other possessions. His books alone were valued at $61.00. The dwelling house and barn, with eight acres of land for mowing and pasturing, was valued at $1800.00.[23]

On 30 October 1817, Ezra and Mary Weld's son, William F. H. Weld of Boston, merchant, and his wife, Sarah, sold to his mother, Mary Weld of Boston, widow, one undivided third part of eight acres of real estate in Braintree, Norfolk Co., that he had inherited from his father, Ezra Weld. Sarah, wife of William Weld, released her right of dower. One of the witnesses was his sister, Elizabeth S. Weld, who owned one-third of the property. This deed was recorded 3 November 1817.[24] Four years later, Elizabeth had married. On 4 December 1821 Francis P. Smith, Esq., of Kingston, Rockingham Co., New Hampshire, and his wife, Elizabeth Sophia Smith, daughter of Ezra and Mary Weld, sold to Charles Hayward of Braintree, cordwainer, for $518.33, their rights in one-third part of the homestead farm of the late Rev. Ezra Weld of Braintree, "Father of Elizabeth." This was acknowledged by Elizabeth Sophia Smith and her husband, Francis P. Smith, 5 December 1821.[25]

In one last deed, on 14 February 1822, Mary Weld of Boston, widow, sold to Charles Hayward of Braintree, cordwainer, "in consideration of a note in hand for ten hundred thirty six dollars," all of her rights to a two-thirds part of the homestead of the late Rev. Ezra Weld in Braintree, and a four acre piece of land willed by Ezra Weld to Mary and their son, William F. H. Weld. This was witnessed by John Williams and Susan M. Makepiece.[26]

The exact date that Mary (Howland) (Fuller) Weld died has not been found.

Children (**Fuller**), by her first husband, Thomas Fuller, probably born in Kingston, Mass.:[27]

i. **Thomas**^{6}, born about 26 November 1781, died 11 January 1799.
ii. **Betsey**, born 12 January 1786, died in Kingston, Mass., 15 September 1788, aged 2 years, 8 months, 3 days.

Children (**Weld**), by her second husband, Ezra Weld, born in Braintree, Mass.:

iii. **William Farnham Howland**, born 22 January 1792.[28]
iv. **Elizabeth Sophia**, born 21 March 1794.[29]

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1. *Plympton VR*, 121. 2. Norfolk Co. Deeds 68:237 [FHL #839821]. 3. *Kingston VR*, 243; *Mayflower Fams.: Francis Eaton, Samuel Fuller, William White* 1:91. 4. *Medfield VR*, 54. 5. *Carver VR*, 104, 138. 6. Ibid., 104, 138; Samuel A. Bates, *Records of the Town of Braintree, Mass., 1640-1793* (Randolph, Mass. 1886), 862. 7. *Pomfret VR* 1:48; Sherman Weld Tracy, *Tracy Genealogy* (Rutland 1936), 148; Frederick Lewis Weis, *Colonial Clergy of New England* (Lancaster, Mass. 1936), 217. 8. Bates, *Braintree Recs.*, 871. 9. Tracy, *Tracy Gen.*, 148. 10. Ibid., 148. 11. Bates, *Braintree Recs.*, 879. 12. Tracy, *Tracy Gen.*, 149. 13. Ibid., 148. 14. *Boston Marriages* (1700-1751), 444; Bates, *Braintree Recs.*, 882. 15. Tracy, *Tracy Gen.*, 149. 16. *Columbian Centinel, Index to Obituaries* 5:4778; Bates, *Braintree Recs.*, 865; Tracy, *Tracy Gen.*, 148. 17. Weis, *Colonial Clergy*, 217. 18. Plymouth Co. Prob. 5:226-28 (John Howland). 19. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:6:191. 20. *Columbian Centinel, Index to Obituaries* 5:4778; Tracy, *Tracy Gen.*, 148-49. 21. Norfolk Co. Deeds 3:101 [FHL #839599]. 22. Ibid. 7:95 [FHL #839601]. 23. Norfolk Co. Prob. 27:1-3, 361-64 (Ezra Weld) [FHL #843585]. 24. Norfolk Co. Deeds 55:85 [FHL #839815]. 25. Ibid. 66:140 [FHL #839820]. 26. Ibid. 68:237 [FHL #839821]. 27. *Mayflower Fams.: Francis Eaton, Samuel Fuller, William White* 1:91. 28. Bates, *Braintree Recs.*, 854; Tracy, *Tracy Gen.*, 148-49. 29. *Boston Births (1700-1800)*, 342.

197. **James**[5] **Howland** (*John*[4-3-2-1]) was born in Plympton, now Carver, Mass., 18 July 1760,[1] the son of the Rev. John and Elizabeth (Lewis) Howland. James Howland died in Walpole, Cheshire Co., N. H., 10 October 1850, and was buried in the Methodist Cemetery toward South Woodstock, Vt. His stone reads, "Born in Carver, Mass., 18 July 1760 — died 10 October 1850."[2]

James Howland, called "of Walpole, N. H.," married in Watertown, Mass., recorded Cambridge, Mass., 25 February 1795 **Sarah Mason**,[3] "of Watertown," whose birth was recorded in Cambridge, 21 August 1766,[4] the daughter of Nehemiah Mason and his third wife, Rebecca Fillebrown. Sarah died in Woodstock, Vt., 5 March 1863, at the home of her son, John Howland, who had moved to Woodstock.[5] She was buried near South Woodstock, Vt., next to her husband. Her stone reads, "Born in Watertown 21 August 1766, died 5 March 1863." Their son, John[6] Howland, who died 20 November 1870, aged 75, and Maria, his wife, who died 16 May 1878, are buried there, too.[6]

James's father, the Rev. John Howland of Carver, Mass., in his will dated 19 January 1801, probated 8 December 1804, mentioned James as one of his sons.[7]

James Howland served as a private during the Revolutionary War and was present at the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne's army.[8] After the war he must have returned to Plympton and worked as a cordwainer (shoemaker). In 1791, James Howland and his brother, William, and William's wife, Mary, lived for a time in Cambridge, Mass., for, on 9 May 1791, all three of them, called "all of Plympton," were warned by the Selectmen to leave Cambridge within fifteen days.[9] Two years later we find him in Walpole, N. H., where,

on 16 May 1793, James Howland of Walpole, N. H., cordwainer, and his brother, Charles Howland of Boston, Mass., housewright, bought 50 acres of land in Walpole, N. H., from Levi Fairbanks of Walpole, for £80 lawful money. This was witnessed by Jonas Fairbanks and Andrew French and acknowledged the same day.[10]

On 5 January 1795, James Howland of Walpole, cordwainer, made a premarital agreement with his future wife, Sally Mason of Watertown, Mass., spinster, concerning property she owned, which included a dwelling house in Watertown, 4½ acres of salt marsh in Cambridge, some furniture and some cash which, at the decease of her beloved mother, would become Sally's property, "with the power to sell, give, grant, and convey to whomever she wished." It was agreed that all furniture purchased after their marriage with Sally's money would be her own property and "shall never be taken for any debts of the said James Howland." Witnesses were Charles Howland and Thomas Baker. The agreement was sworn to 24 March 1795 and recorded 12 March 1799 at the Cheshire County courthouse in Keene, N. H.[11]

On 27 March 1795 James Howland and Sarah, his wife, of Walpole, Cheshire Co., Newhampshire (*sic*), cordwainer, sold for £50 to Amos Livermore, yeoman, of Watertown, the southeast chamber of a dwelling house which had belonged to Sarah's late father, Nehemiah Mason, deceased. James Howland and Sally, his wife, signers and sealers to the instrument, acknowledged it to be their free act and deed at Cambridge, 27 July 1799. Witnesses were Charles Howland and Andrew French, "J. peace."[12]

On 27 March 1795 James Howland, cordwainer, and Sarah, his wife, of Walpole, N. H., and her brothers and sisters and their spouses, Amos Livermore, yeoman, and Hepsibah, his wife, Charles Clark, housewright, and Rebecca, his wife, Lucy Mason, spinster, all of Watertown, Samuel Sawin and Martha, his wife, of Livermore "in the County of Lincoln," Aaron Mason, currier, of Salem, "in the county of Essex, all in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," sold to Moses Coolidge, Esq., of Watertown, for £150-15sh, 10½ acres of land in Watertown. Witnesses were William Hunt, Daniel Bryant, Charles Howland and Andrew French. This deed was recorded 13 October 1785.[13]

On the same day, 27 March 1795, James Howland, cordwainer, and Sarah his wife, together with her brothers and sisters mentioned above, sold for £277 to Amos Livermore, yeoman, of Watertown, 13 acres of land in Watertown, and one-third part of a dwelling house, one-third part of a hay barn, corn barn and chaise house with three small pieces of land near by, which was set off to widow Rebecca Mason, deceased, as her dower. Witnesses were William Hunt, Daniel Bryant, Andrew French, and Charles Howland. This deed was acknowledged in Walpole, N. H., 8 May 1795, by

FORM OF WIDOW'S DECLARATION FOR BOUNTY LAND.

State of Vermont
County of Windsor } ss. On this 30th day of March

one thousand eight hundred and fifty five
personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace, within and for the County and State aforesaid. — Sarah Howland —
, aged — 89 — , years a resident of Woodstock
in the State of Vermont —, who being duly sworn according to law declares that she is the widow of James Howland , deceased, who was a Private in the Revolutionary War, and served as set forth in his declaration made under the act of June 7. 1832. and drew a pension in his life time of fifty three dollars and thirty three Cents. per annum;

She further declares that after the death of her said husband she made her declaration for a pension under the act of July 29. 1848 and was placed on the pension list roll of the Montpelier Vermont Agency at the rate of $53. 33- per annum. her certificate being dated March 20th 1851.

Fig. 48. Application of Sarah Howland of Windsor, Vermont, widow of James[5] Howland of Walpole, N.H., dated 30 March 1855, for Bounty Land due her for her husband's service during the Revolutionary War. [Veteran's Pension Appl. #W7812 (FHL #971348)]. See p. 370.

I Calvin Howland of Warren in the County of Lincoln
and State of Maine aged sixty nine years on oath
testify and say that my brother James Howland
now resident in Walpole, New Hampshire was a
private Soldier in the troops of the State of Massachusetts.
the British landed and took Rhode Island in
Seventeen hundred & seventy Six. - [illegible] seventeen in
the same year the Sd James Howland was detached
under Capt N. Shaw and marched under him to
Bristol, R. Island,, and there Joined under Capt
Shaw three months when he returned home —
In August AD 1777 the said James enlisted in

Fig. 49. Deposition of Calvin[5] Howland of Warren, Maine, verifying the service of his brother, James[5] Howland of Walpole, N.H., during the Revolutionary War. [Veteran's Pension Appl. #W7812 (FHL #971348)]. See pp. 370 and 371.

James and Sarah Howland. It was not recorded in Cambridge until 27 July 1799.[14]

On 8 May 1795 James Howland and Sarah, his wife, of Walpole, N. H., sold for £60 to Daniel Mason [her brother], tanner, of Chelsea, 4½ acres of land in Cambridge, bounded on the north by land set off to widow Rebecca Mason [her mother], deceased, and also two other pieces of land which had been set off to Rebecca, one in Newton and the other in Cambridge. Witnesses were Andrew French and Charles Howland. This deed was recorded in Cambridge 20 October 1795.[15]

On the same day, 8 May 1795, Sarah Howland, wife of James Howland of Walpole, bought from [actually mortgaged to] her brother, Daniel Mason, tanner, of Chelsea, for $333.33, payable 8 May 1799, 8 acres of land in Cambridge bounded by land of Josiah Mason, Daniel Mason and Andrew Boardman, "provided nevertheless that if the said Daniel Mason . . . pay the said Sarah Howland" $333.33 with lawful interest on or before 8 May 1799, "then this deed as also a certain Note of hand . . . shall be null and void." Daniel Mason acknowledged the deed 12 November 1798. Along the margin of the deed a notation was made, dated 25 April 1801, which stated that James Howland, "husband to the within named mortgagee, acknowledged to have received full payment of the note herein mentioned, and do in behalf of myself and my said wife release and quitclaim all right to the within described premises." This declaration was witnessed by Samuel Bartlett. This statement was not sufficient to clear the title so, at Cambridge, 21 September 1802, Sarah Howland "in consideration of the above," also released and quitclaimed "all right to the within mortgaged premises." The witness was again Samuel Bartlett. [16]

On 20 August 1832, James Howland of Walpole, N. H., applied for a Revolutionary War pension. He stated that he had enlisted from his birthplace in Plympton. He was drafted into the service 9 December 1776 from Plympton, now called Carver, about the time that the British took Rhode Island, and marched to join Capt. Shaw's Company, Col. Ball's Regiment, at "Bristol nigh Newport" for three months. In August 1777 he enlisted in Capt. Edward Sparrow's Company for four months and marched to North Kingston, Rhode Island, and then at Providence. During the second tour he had an abscess on his left foot and went home for a month until he was fit for duty, after which he returned and finished his time. In August 1778 he enlisted in Capt. Patrige's Company, Col. Jones' Regiment for three months and immediately marched to "Roxbury nigh Boston," and was stationed at Roxbury and Dorchester the whole time. In July 1780 he again enlisted in a company commanded by Lt. Snow for six months. On 9 January 1781 he again enlisted, as shown by his discharge signed by Col. J., Williams at West Point. After the Revolution he moved to Watertown, Mass., for three years, then to Little Cambridge, (now Brighton), Mass., for

several years, then to Walpole in Sullivan Co., N. H. James listed the dates of his marriage and the births of his two sons, enclosing a page from his bible. James Howland's sister, Elizabeth Lewis (Howland) Ripley of Woodstock, Vt., and his brother, Calvin Howland of Warren, Maine, also sent their affidavits testifying that James Howland had served in the Revolutionary War.[17]

James Howland's widow, Sarah Howland, of Woodstock, Vt., applied for a pension 7 January 1851. In an affidavit dated 19 December 1850, her son, John Howland, also of Woodstock, said that he was 55 years of age, and stated that his father had died at his home, 10 October 1850, and his mother, Sarah Howland, lived with him. He stated that his father had received a pension of $53.33 per annum. On 30 March 1855, Sarah Howland applied for a bounty land warrant. She stated that her name before marriage had been Sarah Mason and that she had married James Howland in Watertown, Mass., 25 February 1795. Her witnesses were John Howland and James Howland, 2nd. Sarah Howland signed this application with her mark, perhaps because she was not well.[18]

No probate records were found for either James or Sarah Howland in Walpole, N. H., where they had lived and raised their sons, nor at their son's home in Woodstock, Vt., where they died and were buried.

Children (**Howland**), born in Walpole, N. H.:[19]

i. **John**^{6}, born 19 December 1795; witnessed mother's pension application.

ii. **James**, born 9 February 1799.

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1. *Plympton VR*, 121. 2. Gravestones, Methodist Cemetery, toward South Woodstock, Vt., located by Dorothy Stillwell, Historian for the Vermont Society of Mayflower Descendants. 3. *Cambridge VR* 2:210; Lucius R. Paige, *Hist. of Cambridge, Mass., Index and Supplement*, 511; Revolutionary War Pension Appl. #W7812 [FHL #2971348]. 4. Paige, *Hist. of Cambridge, Mass., Index and Supplement*, 511; Henry Bond, *Gens. of the Families of the Early Settlers of Watertown, Mass.* (Boston 1860, 2d edition) 1:362. 5. George Aldrich, *Walpole, [N. H.], As it Was and As it Is, 1749-1879* (Claremont, N. H. 1880), 287-88. 6. Methodist Cemetery, toward South Woodstock, Vt. 7. Plymouth Co. Prob. 5:326-28 (John Howland). 8. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:349; Aldrich, *Walpole As it Was and Is*, 288. 9. Lainhart, "Cambridge, Mass., Notifications and Warnings Out (1788-1797)," *NEHGR* (Jan. 1992) 146:88. 10. Cheshire Co. Deeds 20:413-14 [FHL #15632]. 11. Ibid., 31:260 [FHL #15637]. 12. Middlesex Co. Deeds 132:524 [FHL #554077]. 13. Ibid. 120:80-82 [FHL #554069]. 14. Ibid. 132:520-22 [FHL #554077]. 15. Ibid. 120:196-97 [FHL #554069]. 16. Ibid. 131:141-42 [FHL #554077]. 17. Revolutionary War Pension Appl. #W7812; BLW #8144-160-55 [FHL #971348]. 18. Ibid. 19. Aldrich, *Walpole As It Was and Is*, 287-88.

198. **Calvin**[5] **Howland** (*John*[4-3-2-1]) was born in Plympton, now Carver, Mass., 8 December 1762,[1] the son of the Rev. John and Elizabeth (Lewis) Howland. Calvin Howland died in Warren, Lincoln Co., now Knox Co., Me., 11 February 1851, aged 89 years.[2]

Calvin Howland "of Plympton," married in Rochester, Mass., 27 May 1790 **Abigail Church**,[3] who was born in Rochester 9 January 1765,[4] the daughter of Lemuel and Bethiah (Clapp) Church and a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Richard Warren. Abigail died in Warren, Me., 29 November 1857, at 95 years of age.[5]

Calvin Howland's father, the Rev. John Howland of Carver, in his will dated 19 January 1801, probated 8 December 1804, named Calvin as the executor of his estate.[6]

Calvin and Abigail Howland moved to Warren, Lincoln Co., Me., about 1817, when they were in their fifties. They lived on the Vaughn Peninsula.[7] On 13 June 1820, Calvin Howland and J. C. Howland, both of Warren, yeomen, deeded a tract of land in Warren to Anselm Vaughn of Warren, yeoman, for $2.00. This was witnessed by Benjamin Brackett, Justice of Peace, 19 June 1820 and was recorded 24 April 1821.[8] Two years later, 23 September 1822, Calvin Howland deeded land to his son, John Calvin Howland, which was recorded 25 September 1822.[9]

In 1832, Calvin Howland of Warren, Maine, at 69 years of age, testified under oath that his brother, James Howland, had served during the Revolutionary War in Bristol and North Kingston, R.I., and in Roxbury and Dorchester Heights, Mass.[10]

The 1850 Federal Census for Warren, Lincoln Co., Me., shows Calvin Howland, aged 87, as head of the household, along with his wife Abigail, aged 85, their son, John C. Howland, aged 51 with his wife, Emma, aged 45, and their children Mary J., George W., Sarah E., Isaac V., and Frances Howland.[11]

No probate records were found for Calvin and Abigail Howland.

Children (**Howland**), born in Carver, Mass.:[12]

i. **Polly/Mary**[6], born 16 April 1792, bapt. 2 October 1796.
ii. **John Calvin**, born 9 June 1798.

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1. *Plympton VR*, 121. 2. Cyrus Eaton, *Annals of the Town of Warren, Knox Co., Maine* (Hallowell 1877), 556. [Knox County was formed from Lincoln County in 1860.] 3. *Rochester VR* 2:73. 4. Ibid. 1:72; Bowman Files (microfiche): Warren, 15. 5. Eaton, *Annals of Warren, Me.*, 556. 6. Plymouth Co. Prob. 5:326-28 (John Howland). 7. Eaton, *Annals of Warren, Me.*, 556. 8. Lincoln Co. Deeds 113:69-70 [FHL #11415]. 9. Knox Co. Deeds 23:73a. 10. Revolutionary War Pension Appl. #W7812 [FHL #971348]. 11. *U.S. Census of Maine, 1850*: Lincoln County, 193. 12. *Carver VR*, 38.

199. **Charles**[5] **Howland** (*John*[4-3-2-1]) was born in Plympton, now Carver, Mass., 13 February 1765,[1] the son of the Rev. John and Elizabeth (Lewis) Howland. Charles Howland died in Walpole, N. H., 23 or 28 November 1826, aged 62 years.[2]

Charles Howland married in Roxbury, Mass., 8 July 1793 **Elizabeth Crease**,[3] who was born in Boston, Mass., in 1763,[4] the daughter of Richard and Hepzibah (Cook) Crease. Elizabeth died in Walpole, N. H., 28 May 1830, aged 67 years.[5]

On 16 May 1793, Charles Howland of Boston, housewright, and his brother, James Howland of Walpole, cordwainer, bought 50 acres of land in Walpole, from Levi Fairbanks.[6]

Charles's father, the Rev. John Howland of Carver, in his will dated 19 January 1801, probated 8 December 1804, named Charles Howland as one of his five sons and four daughters.[7]

Charles Howland was an ingenious mechanic and cabinet-maker.[8] He died intestate. On 31 March 1827, his widow, Elizabeth, declined to accept the responsibility of administering the estate, so their only surviving son, Aaron, was appointed as the administrator 3 February 1827. On 19 March 1828, the court ordered that Elizabeth Howland's dower third part be set off to her by Samuel Grant, Stephen Johnson and Josiah Bellows, all freeholders of Cheshire County. On 25 March 1828, the committee set off to the widow the east part of the house with the kitchen and buttery and one-third of the woodhouse adjoining the house, one-third of the barn. one-third of the cellar and one-third of the land. This was accepted and recorded 1 April 1828.[9]

Children (**Howland**), born in Walpole, N. H.:[10]

i. **Prentiss**[6], died young.
ii. **Charles**, died young.
iii. **Aaron Prentiss**, born 13 March 1801.

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1. *Plympton VR*, 121; Bricknell, *Records of Plympton, Mass.*, 562. 2. *Plympton VR*, 487; Aldrich, *Walpole As It Was and As It Is* (1860), 287-88. 3. *Boston Marriages* (1752-1809), 314; *Roxbury VR* 2:215. 4. Frissell, *History of Walpole, N. H.* (1963), 2152; *DAR Lineage Book* (1907) 63:107 but erroneously names Elizabeth as "Hepzibah." 5. Aldrich, *Walpole*, 288. 6. Cheshire Co. Deeds 20:413-14 [FHL #15632]. 7. Plymouth Co. Prob. 5:326-28 (John Howland). 8. Aldrich, *Walpole*, 288. 9. Cheshire Co. Prob. 46:14-16 (Charles Howland) [FHL #15726]. 10. Ibid. 46:14-16 (Charles Howland) [FHL #15726]; Hamilton Hurd, *Hist. of Cheshire and Sullivan Counties, N. H.* 1:450; Aldrich, *Walpole*, 288.

200. **Sarah**[5] **Howland** (*John*[4-3-2-1]) was born in Plympton, now Carver, Mass., 10 March 1767,[1] the daughter of the Rev. John and Elizabeth

(Lewis) Howland. Sarah died in Plympton, 1 February 1839,[2] aged 72 years, and was recorded in Middleboro, called "wife of Noah Thomas of Plympton."

Sarah/Sally Howland married in Plympton 1 January 1786 **Noah Thomas,**[3] who was born in Middleboro 11 July 1759,[4] the son of Eleazer and Mary (Shaw) Thomas. Noah Thomas died in Plympton 20 October 1842,[5] at the age of 83 years, 3 months, 9 days, which was recorded in Middleboro records.

Sarah was called "daughter Sarah Thomas" by her father, the Rev. John Howland of Carver, in his will dated 19 January 1801, probated 8 December 1804.[6]

Sarah's husband, Noah Thomas, served in the Revolutionary War as a corporal from Massachusetts and Vermont, according to the *DAR Patriot Index*.[7] He was a farmer and a shoemaker.

On 27 October 1828, Noah Thomas and his wife, Sarah, sold to John Samson of Hartford, certainly their nephew, the son of Sarah's sister, Sophia (Howland) Sampson, for $100.00, one-half of a tract of land in Hartford, Maine, containing 100 acres, which Noah Thomas had bought in partnership with John Samson's grandfather, John Samson of Middleboro, 7 January 1814. This deed was acknowledged by Noah Thomas and his wife, Sarah, 27 October 1828.[8]

Noah Thomas of Plympton, cordwainer, in his will dated 13 June 1839, probated the first Monday of December 1842, gave his beloved son, Henry L. Thomas, all of his real estate, live stock and farming tools, his chaise and harness, and many of his household furnishings, and named him as his executor, upon the condition that he pay all of his father's just debts, funeral charges, expenses of settling the estate, and all of the legacies and bequests mentioned in the will. He was also to set upon his grave a decent pair of gravestones. Noah Thomas gave his daughters, Elizabeth F. Lobdell, Lucia C. Ellis and Mary S. King, in equal shares, all the rest and residue of his household furniture not specifically given to their brother, Henry. He gave the children of his deceased son, Walter Thomas, $100 to be equally divided between them. He gave the children of his deceased daughter, Sally Goodwin, $2.50 each. He gave the son of his deceased daughter, Irene Cushing, $3.00. He gave the son of his deceased daughter, Catherine Bonney, $5.00. All of the legacies were to be paid to the legatees as they arrived at the age of twenty-one years. He made no further bequests to his daughters or to the children of his deceased children, "having already advanced them as much as I deem them to be equitably entitled to from me." All of the remainder, whether in notes of money or personal property, he bequeathed to his son, Henry L. Thomas. Witnesses were John B. Thomas, Joshua B. Thomas and Jacob H. Loud.[9]

hand paid by my son Nathan Samson of Hartford in the
County of Oxford yeoman the Receipt whereof I do hereby
acknowledge, do hereby give grant sell and convey unto
the said Nathan Samson and to his heirs and assigns
forever – my one undivided half of a certain tract of land
lying and being in said Hartford in said County of
Oxford the whole being one hundred acres from off the west
erly end of the lot number six in the third range of
lots in said Hartford being the same land which John
Allen formerly purchased of Leonard Spalding and
is the same land that I the said John Samson and
Noah Thomas purchased of Cyrus Hamlin as may
appear on record and my undivided half is hereby conveyed to the said Nathan for further bounds reference to be had
to the records of the county of Oxford –

Fig. 50. Deed from John Sampson of Middleboro to his son, Nathan Sampson of Harford, Maine, for land in Hartford which John Sampson had bought in partnership with Noah Thomas, husband of Nathan's wife's sister, Sarah[5] Howland. [Oxford Co. Deed 88:260-61 (FHL #11648)]. See pp. 373 and 375-76.

Children (**Thomas**), first born in Plympton, Mass., remainder born in Halifax, Mass., but recorded in Plympton:[10]

i. **Sarah**[6], born 4 February 1787.
ii. **Elizabeth Fuller**, born 23 January 1789.
iii. **Walter**, born 11 July 1791.
iv. **John Howland**, born 29 September 1795, died 21 March 1799.
v. **Irene**, born 18 February 1799.
vi. **Lucia Crocker**, born 10 March 1801.
vii. **John Howland**, born 3 May 1804, died 18 June 1804.
viii. **Catherine**, born 9 August 1805.
ix. **Henry Lewis**, born 22 August 1808.
x. **Mary Shaw**, born 2 July 1811.

REFERENCES

1. *Plympton VR*, 122. 2. *Middleboro Deaths*, 189. 3. *Plympton VR*, 335, 409. 4. Raymond, *Thomas Fams.*, 15. 5. *Plympton VR*, 526; *Middleboro Deaths*, 189. 6. Plymouth Co. Prob. 5:326-28 (John Howland). 7. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:674. 8. Oxford Co., Maine, Deeds 34:38-39 [FHL #11621]. 9. Plymouth Co. Prob. 84:560-62 (Noah Thomas) [FHL #555267]. 10. *Plympton VR*, 209-10; Bricknell, *Records of Plympton, Mass.*, 2:III:487.

201. **Sophia**[5] **Howland** (*John*[4-3-2-1]) was born in Plympton, now Carver, Mass., 9 March 1770,[1] the daughter of the Rev. John and Elizabeth (Lewis) Howland. Sophia died in Hartford, Oxford Co., Maine, 16 November 1817.[2]

Sophia Howland married in Carver 17 April 1798 (intentions Middleboro) **Nathan Sampson/Samson**,[3] who was born in Middleboro, Mass., 1 May 1777,[4] the son of John and Elizabeth (Cobb) Samson. He was a descendant of *Mayflower* passengers George Soule, Francis Cooke and Peter Brown, but not of *Mayflower* passenger Henry Samson. Nathan Sampson died in Hartford, Me., after June 1860,[5] the month he was recorded in the U.S. Census. The name was spelled "Sampson" in Maine, but "Samson" in Middleboro.

Sophia's father, the Rev. John Howland of Carver, in his will dated 19 January 1804, probated 8 December 1804, called Sophia by her married name, "Sophia Sampson."[6] Nathan Sampson's father, John Sampson of Middleboro, in his will dated 12 November 1819, proved 6 November 1821, named Nathan as one of his beloved children and said that he had already given Nathan "one undivided half of a farm lying in Hartford in the province of Maine." This was witnessed by Samuel Shaw, Lydia Shaw and Nehemiah Cobb.[7]

A few months before his death, Nathan Samson's father, John Samson of Middleboro, yeoman, in a deed dated 19 February 1819, but not recorded until 15 October 1850, conveyed land in Hartford, "in the county of Oxford," to Nathan and his heirs, for $150.00. It was described as "one undivided

half of a certain tract of land lying and being in said Hartford in said County of Oxford, the whole being one hundred acres from the westerly end of the lot number six in the third range of lots in said Hartford, being the same land which John Allen formerly purchased of Leonard Spalding and is the same land that I the said John Samson and Noah Thomas purchased of Cyrus Hamlin, as may appear on the record." This was witnessed by Lydia Shaw and Nehe^{m} Cobb, and was signed and acknowledged in Plymouth 19 February 1819. It was recorded "from the original" in Hartford, Me., thirty-one years later, 15 October 1850, by Stephen D. Hutchinson, Register of Oxford County, Me.[8]

This deed, along with census records, helps to sort out the various Samson/Sampson families who were living in Hartford, Me., when Nathan and Sophia (Howland) Samson arrived there soon after 1803. The U.S. Censuses of 1810, 1820 and 1830 show three Sampson men as heads of households in Hartford: Consider Sampson, our Nathan Sampson and Moses Sampson. In the 1830 Census there were two additional Sampson heads listed: Lewis Sampson on the same page as his father, our Nathan Sampson, and Nathaniel Sampson, as well as Consider Sampson and Moses Sampson. The *Index* to the *U.S. Census of Maine, 1830*, published in Bountiful, Utah, has two Sampson errors. It lists *Catherine Sampson* and *Horatio Sampson* who are *not* recorded in the original census of the Town of Hartford, Maine, and omits Nathaniel Sampson and Consider Sampson who *are* listed in the actual census record. In the 1840 Census our Nathan Sampson and his son, Lewis Sampson, are listed separately, and on another page, Moses Sampson and Nathan Sampson 2nd are listed on the same page with each other. But there is no Thomas Sampson recorded in the original census of Hartford, Maine, which is another error in the published *1840 Index*.

The 1850 Census shows Nathan Sampson, age 75, born in Massachusetts, occupation farmer, living with Lewis Sampson, age 49, born in Maine, also a farmer, with a wife named Merian (*sic*), age 49. In the 1850 census there was also Moses Sampson, age 68, Nathan Sampson 2d, age 49, Lot Sampson, age 44, and Moses S. Sampson, age 34, all born in Maine, and all listed on page 85, neatly separating these two Sampson families from each other. The relationship between Moses Sampson, aged 68, and our Nathan Sampson, aged 75, has not been established but Lewis Sampson, with whom Nathan lived, was certainly Nathan Sampson's son, named for Sophia Howland's mother, Elizabeth Lewis.[9]

With these census records as a framework, we can begin to sort out the land records for the Sampsons of Hartford, Oxford Co., Me. On 25 April 1822, Consider Sampson, yeoman, and his wife, Bethiah, of Hartford, for $100.00, sold to Nathaniel Thomas of Hartford, gentleman, 33 acres of land in Hartford, known as Thompson's Grant.[10] Consider Sampson died in

Hartford, Maine, 20 October 1838, at 80 years of age, indicating that he was born about 1758. His widow, Bethiah, died there the following year, 7 October 1839.[11] *The Giles Memorial* states that a Consider Sampson, certainly this man, was born in Duxbury, Mass., after 1753, the son of Robert and Alice (Sampson) Sampson. He married 11 January 1791 Bethiah (Ames) Lapham of Pembroke.[12] *MFIP: Myles Standish of the Mayflower* shows that a Consider Samson was born in Duxbury in the 1750s, the son of Robert and Alice (Samson) Samson, He was a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger Capt. Myles Standish and also descended from *Mayflower* passenger John Alden.[13] The relationship between Consider Sampson and our Nathan Samson was rather distant and does not enter into this study except to help to identify which Sampsons were the children of our Nathan Sampson. Moses Sampson and his children, too, were not closely related to our Nathan Samson.

On 27 October 1828, John Sampson of Hartford, bought from [his uncle and aunt] Noah Thomas and his wife, Sarah, for $100.00 "one undivided half part of a certain tract of land containing one hundred acres lying and being in the town of Hartford . . . off the westerly end of lot number Six in the third range of lots in said Hartford being the same lot which John Sampson of Middleborough and Noah Thomas of Plympton . . . bought of Cyrus Hamlin as will appear by said deed dated 7th day of January 1814. Recorded in the Records of deeds book 9th page 552 in the County of Oxford." This was signed and acknowledged by Noah Thomas and his wife, Sarah, 27 October 1828.[14] This deed is important because it concerns the other half of the property which John Samson, Nathan Sampson's father, had sold to Nathan — property which Nathan's father had bought in partnership with Noah Thomas who was our Nathan Sampson's brother-in-law and the husband of Sarah Howland, Nathan's wife's sister. [See #200, page 372.] Therefore, it is a certainty that the John Sampson who bought this property, was an unrecorded son of Nathan and Sophia (Howland) Sampson, probably born about 1805. He would have been 22 years of age in 1828, old enough to buy property in his own name.

On 26 June 1830 Cyrus Thompson of Hartford, Esq., sold to Nathan Sampson 2d and Lot Sampson, both of Hartford, yeoman, for $150.00, fifty acres of land in the north-westerly half of Lot #5 in the 6th Range, "in the part of Hartford formerly called Thompson's Grant." This was recorded 19 October 1843.[15] This deed shows that there was a younger man in Hartford, also named Nathan Sampson, who was not a son of our Nathan Sampson, and who bought land in a different part of Hartford. If he had been our Nathan's son, he would have been called "Junior," not "2d." This man was the Nathan Sampson 2d who married in Hartford, (intentions) 15 October 1819 Sarah Ellis, called "both of this town." In this purchase, Nathan Sampson 2d was joined by Lot Sampson, probably his brother.

Therefore, Lot, too, could not have been a son of our Nathan Sampson. Further proof is found in the 1850 Census of Hartford, in which Lot, Moses and Nathan Sampson 2d were all listed on page 85, and therefore lived at a distance from our Nathan and Lewis Sampson, who were listed on page 90.[16]

On 12 April 1833 Consider Sampson of Hartford, yeoman, sold to Nathan 2d and Lot Sampson, yeomen, both of Hartford, for $400.00, a piece of land containing all of Lot #5 in the 7th Range, excepting one-third of said Lot heretofore confirmed to Nathaniel Thomas, lying in that part of Hartford called Thompson's Grant, containing 68 acres.[17] This would seem to indicate that Nathan Sampson 2d and Lot Sampson were the sons of Consider Sampson, not of our Nathan Sampson.

On 9 March 1844 Nathan Sampson of Hartford, yeoman, conveyed to Daniel Russell of Turner, for $120.00, a piece of land in Hartford being part of Lot #19 in the first range of lots in said town, which was set off to Nathan Sampson by the execution of the suit which Nathan prosecuted against Aza Ford (Lord?) containing 63 acres more or less. Our Nathan Sampson had previously signed his name but, in this document, at age 67, he made his mark. This was recorded 18 October 1849.[18]

On 14 July 1847, our Nathan Sampson of Hartford, housewright, in consideration of $200.00 paid by [his son] Lewis Sampson of Hartford, yeoman, conveyed to Lewis a certain piece of land lying in Hartford "being the homestead farm on which I now live," being the south half of one hundred acres taken off the west end of Lot #6 in the third range of lots in said Hartford, "being the same land that was conveyed to me by John Sampson of Middleborough by his deed dated February 19, 1818, containing fifty acres more or less." Nathan Sampson signed his name and acknowledged this deed 14 July 1847. It was recorded 15 October 1850 by Stephen D. Hutchinson, Register.[19]

On 3 October 1856, Lewis Sampson, yeoman, and his wife, Miriam, for $335.00 paid by Edwin F. Stephens, sold a piece of land in Hartford, being the south half of 100 acres taken off the west end of Lot #6 in the 3rd Range, "being the same land conveyed to me by Nathan Sampson by his deed dated 14 July 1847, containing 50 acres, more or less." This was recorded 15 October 1850.[20] On the same day, 3 October 1850, Edwin F. Stephens conveyed the same property back to Lewis Sampson, "provided Edwin F. Stephens . . . pay to Lewis Sampson $260.00 as follows:" $50 in each of the four ensuing years and $60 in five years "from date of these presents." This was recorded 19 December 1860.[21]

No probate records were found for either Nathan Sampson or his wife, Sophia.

Children (**Sampson**), first three children recorded in Middleboro, Mass., fourth probably born in Hartford, Me., last three recorded in Hartford, Me.:[22]

i. **Sophia Howland**[6], born in Middleboro 27 January 1799.
ii. **Lewis**, born in Middleboro 29 September 1800; aged 49 in the 1850 census where he and his family were listed living with his father; also listed in *Giles Memorial.*
iii. **Nabby/Abigail**, born in Middleboro 30 May 1802.
iv. ??**John**, probably born in Hartford about 1805; certainly the John Samson who bought the other half of the property his grandfather, John Samson, had held in common with Noah Thomas of Plympton, his mother's brother-in-law. [See #200, page 372.]
v. **Elizabeth**, born in Hartford, Me., 5 September 1807.
vi. **Rebecca**, born in Hartford, Me., 5 May 1811.
vii. **Joann Bennett**, born in Hartford, Me., 4 August 1814.

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1. *Plympton VR*, 122. 2. *Hartford, Me., VR*, 46; Charles H. Bricknell, *Recs. of the Town of Plympton* 2:III:562 (second page). 3. *Carver VR*, 108; *Plympton VR*, 335, 381. 4. *Middleborough VR* 1:234; *Mayflower Fams.* 3:183; John Adams Vinton, *Giles Memorial* (Boston 1864), 417. 5. *US Census of Maine, 1860:* Oxford County, 187. 6. Plymouth Co. Prob. 5:326-28 (John Howland). 7. Ibid. 54:99-100 (John Samson) [FHL #550908]. 8. Oxford Co. Deeds 88:260-61 [FHL #11648]. 9. *U.S. Census of Maine, 1810*, Oxford Co., 432, 433; *1820*, 81; *1830*, 20, 22; *1840*, 171, 176; *1850.*, 85, 90. 10. Oxford Co. Deeds 26:78 [FHL #11617]. 11. Hartford, Me., VR, 84 [FHL #11031]. 12. Vinton, *Giles Mem.*, 401-2. 13. Russell L. Warner, *MFIP: Myles Standish of the Mayflower*, 49. 14. Oxford Co. Deeds 34:38-39 [FHL #11621]. 15. Ibid. 68:27 [FHL #1638]. 16. *U.S. Census of Maine, 1850:* Oxford County, 85, 90. 17. Oxford Co. Deeds 68:28 [FHL #11638]. 18. Ibid. 85:267 [FHL #11647]. 19. Ibid. 89:325 [FHL #11649]. 20. Ibid. 89:324 [FHL #11649]. 21. Ibid. 87:290 [FHL #11648]. 22. *Middleborough VR* 1:305; Hartford, Maine, VR, 46 [FHL #11031]; Vinton, *Giles Mem.*, 417, states, "Moved to the State of Maine. Had a son Lewis"; *U.S. Census of Maine, 1850*: Oxford County, 90; Oxford Co. Deeds 34:38-39 [FHL #11621].

202. **Mary**[5-6] **Howland** (*Job*[4], *John*[3-2-1]) (*Hannah Jenkins*[5], *Benjamin*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 25 January 1755,[1] the daughter of Job and Hannah (Jenkins) Howland. Mary died in Barnstable 21 September 1781,[2] in her 28th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery.

Mary Howland married, as his first wife, in Barnstable 29 January 1777 (intentions Yarmouth, Mass., 9 January 1777) **Samuel Bassett**,[3] of Yarmouth, who was born in Yarmouth 17 April 1747,[4] the son of Elisha and Ruhama (Jennings) Bassett. Samuel Bassett married second, Elizabeth Luce, who died 24 May 1790, called "second wife of Mr. Samuel Bassett," by whom he had John, Charles and Samuel Bassett,[5] who were not descendants

of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Samuel Bassett married third, Rachel Fish, who died 4 April 1823, leaving Charles and Rachel Bassett,[6] who were not descendants of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland. Samuel Bassett died in Barnstable 4 January 1824,[7] in his 77th year, and was buried in West Barnstable Cemetery with his three wives, Mary, Elizabeth and Rachel, and his son, Elisha Bassett.

Mary's father, Job Howland, did not leave any probate records. Samuel Bassett's father, Capt. Elisha Bassett of Yarmouth, in his will dated 14 May 1791, probated 5 March 1793, gave Samuel £14 and one of the beds in his father's house.[8]

Samuel Bassett grew up in the section of Yarmouth which became Dennis.[9] After his marriage, he moved to Barnstable. In a deed recorded 20 March 1778, Samuel Bassett of Barnstable, yeoman, bought from William Crocker of Barnstable, yeoman, for £7, a parcel of salt meadow in Barnstable which was part of the meadow William Crocker had bought from Thomas Crocker, "bounded by Bridge Creek on the west and on the north by the broad sound and on the east by (Salvenus?) Hinckley's marsh until it comes to the creek and then by that creek until you come to the first mentioned bounds and contains meadow enough to cut four tons of hay more or less . . . ."[10]

Samuel Bassett of Barnstable, yeoman, in his will probated 13 January 1824, named John Bassett and Charles Bassett, as his executors. They gave their bonds 13 January 1824. Heman Fish and Timothy Chipman testified that they, along with Jabez Howland, saw Samuel Bassett sign his name to his will.[11]

Children (**Bassett**), born in Barnstable, Mass.:[12]

i. **Anna**[6-7], born 22 May 1778.
ii. **Hannah**, born 15 September 1780.
iii. **Elisha**, born 26 January 1783, died 20 October 1807, in his 25th year.

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1. *MD* 25:149. 2. Barnstable VR 3:371; West Barnstable Cem. Recs., 1. 3. Barnstable VR 3:276, 304; *Yarmouth VR* 1:320. 4. *MD* 6:93; *Yarmouth VR* 1:82; Maclean W. McLean, "John Jennings of Sandwich, Mass., 1667," *NGSQ* (March 1976) 64:22. 5. Barnstable VR 3:371; J.O. Howland, "Howland Family," MS (dep. at NEHGS, Boston), 4. 6. Ibid., 11. 7. West Barnstable Cem. Recs., 1. 8. Barnstable Co. Prob. 27:358-59 (Elisha Bassett) [FHL #899489]. 9. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:50. 10. Town of Barnstable Deeds, re-recorded in Barnstable Co. Deeds 3:73 [FHL #846001]. 11. Barnstable Co. Prob. 41:129 (Samuel Bassett) [FHL #899496]. 12. Barnstable VR 3:371.

Elizabeth Howland

Worcester ss. At a Court of Probate at Barre in the County of Worcester on the 3d Tuesday in August A.D. 1834 being the 19th day of the said month. Elizabeth Howland Admtx of the Estate of her late Husband Shove Howland late of Hardwick in said County dec'd rendered the foregoing Account, on oath, for allowance, and the parties interested therein having been cited and no objections being offered, the said Account is allowed leaving a balance in the hands of the said Admtx of $ 14.05 cents which I order and decree that she retain as Widow of said deceased to enable her to upholod life and that she be, and hereby she is discharged from the same as Admtx of said estate

Nath'l Paine J. Prob.

Fig. 51. A portion of the account of Elizabeth Howland, administratix, widow of Shove[5] Howland of Hardwick, Mass., dated "3 Tuesday in August A.D. 1834 being the 19th day of the said month." [Worcester Co. Prob. 73:569 (FHL #851350)]. See p. 385.

203. **John**[5-6] **Howland** (*Job*[4], *John*[3-2-1]) (*Hannah Jenkins*[5], *Benjamin*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 31 March 1757,[1] the son of Job and Hannah (Jenkins) Howland. John Howland died in Conway, (which was formed from Deerfield), Franklin Co., Mass., 18 June 1843, aged 86 years, 3 months, 18 days.[2]

John Howland married in Dedham, Mass., 1 June 1786 (intentions Dedham 25 February 1786, and Conway 16 March 1786) **Grace Avery,**[3] who was born in Dedham 17 August 1755, baptized 31 August 1755,[4] the daughter of Deacon William and Bethiah (Metcalf) Avery. Grace died in Conway 12 February 1841, aged 85 years.[5]

John Howland's father, Job Howland, did not leave any probate records. Grace's father, William Avery, called yeoman and gentleman, made his will 1 December 1791, and added a codicil dated 4 January 1794. It was probated 6 September 1796. In it he called his daughter "Grace Howland," and divided his indoor moveables among Grace and her two sisters, Catharine Fisher and Bethiah Ware.[6]

John Howland was a tradesman, carpenter and builder.[7] On 4 April 1786, just before his marriage, John Howland of Conway, carpenter, bought a parcel of land with a house on it, part of Lot #121, from Joseph Catlin of Conway, yeoman, for £98, containing 15 acres. Witnesses were John Wing and Consider Ames. It was acknowledged 7 April 1786 and recorded 9 May 1786.[8] On 6 May 1788, John Howland bought ten acres and nineteen rods of land for £35-6sh, also from Joseph Catlin. Witnesses were Wm. Warrin and Daniel Newhall. This deed was recorded 4 October 1788.[9] On 19 August 1788, also recorded 4 October 1788, John Howland of Conway, tradesman, bought one-quarter of an acre of land in Conway for £2 from Hezekiah Luce. Witnesses were Oliva Luce and Samuel Ware, Jr.[10]

By 7 March 1796, John Howland of Conway was called "gentleman" when he bought ten acres of land for $100.00 from Benjamin and Huldah Hickcox. This deed was witnessed by Joseph Marsh and Elijah Hickcox, and was recorded 19 March 1796. On the following 6 April he again bought land from Benjamin and Huldah Hickcox.[11] On 6 April 1796, acknowledged 2 May and recorded 17 May 1796, he bought land from Elijah and Joseph Clary of Conway, again called "John Howland, gentleman." Joseph Rice 2d, and Halham Clary were the witnesses.[12]

On 13 March 1800 John Avery, yeoman, John Howland, gentleman, and Grace Howland [his wife], called spinster, all of Conway, sold to Grace's brother and sister-in-law, Samuel Ware, Jr., Esq., and Bethiah, his wife, of Conway, for $260.00, land which had formerly been owned by Grace and Bethiah's father, William Avery. Witnesses were William and Israel Billings. This deed was recorded 11 May 1801.[13] Also on 13 March 1800, Samuel Ware, Esq., and Bethiah Ware, spinster, and John Howland, here called yeoman, and Grace Howland, spinster, all of Conway, sold to John

Avery of Conway, yeoman, for $200.00, 27 acres and 5 rods of land in Conway. This was witnessed by William and Israel Billings and was recorded 26 August 1802.[14]

There are no probate records for John and Grace Howland in Franklin County. Instead, they gave land to their children before they died. On 7 June 1824, John Howland of Conway, gent., "with my wife, Grace," sold to their son, Asa Howland of Conway, gentleman, 25 acres, 3 roods and 23 rods of land for $234.00. Witnesses were Elisha Clark and Job Howland. This deed was acknowledged 20 April 1825 and recorded 17 August 1826.[15] On 7 June 1824, they sold the same amount of land to their son, John Howland, Jr., of Conway, gentleman, for $234.00, with the same witnesses. This was acknowledged 20 April 1825 but was not recorded until 5 April 1831.[16] On 28 November 1828, they sold to their son, William A. Howland of Conway, yeoman, for $1000 two parcels of land in Conway, one containing 25 acres and 19 rods, and the other one-quarter acre. This was acknowledged the same day but was not recorded until 9 September 1834.[17] Finally, in their last transaction, John and Grace Howland sold to Chauncy M. Stebbins of Conway, yeoman, for $99.00 current money, 9 acres of land in Conway. Witnesses were Hannah M. Howland and John Williams. This deed was acknowledged 28 December 1831 and recorded 3 September 1833.[18]

Children (**Howland**), born in Conway, Mass.:[19]

i. **Asa**[6-7], born 25 October 1787.
ii. **John**, born 8 June 1789.
iii. **Grace**, born 29 October 1791.
iv. **William Avery**, born 17 May 1794.
v. **Timothy Metcalf**, born 14 May 1796, died 30 March 1811.
vi. **Allen**, born 23 October 1799, died 8 September 1801.

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1. *MD* 25:149. 2. *Conway VR*, 243. 3. Ibid., 161; *Dedham VR* 3:106; *Record of Births, Marriages and Deaths in Dedham, Mass.* (1886), 163, 204. 4. *Dedham VR* 1:87; *Recs. of the Town of Dedham* 1:87; *NEHGR* 26:203-4; Charles Stanley Pease, Ed., *Hist. of Conway, Mass., 1767-1917* (Springfield, Mass. 1917), 251; *Dedham Records: Church and Cemetery* (1888), 61; J.O. Howland, "Howland Family," MS, dep. NEHGS (Boston, Mass.), 5-6. 5. *Conway VR*, 243. 6. Norfolk Co. Prob. 2:459-63 (William Avery) [FHL #843573]. 7. Pease, *Hist. of Conway, Mass.*, 305. 8. Hampshire Co. Deeds (1786) 27:7 [FHL #845706]. 9. Franklin Co. Deeds 1:197 [FHL #893551]. 10. Ibid. 1:196 [FHL #893551]. 11. Ibid. 9:254, 331 [FHL #893559]. 12. Ibid. 9:330 [FHL #893559]. 13. Ibid. 15:170 [FHL #893806]. 14. Ibid. 15:719-20 [FHL #893806]. 15. Ibid. 63:56 [FHL #893945]. 16. Ibid. 77:163 [FHL #893950]. 17. Ibid. 88:387 [FHL #893953]. 18. Ibid. 87:5 [FHL #893953]. 19. *Conway VR*, 63, 242, 243.

204. **Shove**[5-6] **Howland** (*Job*[4], *John*[3-2-1]) (*Hannah Jenkins*[5], *Benjamin*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 28 December 1759,[1] the son of Job and Hannah (Jenkins) Howland. Shove Howland died in Hardwick, Worcester Co., Mass., 23 February 1833.[2]

Shove Howland, called "of Boston," married in Newton, Mass., 15 December 1785 **Elizabeth Hastings**,[3] who was born in Newton 19 September 1762,[4] the daughter of Samuel Hastings, Jr., and his first wife, Anna Bigelow. Elizabeth was a sister of Hepsibah Hastings who married Shove's brother, Benjamin Howland. [See #208, page 392.] Elizabeth died in Barre, Mass., 14 March 1848.[5]

Shove Howland's father, Job Howland of Barnstable, did not leave any probate records. Shove Howland was a house builder. He went to Boston first, where most of his children were said to have been born. He may have lived in Newton and Lexington before moving to Amherst and Hardwick.[6]

On 27 November 1793, Shove Howland of Boston, housewright, bought for £100 from [his father-in-law], Samuel Hastings of Newton, victualler, one-quarter of an acre and about one rod of land in Newton, with half of a dwelling house, adjoining the dwelling house of Daniel Hastings. Witnesses were Samuel Barrett and Samuel Wells.[7]

On 4 July 1822, Shove Howland of Amherst, carpenter, purchased for $300.00 from Enos Baker of Amherst, Gentleman, one acre of land in Amherst.[8] On 11 September 1824, Shove Howland and George Graves of Amherst, carpenters, sold for $500.00 to Jason Mixter of Hardwick, Esquire, two tracts of land and buildings in Amherst, one containing 80 rods and the other, one acre.[9] On 29 August 1825, Shove Howland and George Guild of Amherst, carpenters, for $400, agreed to finish building a dwelling house near the Academy in Amherst for Rufus Graves.[10] On 13 March 1826, Shove Howland, now called "Gentleman," Chester Kellog (?), Gentleman, Clark Green, yeoman, and George Guild, joiner, all of Amherst, purchased for $100.00 from Joseph C. Heath of Amherst, 23 acres and 60 rods of land in Pelham.[11]

On 21 August 1832, Shove Howland of Hardwick, Mass., aged 72, applied for a pension for his service during the Revolutionary War. He stated that he entered the service in Barre in September 1777 as a volunteer under Col. Nathan Sparhawk. He marched from Barre to the Hudson River, joining the troops which took possession of Fort Edward. They crossed the river and marched along the west side of the river to meet Gen. Burgoyne, and remained there until Gen. Burgoyne surrendered. Shove was dismissed October 18 and lived in Barre. He volunteered again in July 1778 and marched to Rehoboth and Providence under Lt. Rogers and Lt. or Ensign Orcutt, commanded by Col. Wade under Gen. Sullivan, August 8th, and was dismissed in July 1779. He stated that he had lived in Barre, Boston, Lexington and Hardwick.[12]

Shove Howland died intestate. On 20 August 1833 Elizabeth Howland of Hardwick was granted letters of administration on the estate of Shove Howland, late of Hardwick, and was instructed to submit an inventory of her husband's estate before 20 November "next ensuing."[13] Her son, Francis S. Howland, and [her nephew?] John A. Howland of Barre, Mass., signed her bond as her sureties.[14] The inventory plus items sold amounted to $37.65. Expenses were listed as $23.60, leaving a balance of $14.05. Her accounting of her husband's estate, filed "3d Tuesday in August A.D. 1834 being the 19th day of the said month," was allowed by Nathl. Paine, Judge of Probate.[15]

On 19 October 1838, Elizabeth Howland of Hardwick, 74 years of age, applied for a pension as the widow of Shove Howland, late of Hardwick. On the same day, her son, Francis S. Howland, signed an affidavit verifying his mother's statements.[16]

Children (**Howland**), supposedly born in Boston and Lexington, Mass., but not found on the records, all recorded in J. O. Howland's manuscript:[17]

i. **Harriet**[6-7], born 6 October 1786.
ii. **Elizabeth**, born 22 July 1788.
iii. **Maria**, born 7 December 1790, died in Boston, 8 October 1792.
iv. **Catharine**, born 13 October 1792.
v. **Maria**, born 17 December 1794.
vi. **Charlotte**, born 18 October 1796.
vii. **Mary**, born 19 March 1799.
viii. **Francis Shove**, born 1 April 1801.
ix. **Ann Jane**, born 7 November 1805.
x. **Adaline**, born 8 September 1808.

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1. *MD* 25:149. 2. *Hardwick VR*, 303. 3. *Newton VR*, 303, 313; *Boston Marriages (1752-1809)*, 310. 4. Francis Jackson, *Hist. of Newton, Mass.* (1884), 305; Henry Bond, *Gen. and Hist. of Watertown*, 2d ed., 34. 5. *Barre VR*, 250. 6. Franklyn Howland, *Howland Desc.*, 349. 7. Middlesex Co. Deeds 114:261-62 [FHL #554065]. 8. Hampshire Co. Deeds 51:598 [FHL #887817]. 9. Ibid. 53:45 [FHL #887818]. 10. Ibid. 52:561-62 [FHL #887818]. 11. Ibid. 54:546 [FHL #887819]. 12. Revolutionary War Pension Appl. #W19811 [FHL #971848]. 13. Worcester Co. Prob. 148:9 (Shove Howland) [FHL #860613]. 14. Ibid. 175:188 (Shove Howland) [FHL #860625]. 15. Ibid. 73:568-69 (Shove Howland) [FHL #856340]. 16. Revolutionary War Pension Appl. #W19811 [FHL #971848]. 17. Franklyn Howland, *Howland Desc.*, 349; J[onathan] O[tis] Howland, "A History of the Howland Family," MS, (written about 1860), 8. [J. O. Howland was a nephew of Shove Howland and knew the family intimately.]

205. **Hannah**[5-6] **Howland** (*Job*[4], *John*[3-2-1]) (*Hannah Jenkins*[5], *Benjamin*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 20 May

1762,[1] the daughter of Job and Hannah (Jenkins) Howland. Hannah died in Sandwich, Mass., 9 April 1838, at 76 years of age.[2]

Hannah Howland married first, in Barnstable 11 December 1783 (intentions 12 July 1783) **William Chipman**[6],[3] who was born in Barnstable 4 February 1760, and baptized in the West Church in Barnstable 6 February 1760,[4] the son of Timothy Chipman[5] (*Samuel*[4-3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) and his wife, Elizabeth Bassett. William Chipman died in Barnstable 11 May 1786, in his 27th year.[5]

Hannah married second, in Barnstable 5 June 1792 **Lemuel Nye**,[6] who was born in Sandwich 14 October 1764,[7] the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Holmes) Nye of Sandwich. Lemuel was a brother of Heman Nye who married Hannah's sister, Mehitable Howland. [See #209, page 397.] Lemuel Nye died 14 October 1828.[8]

Hannah Howland's father, Job Howland of Barnstable, did not leave any probate records. William Chipman's father, Timothy Chipman of Barnstable, in his undated will probated 11 September 1770, divided his real estate among his four sons, Samuel, William, John and Timothy, who were to inherit the property after their mother's death.[9] Lemuel Nye's father, Joseph Nye, in his will dated 23 January 1790, probated 7 February 1790, mentioned Lemuel as one of his sons.[10]

No probate records were found for Hannah's first husband, William Chipman. Hannah's second husband, Lemuel Nye of Sandwich, in his will dated 10 September 1828, probated 11 November 1828, gave his beloved wife, Hannah, all of his real and personal estate as long as she remained his widow. He gave Hannah Fuller, his wife's daughter by her first husband, William Chipman, $5.00, to be paid within one year after his death. He gave his own daughter, Betsey Hoxie, $50. He bequeathed $110.00 to his unmarried daughter, Hepsibah Nye, "and the privilege of living in the house and eat at my son Lemuel's table, and eat such as he eats, so long as she remains single, and if she marries, the said Lemuel is to pay her $50.00 at her marriage in addition to the above." He gave his son, Lemuel Nye, one bed, one bolster, two pillows, one pair of sheets, one blanket and one coverlaid (*sic*). He mentioned "Polly Bassett, in-Law," [the remarried widow of his deceased son, Holmes Nye], and gave her $5.00. He divided his church pew equally between Hannah Fuller, Betsey Hoxie, Hepzibah Nye and Lemuel Nye. The remainder of his household furniture was to be divided between Hannah Fuller, Betsey Hoxie and Hepzibah Nye after their mother's death, at which time his son, Lemuel Nye, was to inherit all of the real and personal estate, land, meadow and buildings not otherwise disposed of. Lemuel was to pay all legacies and was named executor of the estate. Witnesses were Thomas Hamblin, Paul Nye and Gideon Wing.[11]

Know all Men by these Presents That we Job Howland
Carpenter. Mary Howland Spinster William Fisher and Samuel
Fisher Yeomen all of Conway in the County of Hampshire in
the Commonwealth of Massachusetts In consideration of the
just Sum of Thirty Dollars to us in hand paid before the delivery
hereof by you dear Mother Katharine Fisher of Dedham in the
County of Norfolk Commonwealth aforesaid Widow the Receipt
whereof we do hereby acknowledge have given granted bargained
and sold and do by these Presents give grant bargain sell alien
and fully freely and absolutely convey and confirm unto the said
Katharine Fisher and to her heirs and assigns forever all our

Fig. 52. Deed in which Job[5-6] Howland of Conway, Mass., carpenter, his wife, Mary, and her brothers, William Fisher and Samuel Fisher, sold their interest in land in Westhampton, Mass., to his wife's mother, Katharine Fisher of Dedham, Mass. [Hampshire Co., Deed 18:77 (FHL #887799)]. See p. 389.

Children (**Chipman**), born in Barnstable, Mass., by her first husband, William Chipman:[12]

i. **Elizabeth/Betsey**[6-7-7], born 1 October 1784, died in Barnstable 11 June 1786, aged 1 year, 8 months.[13]

ii. **Hannah**, born 10 February 1786; called "Hannah Fuller" by her step-father, Lemuel Nye, in his will.[14]

Children (**Nye**), born in Sandwich, Mass., by her second husband, Lemuel Nye:[15]

iii. **William Chipman**[6-7], born 27 May 1793, died in Liverpool, England, 11 July 1817.[16]

iv. **Holmes**, born 3 September 1796; married 22 September 1822 **Polly Smith**, died at sea;[17] widow mentioned in his father's will as Polly Bassett.

v. **Elizabeth/Betsey**, born 12 December 1798.

vi. **Hepzibah Howland**, born 5 December 1804.

vii. **Lemuel**, born 21 June 1807.

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1. *MD* 25:149; Barnstable VR 2:284, 309. 2. L. Bert Nye, Jr., *A Genealogy of American Nyes of English Origin* (The Nye Family of America Association, East Sandwich, Mass., 1977) 1:156. 3. Barnstable VR 3:117, 284, 306 [FHL #947062]; John Hale Chipman III, *A Chipman Genealogy* (Norwell, Mass. 1970), 54. 4. *MD* 27:6; Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 25. 5. West Barnstable Cem. Recs., 26; *MQ* 42:95. 6. L. Bert Nye, Jr., *American Nyes* 1:99, 156. 7. Ibid., 99. 8. Ibid., 156. 9. Barnstable Co. Prob. 12:407; 13:529-30; 17:152; 27:403-4 (Timothy Chipman) [FHL #899489; #904604; #904605; #904607]. 10. Ibid. 24:98 (Joseph Nye) [FHL #904610]; 27:58-59 (Lemuel Nye) [FHL #899489]. 11. Ibid. 47:271 (Lemuel Nye) [FHL #899498]. 12. Ibid. 47:271 (Lemuel Nye) [FHL #899498]; J.O. Howland, "Howland Family," MS, dep. at NEHGS, Boston, Mass. 13. Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 54; West Barnstable Cem. Recs. (MS), 6. 14. Barnstable Co. Prob. 47:271 (Lemuel Nye) [FHL #899498]. 15. Ibid. 47:271 (Lemuel Nye) [FHL #899498]; Bert Nye, Jr., *American Nyes*, 1:156. 16. Ibid. 1:156. 17. Ibid. 1:156.

206. **Job**[5-6] **Howland** (*Job*[4], *John*[3-2-1]) (*Hannah Jenkins*[5], *Benjamin*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 24 July 1764,[1] the son of Job and Hannah (Jenkins) Howland. Job Howland died in Conway, formerly Deerfield, Franklin Co., Mass., 13 March 1847, aged 83 years.[2]

Job Howland married in Conway 29 November 1792 (intentions 27 October 1792) **Mary Fisher**,[3] who was born in New Braintree, Mass., 19 October 1772,[4] the daughter of Jonathan and Catharine (Avery) Fisher of Dedham, New Braintree and Northampton, Mass. Mary died in Conway 23 April 1849.[5]

Job Howland's father, Job Howland of Barnstable, died without leaving a will.

On 25 April 1801, Job Howland, carpenter, his wife, Mary Howland, William Fisher and Samuel Fisher, yeomen, all of Conway, sold for $30 to their honoured mother, Katharine Fisher of Dedham, widow, their interest in a tract of land in Westhampton which had belonged to their sister, Rebecca Fisher, deceased, and which had been her share of the estate of their father, Jonathan Fisher, deceased.[6] On 4 May 1802, the same four people, still called "of Conway," sold to their mother, Katharine Fisher of Dedham, widow, for $150.00, their interest in land in Westhampton which was their mother's dower thirds of the estate of their father, Jonathan Fisher, deceased.[7] On the same day, Job Howland and Mary, his wife, of Conway, sold to their mother, Katharine Fisher of Dedham, widow, for $80, 14 acres of land in Westhampton, which had been given to Mary Fisher, now Mary Howland, as her share of the estate of her father, Jonathan Fisher, deceased.[8]

After Job Howland's death out in western Massachusetts, his obituary was published in Barnstable County, in the *Sandwich Observer*, 1 May 1847:

> In Conway, March 13th, Mr. Job Howland, aged 83. Mr. H. was a descendant in the fifth generation of John Howland and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Gov. Carver (*sic*), who arrived in Plymouth in the ship called "Mayflower," in Dec. 1620, and was born July 21, 1764. He was the third son of Job Howland of Barnstable, who was the youngest brother of Rev. John Howland of Carver, and was born June 17, 1727. These were sons of John Howland, who was born Dec. 31, 1674, and who was the eldest son of John, the eldest son of John Howland, the pilgrim, who was born in England in the year 1592. At what time John, the eldest son of the pilgrim, was born, we have no certain record, some fixing the date of his birth about 1630, while Judge Mitchell says that he was born in England (*sic*) and did not arrive in Plymouth until 1627 (*sic*). He married Mary Lee, Oct. 26. 1651, and settled in Barnstable in 1657, and has a numerous posterity scattered over all parts of the United States. Mr. Job Howland, whose death we record, has a sister, Mrs. Mehitable Nye, still living, we believe in Sandwich, and a brother, Southworth Howland, living in Worcester.
>
> These two persons, with Mr. John Howland of Providence, R.I., now in his 90th year, we believe are the only survivors of the fifth generation of the family of that venerable pilgrim, John Howland.[9]

Allowance should be made for several errors in this obituary. It was written fifty years before William Bradford's *Of Plimoth Plantation* was rediscovered in Lambeth Palace, in England, in which John[1] Howland's wife,

Elizabeth, was identified as the daughter of John and Joan [(Hurst) (Rogers)] Tilley, correcting previous conjectures that she was the daughter of Governor John Carver. John[2] Howland was born in Plymouth, 24 April 1727, according to Judge Sewell's *Diary*. In other respects, the obituary is an interesting contemporary statement of the relationship of Job[5] Howland to his surviving brother and sister, and his descent from John Howland of the *Mayflower*.

Children (**Howland**), born in Conway, Mass.:[10]

i. **Catherine**[6-7], born 7 November 1794, died 22 July 1803.
ii. **Otis**, born 15 November 1796, died 25 July 1803.
iii. **Warren Shove**, born 31 August 1798.
iv. **Samuel Fisher**, born 10 December 1800, died 18 July 1803.
v. **Mary**, born 9 October 1803.
vi. **Catherine**, born 29 December 1805.
vii. **Job Fisher**, born 26 April 1808.
viii. **Jonathan Otis**, born 27 April 1810.
ix. **Charles Jenkins**, born 23 May 1814.
x. **William Milton**, born 10 May 1817.

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1. *MD* 25:149. 2. *Conway VR*, 242. 3. Ibid,, 161; J. O. Howland, "Howland Family," MS, 6-9; Carter and Holmes, *Avery Genealogy* (1893), 55. 4. "Lt. Jonathan Fisher," *Dedham Historical Register, 1897* (Dedham, Mass. 1897) 8:88; Philip A. Fisher, *Fisher Genealogy* (Everett, Mass. 1898), 114, 195. 5. *Conway VR*, 243; J. O. Howland, MS, 7. 6. Hampshire Co. Deeds 18:78-79 [FHL #887799]. 7. Ibid. 22:11 [FHL #887801]. 8. Ibid. 22:12 [FHL #887801]. 9. Contributed by Jane Mercier, Sandwich Historical Society, Sandwich, Mass. 10. *Conway VR*, 63, 242, 243.

207. **Joanna**[5-6] **Howland** (*Job*[4], *John*[3-2-1]) (*Hannah Jenkins*[5], *Benjamin*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 28 July 1766,[1] the daughter of Job and Hannah (Jenkins) Howland. Joanna died in Barnstable 6 July 1838, in her 72d year.[2]

Joanna Howland married in Barnstable 7 May 1789 **John Chipman**[6],[3] who was born in Barnstable 24 June 1762 and baptized 8 July 1762,[4] the son of Timothy Chipman[5] (*Samuel*[4-3], *Hope*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) and his wife, Elizabeth Bassett. John Chipman was a brother of Joanna's sister Hannah's husband, William Chipman. John Chipman died in Barnstable 8 June 1806, at 44 years of age.[5]

Joanna was admitted to membership in the Church of Christ in the West Parish of Barnstable in May 1805, just before her first six children were baptized there. The seventh child was baptized there in April 1806.[6]

Joanna's father, Job Howland, did not leave any probate records. John Chipman's father, Timothy Chipman of Barnstable, in his undated will

probated 11 September 1770, divided his real estate among his four sons, Samuel, William, John and Timothy, who were to inherit the property after their mother's death.[7] On 25 December 1794, recorded 28 December 1794, John Chipman and his brother, Timothy, bought for £86 at public auction, from their father's estate, three pieces of salt meadow and two pieces of woodland. Their mother, Elizabeth Chipman, widow and executrix of the estate of her husband, Deacon Timothy Chipman, signed the deed, witnessed by James Smith and Anna Bassett.[8] On 27 March 1799, John Chipman and his brother, Timothy Chipman, husbandmen, bought from John Howland of Barnstable, husbandman, for $70, four acres of woodland in Barnstable. John Howland's wife, Martha, consented to acquit her dower rights. Both John and Martha Howland signed the deed, witnessed by Jabez Howland and Jemima Wood.[9]

On 28 February 1823, Timothy Chipman of Barnstable, yeoman, for $150 paid by Samuel Chipman, Mary Chipman, Abigail Chipman, Joanna Chipman, William Chipman, Betsey Crocker, wife of Lot Crocker, and Hannah Gage, wife of Lot Gage, "being the children of John Chipman, deceased," released and quit-claimed to them "one-half of one-third part of a dwelling house situated in the West precinct in Barnstable, being in common and undivided with the said Timothy Chipman and the heirs of John Chipman, deceased." Timothy Chipman continued, "My meaning is to convey the one-half of the above described property which I bought of Samuel Fuller and Hannah Fuller his wife by their deed to me dated 20 day of August 1822, according to the 83d Book of Records for the County of Barnstable Folio 170 to which Deed reference may be had for a more particular description of the premises." Timothy Chipman signed this deed 18 February 1823, witnessed by Deborah Crocker and Naler Crocker. It was acknowledged the same day and recorded 7 March 1823.[10]

No probate records were found in Barnstable County for either John or Joanna Chipman but the deeds mentioned above provide adequate proof of the identity of their children.

Children (**Chipman**), born in Barnstable, Mass., baptized in the West Church of Barnstable:[11]

i. **Samuel**[6-7-7], born 9 February 1790, bapt. in May 1805.
ii. **Elizabeth**, born 6 February 1792, bapt. in May 1805.
iii. **Mary**, born 22 August 1794, bapt. in May 1805.
iv. **Hannah**, born 10 March 1797, bapt. in May 1805.
v. **Abigail**, born 23 October 1799, bapt. in May 1805.
vi. **Joanna**, born 12 March 1802, bapt. in May 1805.
vii. **William**, born 7 January 1806, bapt. in April 1806.

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1. *MD* 25:149; Barnstable VR 2:92. 2. West Barnstable Cem. Recs., *MQ* (May 1979) 45:95. 3. Barnstable VR 1:534; J. O. Howland, "Howland Family," MS, 3, 12, 13. 4. *MD* 27:6; Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 38a [FHL #22364]; John Hale Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 26. 5. J.O. Howland, *Howland Family*, 12-13; Chipman, *Chipman Gen.*, 54. 6. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 46a, 68a [FHL #22364]. 7. Barnstable Co. Prob. 12:407; 13:529-30; 17:157; 27:403-4 (Timothy Chipman) [FHL #894489; #904605; #904607]. 8. Barnstable Co. Deeds 2:13 [FHL #846000]. This deed and the following two deeds survived the Barnstable County courthouse fire of 1828 because they were recorded (or re-recorded) at the Barnstable Town Hall. 9. Barnstable Co. Deeds 2:12 [FHL #846000]. 10. Ibid. 3:80 [FHL #846001]. 11. Barnstable West Parish Ch. Recs., 46a [FHL #22364]; Chipman, *Chipman Genealogy*, 54-55; J. O. Howland, "Howland Family," 13-14.

208. **Benjamin**[5-6] **Howland** (*Job*[4], *John*[3-2-1]) (*Hannah Jenkins*[5], *Benjamin*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 18 June 1770,[1] the son of Job and Hannah (Jenkins) Howland. Benjamin Howland died in Dover, Norfolk Co., Mass., 11 November 1825.[2]

Benjamin Howland married in Newton, Middlesex Co., Mass., 3 January (or June) 1795, by the Rev. Samuel West, **Hepsibah Hastings**,[3] who was born in Newton 19 March 1770, the daughter of Samuel Hastings and his first wife, Anna Bigelow.[4] Hepsibah's sister, Elizabeth Hastings, married Benjamin's brother, Shove[5-6] Howland. [See #204, page 384.] Hepsibah died in Dover, 13 February 1843.[5]

Benjamin Howland's father, Job Howland, did not leave any probate records.

Hepsibah Hastings's grandmother, Hepsibah Dana, for whom Hepsibah was named, (and for whom Benjamin and Hepsibah Howland named their eighth child, Hepsibah Dana Howland), was the daughter of Thomas Dana of Cambridge. She married before 1737, Samuel Hastings of Newton, Mass., also called "of Cambridge." Their son, Samuel Hastings, (Jr.), was born in 1738.[6] He married first, 26 October 1757 Anna Bigelow, daughter of Capt. Joseph Bigelow of Shrewsbury, Mass.[7] Anna died in 1776 and Samuel Hastings married second, Mrs. Catherine (Durant) Parker.[8]

Franklyn Howland states that Benjamin Howland "went to Boston, and after his marriage settled in Dover where his business was house carpentry."[9] Dover was formed from Dedham in 1784. The best record found for this Howland family is a manuscript, "A History of the Howland Family," written about 1860 by Benjamin Howland's nephew, J. O. Howland. This manuscript covered the descendants of J. O. Howland's grandfather, Job[4] Howland, youngest son of John[3-2-1] Howland. J[onathan] O[tis][6] Howland was born in Conway, Mass., 27 April 1810, the son of Job[5] Howland and his wife, Mary Fisher. [See #206, page 388-90.] Jonathan Howland died 12 September 1873. He knew his brothers and sisters, grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins whom he mentioned in this manuscript.[10] Confirming

this manuscript is a sampler made by Benjamin and Hepsibah's daughter, Hepsibah Dana, about 1822, which gives the same information about this family, with the addition of a ninth child, Martha, born 2 April 1811, who was not listed by her uncle, J. O. Howland, in his account of the family.[11]

The birth records of the children of Benjamin and Hepsibah (Hastings) Howland have not yet been found in published town records, and no probate records have been located for Benjamin and Hepsibah Howland. However, deeds recorded in the Norfolk County courthouse confirm the relationships between these children and their parents and identify all of them as members of this family.

On 1 June 1822, the eldest son, Benjamin J[enkins] Howland of Charleston, South Carolina, merchant, sold to Elijah Perry, Esq., of Natick, Middlesex Co., Mass., 23 acres of land in Dover, Norfolk Co., Mass.[12]

On 12 September 1822, the third child and second son, George Howland of Boston, housewright, "for love and affection and one dollar paid by them," leased to his honoured father and mother, Benjamin Howland and Hepsibah Howland of Dover, for their natural lives, 20 acres of land in Dover which was all of the land conveyed to George Howland by Josiah Newell by deed, 27 October 1819. This was acknowledged 12 September 1822 and recorded the next day.[13] *Boston Taxpayers in 1821* shows that, in that year, George Howland lived on Hanover Street, Boston, in the 5th Ward, with 1 poll, State tax of 14 sh, Town and County tax of $1.45, Amount of tax, $1.60. He also owned a house on Second Street which he rented to Joseph Davis, Jr., and another unfurnished house in the 5th Ward which he rented to George Davis.[14]

On 30 October 1822, eldest son Benjamin J. Howland of Charleston, N.C., merchant, appointed George Howland of Boston, Mass., to act as his attorney when he mortgaged 23 acres of land to Elijah Perry of Natick. This was acknowledged 30 October 1822 and was recorded 24 May 1823.[15] On 1 May 1833, Benjamin Jenkins Howland and his brother, William Howland, both of Charleston, S.C., merchants, with their brother, George Howland, now living in Macoupin Co., Illinois, housewright, their mother, Hepzibah Howland, widow, and their sister, Hepzibah Dana Howland, singlewoman, of Dover, sold to their youngest brother, John Adams Howland of Dover, yeoman, their rights in 70 acres of land in Dover which their other brother, Warren Howland, late of Boston, had owned jointly with John Adams Howland. Warren Howland had died in New Orleans, Louisiana, 4 November 1832.[16] This deed indicates that Warren Howland had died unmarried, for no wife was mentioned, and his property was divided between his widowed mother, Hepsibah Howland, and his surviving brothers, Benjamin Jenkins Howland, William Howland, George Howland and John Adams Howland, and one unmarried sister, Hepsibah Dana Howland.

In the U.S. Census of 1820 for Dover, Norfolk Co., Mass., Benjamin Howland was listed as head of a family composed of one male, 10 to 16 (John Adams Howland), one male of 16 and under 20 (Warren Howland), one male over 45 (Benjamin Howland himself), two females 10 to 16 (Hepsibah Dana Howland and Mary Howland, who apparently died before 1833 and was not mentioned in the 1833 deed), and one female over 45 (wife Hepsibah Howland). One person was engaged in commerce and three were engaged in manufacturing.[17] The three older sons were grown and living in their own homes.

In the U.S. Census of 1830 for Charleston, S.C., eldest son Benjamin J. Howland was listed as "B. J. Howland," living in Ward 1 as head of a family with two males under 5 years of age, one male, 30 to 40 (himself), two females, 5 to 10, one female, 30 to 40 (his wife), and four slaves.[18] In 1840, he was listed as "Benjamin J. Howland," living in Ward 3, with one male under 5, two males between 5 and 10, he himself was between 40 and 50, one female between 5 and 10, one female between 10 and 15, two females between 40 and 50, and four slaves.[19]

Third son William Howland was also listed in Charleston, S.C., in the U.S. Census for 1830, living in Ward 4 as head of a family with one male under 5, one male between 15 and 20, one male between 20 and 30 (himself), one female under 5, two females between 20 and 30, and three slaves.[20] In 1840, he was still living in Ward 4 as head of a household with two males under 5, one male between 5 and 10, one male between 40 and 50 (himself), one female under 5, one female between 5 and 10, one female between 10 and 15, one female between 30 and 40, and four slaves.[21]

Second son George Howland was still living in Dover, Mass., when the 1830 census was taken. He was listed there as head of a family with one male under 5, one between 30 and 40 (himself), two females under 5, one female between 5 and 10, and one between 20 and 30 (his wife).[22] By 1833, when he joined his brothers, mother and sister in selling his share of his deceased brother Warren's land to their youngest brother, John Adams Howland, George was living in Bunker Hill Township, near the Springfield Road, in Macoupin County, Ill., having been one of the earliest settlers in that county.[23] By 1840 he had moved a few miles over the county line to Upper Alton, Madison Co., Ill., where he was listed in the 1840 Census as head of a household with one male between 15 and 20, one male (he himself), between 40 and 50, one female under 5, one female between 5 and 10, two females between 15 and 20, and one female between 40 and 50 (his wife).[24]

Thus, in spite of not being able to locate vital records or church records to corroborate family records, the identities of these children have been confirmed by Norfolk County deeds and by census records.

The State of South Carolina City of Charleston
Know all men by these presents that I Benjamin J
Howland of the City and State aforesaid Merchant do make
constitute and appoint George Howland of Boston in the
County of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts my
true and lawful attorney for me and in my name to
mortgage to Elijah Perry of Natick County of Norfolk
and State of Massachusetts all my right and title in
and to a certain tract of land purchased of said Perry
lying in the Town and County aforesaid and bounded as
follows beginning at a stake and stones at David Morse
land, running northerly to Charles river so called, thence
on said river northerly and easterly to a white oak tree
on land of late Ebenezer Newell thence southerly on

Fig. 53. Power of Attorney from Benjamin Jenkins[6-7] Howland of Charleston, South Carolina, to George[6-7] Howland of Boston, Mass., dated 30 October 1822. [Norfolk Co. Deed 69:168 (FHL #839822)]. See p. 393.

Children (**Howland**), said to have been born in Dover, Mass.:[25]

i. **Benjamin Jenkins**[6-7], born 26 September 1795; moved to Charleston, South Carolina.[26]
ii. **Mary**, born 24 October 1796, died 11 September 1797.
iii. **George**, born 12 July 1798; lived in Boston, Mass., in 1821 and 1822;[27] lived in Macoupin Co., Illinois, in 1833; lived in Upper Alton, Madison Co., Illinois, in 1840.[28]
iv. **William**, born 2 June 1800; moved to Charleston, South Carolina.[29]
v. **Warren**, born 9 January 1803; called "of Boston" when he died in New Orleans, Louisiana, 4 November 1832.[30]
vi. **Mary Ann**, born 24 May 1805, died 3d mo. 1826.[31]
vii. **John Adams**, born 20 February 1808; lived in Dover. Mass., in 1833; said to have moved later to Cincinnati, Ohio, Erie, Illinois, and Clinton, Iowa.[32]
viii. **Hepsibah Dana**, born 2 November 1809.
ix. **Martha**, born 2 April 1811, died before 1 May 1833.[33]

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1. *MD* 25:149. 2. J. O. Howland, "A History of the Howland Family," MS, (written before 1860), 4. 3. Stephen Pascal Sharples, *Records of the First Church of Cambridge, 1637-1830* (Boston 1906), 110; *Boston Marriages (1762-1809)*, 131; Sampler made by Hepsibah Howland, published in the *Howland Quarterly* (Jan. and April 1968) 32:1; J.O. Howland, "Howland Family" MS, 9. [Marriage date in MS given as 3 June 1794.] 4. J. O. Howland, "A History of the Howland Family" MS, 9. 5. Ibid.; Norfolk Co. Deeds 99:322 {FHL #841813]. 6. Priscilla R. Ritter and Thelma Fleischman, *Newton, Mass., Biographical Dictionary, 1679-1779* (Boston 1982), 49. 7. Henry Bond, *Gen. and Hist. of Watertown Families* (2d ed., Boston 1860, reprt. Boston 1978), 34. 8. *Newton, Mass., Biog. Dict.*, 50; Town Meeting Record Book 2 (1764-67). 9. Franklyn Howland, *Arthur, Henry and John Howland Desc.*, 350. 10. J. O. Howland, "Howland Family" MS, 9. 11. Sampler made by Hepsibah Howland, published in the *Howland Quarterly* (Jan. and April 1968) 32:1. 12. Norfolk Co. Deeds 68:304 [FHL #839821]. 13. Ibid. 64:245 [FHL #839819]. 14. Lewis Bunker Rohrbach, ed., *Boston Taxpayers in 1821* (Picton Press, Camden. Me. 1988), 35, 88, 89. 15. Norfolk Co. Deeds 69:168 [FHL #839822]. 16. Ibid. 99:322 [FHL #841813]. 17. *U.S. Census of Massachusetts, 1820*: Norfolk Co., Dover, 472. 18. *U.S. Census of South Carolina, 1830*: Charleston, First Ward, 2. 19. *U.S. Census of South Carolina, 1840*: Charleston, Third Ward, 50. 20. *U.S. Census of South Carolina, 1830*: Charleston, Fourth Ward, 85. 21. *U.S. Census of South Carolina, 1840*: Charleston, Fourth Ward, 75. 22. *U.S. Census of Massachusetts, 1830*: Norfolk Co., Dover, 269. 23. *History of Macoupin Co., Ill*, Brink, McDonough & Co., pub.; (Philadelphia, Penn., and Edwardsville, Ill., 1879; reprt. Evansville, Ind. 1977), 143. 24. *U.S. Census of Illinois, 1840*: Madison Co., Upper Alton, 141. 25. J. O. Howland, "Howland Family" MS, 9-10 and sampler made by Hepsibah Howland, *Howland Quarterly* (Jan.-Apr. 1968) 32:1; Franklyn Howland, *Arthur, Henry and John Howland Desc.*, 350-51. 26. Norfolk Co. deeds and U.S. Census records. 27. Norfolk Co. deeds; Lewis B. Rohrbach, ed., *Boston Taxpayers in 1821* (Camden, Me. 1988), 35, 88, 89. Franklyn Howland, *Arthur, Henry and John Howland Desc.*, 350, is mistaken in stating that George Howland died "15, 5, 1823." 28. U.S. Census records. 29. Norfolk Co. deeds and U.S. census records. 30. Exact date from Franklyn Howland, *Arthur, Henry and John Howland Desc.*,

350. 31. Ibid., 350. 32. Ibid. 350-51. 33. Appears only on Howland sampler, *Howland Quarterly* (Jan.-Apr. 1968) 32:1.

209. **Mehitable**[5-6] **Howland** (Job[4], *John*[3-2-1]) (*Hannah Jenkins*[5], *Benjamin*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 23 June 1773,[1] the daughter of Job and Hannah (Huckins) Howland. Mehitable died in Sandwich, Mass., 25 May 1860, at 80 years of age, called "widow of Heman Nye."[2]

Mehitable Howland married in Sandwich 24 June 1799 **Heman Nye,**[3] who was born in Sandwich 23 November 1773,[4] the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Holmes) Nye. He was the brother of her sister Hannah's second husband, Lemuel Nye. [See #205, page 385.] Heman Nye died in Sandwich 2 June 1847, at 73 years of age.[5]

Mehitable's father, Job Howland, did not leave any probate records. In his account of this Nye family, L. Bert Nye, Jr., states that Heman Nye's father, Joseph Nye, mentioned Heman in his will,[6] but no such will was found in Barnstable County probate records. J[onathan] O[tis] Howland, in his "History of the Howland Family," written early in 1860, stated, "Mehitable married Heman Nye and is now living in Sandwich."[7]

Heman Nye and his brother, Lemuel Nye, were admitted to full communion by the Sandwich Church, 4 August 1808. Heman Nye was a sea captain, sailing to and from the West Indies.[8] No probate records have been found for Heman or Mehitable Nye in Barnstable County.

Children (Nye), born in Sandwich, Mass., baptized in the Sandwich Church as "children of Heman and Mehitable Nye":[9]

i. **Job Howland**[6-7], born 25 February 1801, bapt. 4 August 1808; died at Port au Prince, Haiti, 16 February 1820.
ii. **Hannah Howland**, born 7 November 1803, bapt. 4 August 1808.
iii. **Josiah Fish**, born 21 September 1806, bapt. 4 August 1808.
iv. **Joanna Chipman**, born 25 April 1809, bapt. 21 June 1809.
v. **Heman**, born 12 July 1812, bapt. 6 December 1812.
vi. **Elisha Bartlett**, born 8 March 1815, bapt. 23 July 1815.
vii. **Peleg**, born 10 March 1817, bapt. 22 June 1817.

REFERENCE

1. *MD* 25:149; Barnstable VR 2:92. 2. Sandwich VR, alpha. 3. L. Bert Nye, Jr., *American Nyes of English Origin*, (East Sandwich, Mass., 1977) 1:157-58. 4. Nye, *American Nyes* 1:99, 157. 5. Sandwich VR, alpha. 6. Nye, Jr., *American Nyes* 1:99, 157. 7. J. O. Howland, "Howland Family," MS, 2, 13. 8. Nye, *American Nyes* 1:157. 9. Sandwich Church Recs., MS, alpha; Nye, *American Nyes*, 1:157-58; J. O. Howland, "Howland Family," MS, 2, 13.

210. **Southworth**[5-6] **Howland** (*Job*[4], *John*[3-2-1]) (*Hannah Jenkins*[5], *Benjamin*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 29 March 1775,[1] the son of Job and Hannah (Jenkins) Howland. Southworth Howland died in Worcester, Mass., and was buried in West Brookfield, Mass., 9 June 1853.[2]

Southworth Howland married first, in West Brookfield 24 November 1799 **Esther Allen**,[3] who was born in West Brookfield 18 December 1780,[4] the daughter of Nathan and Persis (Gilbert) Allen. Esther died in Brookfield 12 October 1814.[5]

Southworth Howland married second, in Conway, Mass., 12 March 1816 (intentions 13 February 1816) **Polly/Mary Ware**,[6] who was born in Conway 5 December 1785,[7] the daughter of Dr. Samuel and Bethiah (Avery) Ware, Jr. Polly died in Conway 11 February 1870, at 84 years of age.[8]

Esther (Allen) Howland, Southworth's first wife and the mother of his first eight children, was wealthy in her own right. On 7 March 1817, her husband, Southworth Howland of Brookfield, yeoman, was appointed as the guardian of his own children, Southwick (*sic*) Allen Howland, aged 16 years, and Maria Howland, aged more than 14 years, "two of the children and heirs at law of Esther Howland, their mother, lately of said Brookfield, deceased, who was one of the children and heirs at law of Nathan Allen, late of Brookfield, Gentleman." On the same day he was also named as guardian of Harriet Howland, Henry Jenkins Howland and Harrison Otis Howland, all minors under 14 years of age.[9] In a separate action dated the same day, 7 March 1817, the court appointed Southworth Howland, yeoman, as principal, with Silas Henry, yeoman, and Josiah Cary, yeoman, all of Brookfield, as sureties on a bond for $10,000, as the guardian of Harriet Howland, Louisa Howland, Henry Jenkins Howland and Harrison Otis Howland, all minors under fourteen years of age, children and heirs at law of Esther Howland, their mother, lately of said Brookfield, deceased, who was one of the children and heirs at law of Nathan Allen, late of Brookfield, Gentleman. Witnesses were Daniel Chamberlain and Betsy Cary. This was signed by Southworth Howland, Silas Henry and Josiah Cary.[10] The same men acted as sureties for Southworth Howland when he was "allowed" as guardian, "of their own election," for Southwick Allen Howland, "now aged more than 16 years," and Maria Howland, "now aged more than fourteen years, two of the children and heirs at law of Esther Howland, their mother, and heirs at law of Nathan Allen, late of Brookfield, Gentleman."[11] These steps were taken in order to protect the inheritances they were to receive from their maternal grandfather.

Southworth Howland died intestate in 1853, but the administrator's petition was not presented until 21 April 1868. It mentioned Southworth's widow, his second wife, Mary W. Howland, his eldest son, Southworth A. Howland of Worcester, and his other children, Maria H. Avery of Conway,

Harriet Perry of Conway, Louisa Carpenter, Henry J. Howland, and Joseph A. Howland, all of Worcester, William W. Howland of Ceylon, Mary Smith of Enfield, and Harrison Howland of Ellington, Chatauqua Co., New York.[12] On 5 May 1768 the court appointed Southworth (*sic*) A. Howland of Worcester, as the administrator of the estate of Southworth Howland, "late of Worcester, deceased." Edward P. Howland and Joseph A. Howland of Worcester signed as his sureties. Witnesses were Chas. E. Stevens "to S.A.H.", H. Houghton and A. A. Boylston "to J.A.H." The court ordered Southworth A. Howland to post a notice of his appointment in the *Worcester Daily Spy*, "three weeks successively" and to return his affidavit within one year.[13]

Southworth Howland's death record listed his address as "Main Street, Worcester." His occupation was given as "carpenter," and his age as 78 years, 2 months.[14]

Children (**Howland**), born in West Brookfield, Mass.:[15]
By his first wife, Esther Allen:

i. **Southworth/Southwick/Southward Allen**[6-7], born 11 September 1800.
ii. **Maria**, born 22 August 1802.
iii. **Harriet**, born 6 July 1804, died 9 April 1805.
iv. **Harriet**, born 18 March 1806 (twin).
v. **Louisa**, born 18 March 1806 (twin), died young.
vi. **Louisa**, born 26 March 1808 [in guardianship records].
vii. **Henry Jenkins**, born 20 October 1810.
viii. **Harrison Otis**, born 25 January 1813.

By his second wife, Polly/Mary Ware:

ix. **William Ware**, born 25 February 1817.
x. **Samuel**, born 21 August 1819 [not in administrator's petition].
xi. **Joseph Avery**, born 18 February 1821.
xii. **Mary Esther**, born 28 August 1823.
xiii. **Elizabeth Sherwood**, born 3 April 1826 [not in administrator's petition].

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1. *MD* 25:149. 2. Boston VR 77:190; J. O. Howland, "Howland Family," MS, 10-11. 3. *Brookfield VR*, 18, 253; C. S. Pease, *Hist. of Conway, Mass.* (1917), 307 (only record for the first Louisa). 4. *Brookfield VR*, 18. 5. Ibid., 504. 6. *Conway VR*, 161; *Brookfield VR*, 349. 7. *Conway VR*, 104; "Genealogy of Robert Ware of Dedham, Mass.," *NEHGR* (Jan. 1887) 41:45. 8. Ibid. 9. Worcester Co. Prob. 133:290, 291 (Guardianship) [FHL #860609]. 10. Ibid. 192:343 (Guardianship) [FHL #860633]. 11. Ibid. 192:344 (Guardianship) [FHL #860633]; 233:510 (Guardianship) [FHL #863521]. 12. Ibid. #A32059 (Southworth Howland). 13. Ibid. 377:150 (Southworth Howland) [FHL #864074]. 14. Massachusetts State Archives: Deaths 77:190. 15. *Brookfield VR*, 136, 137, 504; Worcester Co. Prob. #A32059 (Southworth Howland); 133:290, 291; 192:343, 344 (Guardianship); Pease, *Hist. of Conway*, 307.

Timothy Howlands Estate. advertisement of sale &c.

Land for sale

To be sold at public vendue by order of Court on the Premises on Saturday the 13th day of August next at two o Clock in the afternoon all the real estate whereof Timothy Howland late of Barre in the County of Worcester died seized and possessed, situated in the Southerly part of Petersham in said County, consisting of very valuable pasture and tillage land, well watered containing about thirty one acres, adjoining land of Jonas Carruth Jr and others — for further particulars enquire of Lieu. Otis Allen of Barre or the subscriber —

Barre June 25th 1825. Isa Putnam Admr

Fig. 54. Sale of land from the estate of Timothy[5] Howland of Barre, Mass., dated 10 August 1825. [Worcester Co. Prob. 263:177 (FHL #864002)]. See p. 402.

211. **Timothy**[5-6] **Howland** (*Job*[4], *John*[3-2-1]) (*Hannah Jenkins*[5], *Benjamin*[4], *Lydia*[3] *Howland, Joseph*[2], *John*[1]) was born in Barnstable, Mass., 17 September 1777,[1] the son of Job and Hannah (Jenkins) Howland. Timothy Howland died in Barre, Worcester Co., Mass., 5 August 1824.[2]

Timothy Howland married in Warren, Worcester Co., Mass., 3 February 1802 (intentions 3 January 1802) **Lydia Putnam**[3] who was born in Warren 11 August 1778,[4] the daughter of Josiah and Sibyl (Smith) Putnam. Lydia was a seventh generation descendant of *Mayflower* passenger William White.[5] Lydia died in Barre 24 April 1847.[6]

Job Howland, Timothy Howland's father, did not leave any probate records. Lydia's father, Josiah Putnam of Warren, gentleman, in his will dated 28 June 1833, with a codicil dated 15 January 1835, gave his daughter, Lydia Howland, one-half of a one-sixth part of the residue of his estate, and named her four sons, Josiah P. Howland, Rufus Howland, William L. Howland and Timothy J. Howland, who were to share equally in the other half of the one-sixth share of his estate. The inventory of her father's estate amounted to $8,920.54. The settlement of the estate took place 25 June 1835 and included a note for $57.90 paid to Lydia P. Howland.[7]

Timothy and Lydia Howland settled in an area of Worcester County which was called the Rutland District until 1774 and Hutchinson until 1776, before the name of Barre was chosen.

Timothy Howland of Barre, yeoman, died intestate. On 16 May 1824, his widow, Lydia, refused to administer her husband's estate and asked that Asa Putnam serve in her stead. Asa was appointed 17 August 1824.[8] The inventory was taken 23 August 1824 by Samuel Lee, Esq., Moses Holden, Gent., and James W. Jenkins, Gent., all of Barre, and was presented to the court 7 September 1824. The real estate amounted to $3,964.11 and included the homestead farm of 149 acres with an "outlot" in Petersham of 30 acres, and a pew in the Barre meeting house. The personal estate, which included cows, sheep, pigs, a mare and her colt, wagons, sleighs, a gig, a chaise, furniture and bedding, was valued at $5,889.06.[9]

On 15 January 1825 widow Lydia Howland requested the judge to appoint Otis Allen "(or some suitable person)" as the guardian of her son, Timothy Jenkins Howland, a minor under the age of 14 years. On 18 January 1825, Rufus Howland, Wm. Lovell Howland and Josiah Putnam Howland, children of Timothy Howland, late of Barre, decd., all over the age of 14 years, appeared in court in Barre and chose Otis Allen of Barre as their guardian.[10] On 18 January 1825, Jared Weed, Esq., and James Carruth, Jr., yeoman, both of Petersham, and Lyman Sibley of Barre, Esq., were appointed to set out by metes and bounds, one-third part of Timothy Howland's estate to the widow, Lydia Howland, as her dower. This was done and agreed to 9 May 1825 by Lydia Howland and by Otis Allen, guardian for the three older children.[11]

On 26 October 1824, Timothy Howland's estate was found to be insolvent.[12] Nathaniel Houghton, Esq., and Moses Holden, Gent., both of Barre, were instructed to place notices in the *Worcester Spy*, asking for creditors to place their claims against the estate.[13] On 22 July 1825, claims amounted to $2,641.60, plus $14.44 and a sale of the estate was ordered 26 October 1825.[14]

Children (**Howland**), born in Barre, Mass.:[15]

i. **Josiah Putnam**[6-7], born 26 September 1804.
ii. **Rufus**, born 7 January 1808.
iii. **William Lovell**, born 18 August 1809.
iv. **Timothy Jenkins**, born 18 November 1812.

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1. *MD* 25:149. 2. *Barre VR*, 250. 3. *Brookfield VR*, 349; *Warren VR*, 114. 4. Ibid., 54. 5. *Mayflower Fams.: Francis Eaton, Samuel Fuller, William White* 1:141. 6. *Barre VR*, 250. 7. Worcester Co. Prob. 75:413-15; 76:519-20, 536-37 (Josiah Putnam) [FHL #856341]. 8. Ibid. 233:511 (Timothy Howland) [FHL #863521]; 138:479 (Timothy Howland) [FHL #860610]. 9. Ibid. 58:435-40 (Timothy Howland) [FHL #856332]; 234:538 (Timothy Howland) [FHL #863521]. 10. Ibid. 233:510-11 (Guardianship) [FHL #863521]. 11. Ibid. 59:126-28 (Timothy Howland) [FHL #856332]. 12. Ibid. 209:465 (Timothy Howland) [FHL #863510]. 13. Ibid. 263:177 (Timothy Howland) [FHL #864002]. 14. Ibid. 209:466-67 (Timothy Howland) [FHL #863510]; 263:88-89 (Timothy Howland) [FHL #864002]. 15. *Barre VR*, 49.

The End.

Additions and Corrections to

John Howland of the Mayflower, Vol. 1, The First Five Generations: Documented Descendants Through his first child, Desire[2] Howland and her husband, Captain John Gorham

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The names of the contributors and their additions and corrections are listed in Part I, alphabetically. The additions and corrections themselves, italicized and underlined, follow in Part II, listed in numerical order, according to the page numbers in *John Howland, Volume 1*, to which these additions and corrections refer. These additions and corrections are greatly appreciated.

Part I

Acknowledgment should have been made to the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, then edited by Donald M. Nielsen and Jane Fletcher Fiske, F.A.S.G., in whose pages "Ebenezer Sproat of Scituate and Middleboro, Massachusetts, 1676-1726," was published in the issue of July 1987, 141:203-14. This article covered the children of #21 **Experience Hawes**[4] (*Desire*[3] *Gorham, Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]), who married **Ebenezer Sproat**, 1:48-49. Their children were #135 **Thankful Sproat**[5], who married first, **Joseph Bennet**, second, **Seth Sampson**, and third **Joseph Haskell**, 1:206-7; #136 **Abigail Sproat**[5], who married the Rev. **John Wadsworth**, 1:207-8; #137 **Mary Sproat**[5], who married first, **Thomas Holmes**, and second, **Josiah Wood**, 1:208-10; #138 **Ebenezer Sproat**[5], who married **Bathsheba Wood**, 1:210-11; and #139 **James Sproat**[5] who married **Sarah Smith**, 1:211-13. Many apologies are proffered to the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass., for this oversight.

John D. Austin, F.A.S.G., RD #1. Box 376, Queensbury, NY 12804, author and compiler of *Mayflower Families Six: Stephen Hopkins*, submitted two changes:

1) The children of John Smith of Eastham, Mass., and his first wife, Sarah, were <u>*not*</u> descendants of *Mayflower* passenger Stephen Hopkins, as stated in

John Howland 1:43. John Smith married, as his second wife, **Bethiah (Howes) Hawes**, widow of #18 **Isaac Hawes**[4] (*Desire Gorham*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]), 1:43-45. **Bethiah (Howes) (Hawes) Smith** married, as her third husband, the Rev. Joseph Lord of Chatham, Mass. *See the correction to 1:43 in Additions and Corrections, Part II:411, which follows.*
2) #251 **Abigail Hinckley**[5] (*Mary Gorham*[4], *John*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]), 1:336-37, married as his second wife, **John Dillingham, Jr.**, who married as his third wife, Mary (Snow) (Bodfish) Nye, *daughter of John and Elizabeth (Ridley) Snow*. [See *NEHGR* (Jan. 1973) 127:29; John D. Austin, *Mayflower Families: Stephen Hopkins* 6:305-7]. This corrects *NEHGR* (Apr. 1863) 17:167. *See the correction to 1:337 in Additions and Corrections, Part II:412, which follows.*

Mrs. W. H. Crouse (Camilla I. Crane), 733 Plantation Estates Drive, B-302, Matthews, N.C. 28105, has identified **Sarah Beetle**, the wife of #446 **Daniel Lovell**[5] (*Abigail Gorham*[4], *Shubael*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]), 1:576-77, *as the daughter of Christopher and Mary (Norton) Beetle*. [Dukes Co. Prob. 3:234-35; 4:2, 77 (Christopher Beetle), from the original notes of Dr. Charles E. Banks, deposited at the Dukes Co. Historical Society, Edgartown, Mass.] *See the addition to 1:576, 577 in Additions and Corrections, Part II:413, which follows.*

Norma G. Flude (Mrs. George Flude), 96 Garden Ave., Palatine, IL 60067, in a vain search for her own ancestor, William Whipple, located the missing probate records for our **William Whipple**, the second husband of #338 **Sarah Gorham**[5] (*Benjamin*[4], *Jabez*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]), 1:445-47, but did not have the liber and folio numbers to show where the probate record had been found. Edwin W. Coles, 4037 Coldwater Canyon, Studio City, CA 91604-2354, in a careful search of Providence probate records, found that William Whipple's will had been erroneously omitted from the index to Vol. 6, where Mr. Coles finally located it on pages 464-67 [FHL #915008]. According to his probate records, William Whipple died 20 February 1785. William Whipple of Providence, yeoman, in his will dated 14 July 1779, recorded 4 April 1785, gave his beloved wife, Sarah Whipple, all of the goods and estate that she brought with her at their marriage, in addition to some livestock and the use and improvement of one-third part of his dwelling house, barn and land where they dwelled together, as well as one-third part of a ten acre lot of land lying in North Providence, until her death or remarriage. At that time, the property was to be divided equally among his three daughters, Sarah Jenkins, wife of John Jenkins, Amey Whipple and Alice Burr, widow of Ezekiel Burr, who were named as executors (*sic*). William's son, Ezra Whipple, having "been gone from me for a great number of years and, if living, is now with the Enemies of this country

whom he is aiding and assisting - I give and Bequeath unto him the sum of Five shillings and no more." Witnesses were John Reed, Benjamin Taylor, [Sarah's son by her first marriage], and Dwight Foster. The inventory, taken in Providence, 4 March 1785, by David Burr and Simeon Thayer, amounted to £15-1-11½. It included silver teaspoons, silver knee buckles, silver shoe buckles and silver buttons. Mrs. Sarah Whipple, widow of the deceased, appeared at a Town Council meeting held in the town of Providence, 4 April 1785, and guaranteed that the inventory was accurate. Two of the executrixes, William Whipple's daughters from his first marriage, Mrs. Sarah Jenkins and Mrs. Amey Whipple, submitted their father's will for probate. The third executrix, their sister, Mrs. Alice Burr, was now dead. Sarah's son, **Benjamin Taylor**[6], one of the witnesses, appeared and stated that he had seen [his step-father], William Whipple, sign and seal his will. [Providence Prob. 6:464-67 (William Whipple) FHL #915008]. *See the additions to 1:446, 447 in Additions and Corrections, Part II:413, which follows.*

John L. German, 2631 Kittley Rd., Wanamaker, IN 46239, submitted a photocopy of Fred E. Crowell's *New Englanders in Nova Scotia* [microfilm, NEHGS], page 172, with additional information for #458 **Reuben Worth**[5], 1:588-89, #460 **Joseph Worth**[5], 1:591-93, and #463 **Thomas Worth**[5], 1:597-98. All three were among the sons of **Joseph Worth** and his wife, #82 **Lydia Gorham**[4] (*Shubael*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]), 1:149-50. All three brothers went to Barrington, Nova Scotia, about 1762. Reuben and Joseph Worth, but not Thomas, were listed there in the census taken in 1762. Joseph was a surveyor and farmer, and was a member of the committee to locate new settlers. Joseph was still there when another census was taken in 1770, but Reuben and Thomas were missing and had returned to Nantucket. Thomas Worth was appointed to the Proprietors' Committee, 3 February 1764. Thomas and Joseph, but not Reuben, petitioned for land at Cape Sable. [See Fred E. Crowell, "New Englanders in Nova Scotia," (microfilm, NEHGS, Boston), 172.] Mr. German also found additional proof that #460 **Joseph Worth**[5] and his wife, **Judith Starbuck**, had lived in Nova Scotia before returning to Nantucket, and then setting out for North Carolina. In the 1850 census records of the Southern Division of Guilford County, N.C., Joseph's son, **Paul Worth**[6], age 77, said that he had been born in Nova Scotia [Census M432, R632: page 357, hse 1579, fam. 1578.] In another interesting item, on the 28th day 9th month 1774, **Joseph Worth, Jr.**, requested a Certificate from the Friends at Nantucket to the Friends at New Garden, where he intended to settle, and he acknowledged his Shortness in heretofore removing to Nova Scotia without a Certificate. This entry was found in the minutes of the Nantucket Monthly Meeting and was transcribed in *The Register of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of California*, Herbert Folger, ed. (1917) 1:191.

Mr. German is a descendant of **Charles Worth**[6] (*Joseph*[5], *Lydia Gorham*[4], *Shubael*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]), whose daughter, **Elizabeth Worth**[7] married **David German.** Mr. German's article, "David German (1796-1867) and Family of Shelby County, Indiana," won the National Genealogical Society's Family History Writing Contest and was published in the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* (Dec. 1990) 78:279-98. *See the additions to 1:588-89, 591-93, 597, 598 in Additions and Corrections, Part II:414-15, which follows.*

Joyce Sharp Heckman, 3 Fencove Court, Old Saybrook, CT 06475, whose husband descends from John Howland of the *Mayflower* through two of his daughters, Desire[2] and Hope[2], has pointed out that there is no town named "Bloomfield" in Maine. **Priscilla Bennet**[6], the daughter of #488 **Batchelder Bennet**[5] (*Ruth Gorham*[4], *Shubael*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]), and his wife, **Mary Sampson**, 1:625-27, died in *Brownfield*, Maine, not Bloomfield, as stated in the reference, *Middleboro Deaths*, page 118. *See the correction to 1:626 in Additions and Corrections, Part II:416, which follows.*

Henry Bainbridge Hoff, F.A.S.G., 67 Park Ave., New York, NY 10016, editor of the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, has identified **John Squires**, husband of #497 **Lucinda Fitch**[5] (*Deborah Gorham*[4], *Shubael*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]), 1:637. His book, *The Tangier-Smith Family: Descendants of Colonel William Smith of the Manor of St. George, Long Island, N.Y.*, which he compiled with Ruth Tangier Smith, M.D. (1978), page 15, states that **Sarah (Sally) Squires**[6], the daughter of **John and Lucinda (Fitch) Squires** of Islip, was born in Huntington, L.I., 6 June 1777, and died in August 1859. She married in 1795 **Henry S. Nicoll**, who was born in Islip, L.I., 13 June 1778, and died in April 1827. Mr. Hoff sent an abstract of John Squires's will, taken from Elizabeth R. Van Buren, *Abstracts of Wills of Suffolk County, N.Y.*, Liber B:12, citing original Liber B:157-58, in which three more children were named, along with "others," who were not named. More information about the family of Sally (Squires) Nicoll was found in Benjamin W. Dwight, *History of the Descendants of Elder John Strong of Northampton, Mass.* (Joel Munsell, Albany 1871) 1:600-601. *See the additions to #497, 1:637 in Additions and Corrections, Part II:416, which follows.*

Harriet W. Hodge, (Mrs. Campbell Hodge), 321 Hawthorne Ave., Glencoe, IL 60022, author and compiler of the John Billington section of *Mayflower Families Five: Edward Winslow and John Billington*, pointed out that the name of son **Benjamin Gorham**, son of #164 **Mercy Sturgis**[5] (*Edward*[4], *Temperance Gorham*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]), 1:240-41, and her husband, #271 **Benjamin Gorham**[5-5], (*John Gorham*[4-3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1])

(*Prudence Crocker*[4] (*Anne*[3] *Howland, John*[2-1]), 1:365, was inadvertently omitted from the list of heirs receiving property in the division of his father's estate. *See the correction to 1:240 in Additions and Corrections, Part II:412, which follows.*

Roger D. Joslyn, F.A.S.G., 35 Union Ave., New Windsor, NY 12553-7103, in *The American Genealogist* (Apr. 1991) 66:121-22, mentioned two corrections:
1) The correct name of the library in Barnstable, Mass., is *Sturgis* Library, not Sprague Library, as stated in *John Howland* 1:xiv, an unexplainable and unfathomable error on the part of this author and compiler, for which she apologizes. *See the correction to 1:xiv in Additions and Corrections, Part II:411, which follows.*
2) *The American Genealogist* was started in New Haven, Conn., by Donald Lines Jacobus in *1922*, not 1920, as stated in *John Howland* 1:643. *See the correction to 1:643 in Additions and Corrections, Part II:417, which follows.*

Caroline Lewis Kardell, Historian General, General Society of Mayflower Descendants, P.O. Box 3297, Plymouth, MA 02361, has forwarded a guardianship petition, submitted with a lineage application, which proves that #180 **Sarah Baxter**[5-5] (*John*[4], *Temperance [Gorham*[3]*] Sturgis, Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) (*Desire Gorham*[4], *Joseph*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]), 1:257-58, and her first husband, **Gershom Cobb, Jr.**, had a son, **Gershom**[6-6], who was given a double portion in the division of the estate of his grandfather, Gershom Cobb of Barnstable, dated 24 May 1751 [Barnstable Co. Prob. 8:530 (Gershom Cobb, Sr.)]. Two weeks earlier, 7 May 1751, Gershom Cobb, "a minor son to Gershom, late of Barnstable, mariner, deceased, and the grandson of Gershom Cobb, late of Barnstable," petitioned the court to appoint Oris Bacon of Barnstable, yeoman, as his guardian, to take possession of the property coming to him from the estate of his grandfather, Gershom Cobb of Barnstable, deceased [Barnstable Co. Prob. 7:214-15 (Guardianship, Gershom Cobb)]. Gershom Cobb[6-6] was probably born posthumously since his father died only nine months after his parents were married. *See the corrections and additions to 1:257-58 in Additions and Corrections, Part II:412, which follows.*

Julie Helen Otto, co-editor of *Nexus, The Bimonthly Newsletter of the New England Historic Genealogical Society*, in "Too Many Sarahs: Blackman-Foote, Blackman-Greenman, and Other Problems in Fairfield County, Connecticut," published in *Nexus (Apr.-May 1991)* 8:2:63-65, states that **Ann Greene/Grooman/Grumman**, the wife of #303 **Samuel Gorham**[5] (*Joseph*[4-3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]), 1:401-2, was *"almost certainly"* the Ann Greenman who was recorded in Stratford, Conn., as having been born 21 March 1726,

the daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah (Blackman) Greenman. Ann Greenman had a sister, Amy Greenman, and a brother, Nehemiah Greenman. Nehemiah's birth was recorded as "Nehemiah Greene, son of Jeremiah and Sarah." The identification of Ann Greenman as the wife of Samuel Gorham is based on the fact that **Samuel and Ann (Greene/Grooman/Grumman) Gorham** named children "**Ame/Mercy**" and "**Nehemiah,**" possibly for this Ann Greenman's brother and sister. They named their first daughter "**Temperance,**" for Samuel Gorham's mother. Their fourth child was named "**Sarah,**" possibly for Ann Greenman's mother, Sarah Blackman. Two other children were named "**David,**" a name not found in either Samuel Gorham's immediate family, nor in the Greenman family, suggesting that Ann Greene/Grooman/Grumman may have been someone else. Documented proof that the wife of **Samuel Gorham**[5] was Ann Greenman, daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah (Blackman) Greenman, remains to be found. *See the additions to 1:401-2 in Additions and Corrections, Part II:412-13, which follows.*

Gerald J. Parsons, F.A.S.G., 224 Arnold Ave., Syracuse, NY 13210, a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland through Nathan Gorham[5] (*Jabez*[4-3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]), has provided several corrections:

1) According to his English researcher, Mr. Colin Campbell, the Benefield parish register gives the baptismal year of **John Gorham**, husband of #1 **Desire**[2] **Howland** (*John*[1]), 1:9, as *1619*, not 1620, which, according to the system of double-dating, was *1619/20*, not 1620/21, as given by George E. Bowman in *The Mayflower Descendant* 5:74, John Savage in *Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England* 2:281, and *Collectanea Topographica and Genealogica* (London 1838) 5:334-36, 342-43. *See the correction to 1:9 in Additions and Corrections, Part II:411, which follows.*

2) #56 **Jabez Gorham**[4] (*Jabez*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]), 1:105-6, *was buried from* St.Michael's Church. His wife, Leah, died *13* May 1739 and was buried from St. Michael's Church 15 May 1739 [Bristol VR and Old Book, 18]. *See the addition and correction to 1:105 in Additions and Corrections, Part II:411-12, which follows.*

3) #320 **Nathan Gorham**[5] {*Jabez*[4-3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]), 1:418-19, was baptized in *St. Michael's* Church, not Christ Church [Bristol VR, 1st Old Book, 143]. *See the correction to 1:418 in Additions and Corrections, Part II:413 which follows.*

4) #320 **Nathan Gorham**[5] (cont.), 1:418, end of third paragraph: Nathan's last transaction was dated *21 June 1768 and was recorded* 12 July 1768. The reference should read *Canterbury Deeds 7:413*. *See the corrections to 1:418-19 in Additions and Corrections, Part II:413, which follows.*

5) #320 **Nathan Gorham**[5] (cont.), fourth paragraph, third and fourth sentences, should read: On 1 January 1778, Nathan's son, Joseph Gorham and

his wife, *Hannah*, sold ten acres to Lemuel Parrish.[7] On 6 December 1780, Joseph and George Gorham, called "of Norwich in the County of Hampshire, in the State of Massachusetts," *and Ephraim Gorham of Canterbury in the County of Windham,* sold to Zachariah Waldo, . . .[8] *See the correction to 1:418 in Additions and Corrections, Part II:413, which follows.*

Alicia Crane Williams, editor, *The Mayflower Descendant* (Jan. 1991) 41:81, pointed out that there was no son named Benjamin Fuller in the family of #47 **Thankful Gorham**[4] (*John*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) 1:90-92, who married **John Fuller.** The reference for Benjamin Fuller as a member of this family was found in a faulty transcription of the records of the church in the West Parish, or Precinct, of Barnstable, Mass., made in May 1927 by Frank T. Calef, M.D. [FHL #22364]. Dr. Calef inadvertently repeated the name, Benjamin, from the family listed directly below that of Thankful (Gorham) Fuller, as well as recording Benjamin with his own family as the son of Patience, wife of Nath[l] Bacon. *See the correction to 1:91 in Additions and Corrections, Part II:411, which follows.*

NOTE: The Family History Center of the Church of Jesus Christ, Latter Day Saints, has microfilmed two versions of the records of the church in the West Parish of Barnstable, Mass. Their first microfilm, FHL #22364, is a copy of Dr. Calef's indexed transcription of the original records. The second version, FHL #1405488, is a microfilm of the original records, and is not indexed, nor are the pages numbered. Edwin W. Coles, the indefatigable and talented record searcher for this John Howland project, uses Dr. Calef's indexed version of the transcribed records, FHL #22364, to find the location of the names we need, and then goes to the photostat copies of the original records with added page numbers, included on the same reel of microfilm, FHL #22364, to obtain the original entry, in order to assure the accuracy of our John Howland work.

In addition to the above entries, this compiler found an error in #486 **Ebenezer Livy Bennet**[5] (*Ruth Gorham*[4], *Shubael*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]) and his wife, **Patience Bennet**, 1:623-24. They had an eighth child, **Zephaniah Bennet**[6], who was inadvertently omitted from the list of Ebenezer Livy Bennet's children. **Zephaniah**[6] must have been born just before his mother, Patience (Bennet) Bennet, died, 11 November 1781, but was not recorded in Middleboro vital records. However, **Zephaniah**[6] was mentioned in the probate records of two of his father's brothers, #485 **William Bennet**[5], 1:821-23, and #491 **Sylvanus Bennet**[5], 1:630-31 [Plymouth Co. Prob. #1859, 43:84, 86, 146; 44:91; 10A:554, 89:32; 7V:204, 89:193 (William Bennet); #1852, 42:487, 489, 531; 43:297 (Sylvanus Bennet)]. *See the additions to 1:623-24 in Additions and Corrections, Part II:415-16, which follows.*

Know all men by these presents that I Gershom Cobb a Minor
Son to Gershom late of Barnstable Yeoman deceased &
grandson to Gershom late of Barnstable Gent Deceas'd have Named
Ordained & made & by these presents do nut & Constitute this
Honor of Barnstable aforesd Yeoman to be my Guardian with
full power & Authority for me & in my Name & to my use to
ask Demand Sue for Recover Receive & take into his possession and
Custody all & Singular Such part & Portion of Estate as Doth belong to me
in Right of my Said Grandfather or Which by any other way or
means Whatsoever doth of Right Appertain or belong to me and to
Manage Improve & dispose the Same for my best Advantage
& Profit during my Minority & to do all & whatsoever
Necessary for & about the premises as faithfully & Effectually

Fig. 55. Guardianship record for Gershom Cobb of Barnstable, Mass., dated 24 May 1751, son of Gershom Cobb of Yarmouth, Mass., who died 16 January 1733. [Barnstable Co. Prob. 7:214 Guardianship (FHL #904600)]. This is a correction to *John Howland of the Mayflower* 1:257-58. See 2:407, 412.

Additions and Corrections to

John Howland of the Mayflower, Vol. 1, The First Five Generations: Documented Descendants Through his first child, Desire[2] Howland and her husband, Captain John Gorham

Published by Picton Press, Camden, Maine, 1990, (xx, 714 pp.)

Part II

Additions and corrections to *John Howland of the Mayflower*, Vol. 1, are listed here, numerically, according to the page numbers in Vol. 1 to which the additions or corrections refer. New material is italicized and underlined.

1:xiv, line 35 Change to read, "*Sturgis* Library, Barnstable, Mass., the Fairfield Historical Society, Fairfield, Conn."

1:9, line 16 Change to read,"was baptized in Benefield, Northamptonshire, England, 28 January *1619/20*."

1:11, line 41 Change Ref. 4. to read, "*Benefield Parish Register, Northamptonshire Record Office, Northampton, England.*"

1:43, lines 22-23 Delete "all descendants of *Mayflower* passenger Stephen Hopkins but"; change to read, "Williams, Lidia, Seth, Elizabeth, Rebecca and John,[8] *none of whom were* descendants of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland."

1:91, lines 39-42 Delete "with his brother, Benjamin. vi. **Benjamin**, bapt. 21 April 1717 (twin?) with his brother, Nathaniel; probably died young." Move line 42 up to line 40, change to read, "+283 *vi.* **Thankful**, born 19 September 1718, bapt. 20 November 1718."

1:105, line 11 Delete "as recorded in"; change to read, "*and was buried from* St. Michael's Church, 23 November 1745.[2]"

1:105, lines 16-17 Change to read, "Leah died in Bristol *13* May 1739, and was buried in St. Michael's Church *15 May 1739*."

1:106, line 13 Add "*Bristol VR and Old Book, 18.*"

1:240, line 39 Change to read, "Gorham, *son Benjamin*, and daughters Mary Loring and Olive Bourne.[8]"

1:257, line 12 Change to read, "the date of her *second* son's birth."

1:257, line 24, etc. Change to read, "On 24 May 1751, in the division of the estate of Gershom Cobb's father, Gershom Cobb, Sr., *Gershom and Sarah Cobb's son, Gershom, received his deceased father's double portion from the estate of his grandfather, Gershom Cobb of Barnstable. The son's existence is proved by a guardianship petition, dated 7 May 1751, asking that the Barnstable court appoint Oris Bacon of Barnstable as the guardian of Gershom Cobb, a minor son of Gershom Cobb, late of Barnstable, mariner.*[9]"

1:258, line 1, et seq. Change to read, "*Child (Cobb), by her first husband, Gershom Cobb, born in Barnstable, Mass.:*[14]

i. Gershom[6-6]*, born in 1733, probably posthoumously.*

Child (**Gorham**), by her second husband, Benjamin Gorham, born in Barnstable, Mass.[15]

ii. **Samuel**[6-6-6], born 2 September 1740."

1:258, line 8, et. seq. Change Ref. 9 to read, "9. Barnstable Co. Prob. *7:214-15 (Guardianship, Gershom Cobb);* 8:530 (Gershom Cobb, Sr.)."

1:258, lines 10 and 11 Change Ref. 14 to read, "14. *Barnstable Co. Prob. 7:214-15 (Guardianship, Gershom Cobb). 15. MD* 31:14."

1:337, lines 8-10 Change to read, "John Dillingham married third, 16 May 1751 Mary (Snow) (Bodfish) Nye, *daughter of John and Elizabeth (Ridley) Snow*."

1:337, line 30 Change to read, "Hinckley); *Mayflower Families: Stephen Hopkins 6:305-6*; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:46."

1:401, line 23 Change to read, "**[Ann Green/]Grooman/Grumman,**[3] ***possibly*** *the daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah (Blackman) Greenman, born in Stratford 21 March 1726.*"

1:402, line 8 Add to Ref. 4: "*Nexus (Apr.-May 1991) 8:2:64-65*."

1:418, lines 9-10 Change to read ". . . baptized in *St. Michael's* Church 30 January 1725/6, ...[1]"

1:418, line 24 Change to read, "last transaction in Canterbury was dated *21 June 1768 and recorded* 12 July 1768, when he sold land , , , ,"

1:418, line 32 Change to read, "[Mas]sachusetts, *and Ephraim Gorham of Canterbury in the County of Windham*, sold land to Zachariah Waldo,[8] . . . ."

1:419, line 8 Add to Ref. 5: "Canterbury Deeds 4:443; *7:413*."

1:446, lines 27, et seq. Change to read, "Rowland Taylor. *Sarah's second husband, William Whipple, in his will dated 14 July 1779, probated 4 April 1785, mentioned his beloved wife, Sarah Whipple, and his children by his first wife, daughters Sarah Jenkins, Amey Whipple and Alice Burr, and his son, Ezra Whipple. Witnesses were John Reed, Benjamin Taylor, [Sarah's son by her first husband], and Dwight Foster. At a town meeting held in Providence, 4 April 1785, two of the executors, Mrs. Sarah Jenkins and Mrs. Amey Whipple, submitted their father's will for probate, their sister, Mrs. Alice Burr, the third executrix having died. Sarah's son, Benjamin Taylor, one of the witnesses, appeared and stated that he had seen [his stepfather,] William Whipple sign and seal his will.*[14]"

1:446, line 30 Change reference number to "[15]."

1:447, lines 2 and 3 Change to read "Taylor). 14. *Providence Prob. 6:464-67 (William Whipple) [FHL #915008]. 15.* Barnstable Ch. Recs. (1725-1815), 140; *NEHGR* (July 1906) 60:315; *NGSQ* (Sept. 1986) 74:181-82."

1:576, line 32 Change to read "Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard,[3] *the daughter of Christopher and Mary (Norton) Beetle.*[4]" Renumber all following reference numbers to correspond.

1:577, lines 23-24 Add new Ref. 4 to read: "4. *Dukes Co. Prob. 3:234-35 (Christopher Beetle)*." Renumber all following reference numbers to correspond.

1:588, line 35, et. seq. Change to read, "*Reuben and Mary Worth lived in Barrington, Nova Scotia, when the 1762 census was taken, but they must have returned to Nantucket later because, in* the federal census of 1790, Reuben Worth was listed in Sherborn as head of a family of one male and two females.[6]"

1:589, line 15 Change Ref. 6 to read, "6. *Fred E. Crowell, "New Englanders in Nova Scotia, (microfilm), 172; U.S. Census, 1790, Nantucket Co., 161.*"

1:591, line 24, et seq. Change to read, "Joseph and Judith Worth *settled in* Barrington, Nova Scotia, *where Joseph was a surveyor and farmer* and was listed as an American Protestant with a wife, one boy and two girls when the census was taken in 1770.[6] They returned to Nantucket *where, on 28th day 9th month 1774, Joseph Worth, Jr., requested a Certificate from the Friends on Nantucket to the Friends in New Garden [North Carolina] where he intended to settle, and he acknowledged his Shortness in heretofore removing to Nova Scotia without a Certificate. . . .*[7]"

1:592, line 34 Add "*Son Paul Worth, in the 1850 census of Guilford County, N.C., stated that he was 77 years of age and had been born in Nova Scotia.*[21]"

1:592, line 38 Change Ref. 21 to Ref. *22*.

1:592, line 41 Change Ref. 22 to Ref. *23*.

1:593, line 10 Change Ref. 6 to read "*6. Fred E. Crowell, New Englanders in Nova Scotia (microfilm), 172; Nova Scotia Census, 1770* (Chicago 1972), 5."

1:593, line 11 Change Ref. 7 to read, "*7. 'Minutes of the Nantucket Monthly Meeting,' Herbert Folger, ed., Register of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in California (1917) 1:191;* Starbuck, 831."

1:593, line 20, et seq. Change Ref. 21 to read, "*21. U.S. Census of North Carolina, Guilford Co., 357.*"

1:593, present line 21 Change original Ref. 21 to read, "*22. Randolph Co., N.C. (Original) Wills, 1775-1899, North Carolina State Archives*

(Joseph Worth); Nantucket VR 2:622, 626, 629, 633, 637; Gorham MS 3:352; U.S. Census of North Carolina, Guilford Co., 357."

1:593, present line 21 Change original Ref. 22 to read, "*23*. Hinshaw, 1:795, 846."

1:597, line 28 Insert new material: "*Thomas Worth was living in Barrington, Nova Scotia, 4 February 1764, when he was appointed to the Proprietors' Committee. He and his brother, Joseph, petitioned the Council for a separate grant on Cape Sable. Thomas may have left Nova Scotia before 1770, for he was not listed in the census taken that year.*[11]" [Change all succeeding reference numbers to correspond.]

1:598, line 1 Change to read, "Children (**Worth**), *first three probably born in Barrington, N.S.,* first five *recorded* in Nantucket records, last three born in Hudson, N.Y.;[18]" [Change all succeeding reference numbers to correspond.]

1:598, line 21 Change Ref. 11 to read, "*11. Fred E. Crowell, New Englanders in Nova Scotia, 172; Edwin Crowell, History of Barrington, N.S., 144.*" [Change all succeeding reference numbers to correspond.]

1:598, lines 21 to 27 Change all present reference numbers, 11 to 21, to *12* to *22*.

1:598, line 25 Change present Ref. 17 to "*18. Fred E. Crowell, New Englanders in Nova Scotia, (microfilm), 172;* Nantucket VR 2:621, 624."

1:623, line 19-20 Change to read, "Patience died in Middleboro, 11 November 1781, in her 44th year, *probably right after the birth of her youngest son, Zephaniah*, called 'dau. of . . . .'[5]"

1:624, line 16 Change to read, "Children (**Bennet**), born in Middleboro, Mass., *mentioned in the probate records of their uncles, William and Silvanus Bennet*:[16]"

1:624, line 26 Add new material: "*viii. Zephaniah, probably born about 11 November 1781, the day his mother died; mentioned in the wills of his uncles, William Bennet*[5] *and Silvanus Bennet*[5]."

1:624, lines 16-17 Add to Ref. 16, change to read: "16. *MD* 12:69, 70; *Middleborough VR* 1:188, 189, 203; *Plymouth Co. Prob. 89:193 (William Bennet); #1852, 42:487, 489, 531; 43:297 (Silvanus Bennet).*"

1:626, line 41 Change to read, "*Brownfield*, Me., Nov. 6 1852, . . .[17]"

1:637, line 10 Change to read, "1791, *and before 14 September 1801, the date her husband made his will in Islip, Long Island, N.Y., and did not mention her.*[2]"

1:637, line 12 Add at end of line, "*John Squires died in Islip, Long Island, between 14 September 1801, the date he made his will, and before 13 October 1801, the date his will was probated.*[5]"

1:637, line 14 Change reference numeral to read, "30 December 1784.[6]"

1:637, delete lines 15, 16 and 17, and insert, "*Very few records have been found for John and Lucinda Squires and their family. According to Nantucket records, John and Lucinda Squires had an unnamed child who died 26 September 1768.*[7] *Their daughter, Sarah/Sally Squires was born in Huntington, Long Island, 6 June 1777.*[8] *According to the 1800 census of the Town of Islip, Suffolk Co., Long Island, N.Y., John Squires was head of a household with two males over 45, one female under 15, one female over 45, and one free person, not taxed.*[9] *John Squires, in his will dated 14 September 1801, probated 13 October 1801, bequeathed $125.00 to his son, John, and made specific gifts to his youngest son, Henry Squires, and youngest daughter, Lucinda. The balance was to be divided among the rest of his children, who were not named. Executors were Nathaniel Conklin, Medad Rogers and Moses Swazey. Witnesses were John Douglass, John Burroughs and John Green.*[10] *No wife was mentioned, so Lucinda had probably died earlier.*"

1:637, line 19, et seq. Change to read, "*Children* (**Squires**), *probably born in Huntington, Long Island, N.Y., incomplete, order uncertain:*[11]

*i. **John**[6], possibly born about 1766, given $125.00 in father's will.*

ii. Unnamed child, died 26 September 1768, recorded in Nantucket records.

*iii. **Sarah/Sally**, born 6 June 1777, married Henry S. Nicoll.*

*iv. **Henry**, called 'youngest son' in father's will.*

*v. **Lucinda**, called 'youngest daughter' in father's will.*"

1:637, line 23 Add to Ref. 2, to read, "2. Henry Barnard Worth, "Nantucket Genealogies," MS 2:709; *Elizabeth R. Van Buren, "Abstracts of Wills, Suffolk County, N.Y.," (typescript, NYGBS) Liber B:10, citing Original Liber B:157-58 (John Squires).*"

1:637, line 24 Change Ref. 5 to read, "5. *Suffolk Co. Wills, Original Liber B:157-58 (John Squires).*"

1:637, lines 24-25 Change present Ref. 5 to "*6.* Nantucket Co. Prob. 3:430-33 (Beriah Fitch) [FHL #906832]."

1:637, line 25 Add new Ref. 7, to read, "*7. Nantucket VR 5:539.*"

1:637, line 25 Add new Ref. 8. to read, "*8. Ruth Tangier Smith, MD, and Henry Bainbridge Hoff, The Tangier Smith Family: Descendants of Colonel William Smith of the Manor of St. George, Long Island, New York (Farmingdale, Long Island 1978)*, 15."

1:637, line 36 Add new Ref. 9 to read, "*9. NYGBR 56:15.*"

1:637, line 26 Add new Ref. 10 to read, "*10. Suffolk Co. Wills, Liber B:157-58 (John Squires).*"

1:637, line 27 Add new Ref. 11 to read, "*11. Nantucket VR 5:539; Suffolk Co. Wills, Liber B:157-58 (John Squires); Benjamin W. Dwight, History of the Descendants of Elder John Strong of Northampton, Mass., (Albany, N.Y. 1871) 1:600-601.*"

1:643, line 8 of text Change date to read, "*The American Genealogist*, first published in *1922*."

The End

October 31, 1992

RECORDS

OF THE

COLONY

OF

NEW PLYMOUTH

IN

NEW ENGLAND.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

EDITED BY

NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, M.D.,

MEMBER OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY, FELLOW OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, ETC.

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS.

1633—1689.

BOSTON:
FROM THE PRESS OF WILLIAM WHITE,
PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.
1857.

Fig. 56. Title Page, *Records of the Colony of New Plymouth in New England*, edited by Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D., published in Boston in 1857.

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Please note that court records listed in the text are to be found in the county courthouses, probate districts or town councils where the subjects of the text resided. Vital records which have not been published are not italicized in the text and are to be found in the record books of the town halls specified in the references.

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EVERY NAME INDEX

The following Every Name Index contains 9,144 entries and includes every name which appears anywhere in this book, with women being indexed under both their married and maiden names. The only exceptions are fairly logical; the names occurring in facsimiles of original documents are not indexed, nor are names which occur in the recital of ancestry such as *(Lydia[3] Howland, John[2-1])*. Similarly, recitals of the parentage of descendants of John Howland are not indexed. An example is page 66, where Mary Bursley is mentioned as "the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Howland) Bursley". The names John and Elizabeth (Howland) Bursley are not indexed here since they are repeated in the listings for seven of the ten children they had; indexing such occurrences would add nothing to this book. Of course the names of the parents of those persons marrying descendants of John Howland are indexed. Only the first occurrence of a name on a page is indexed; thus for a section on an individual which spreads over two pages, only the first page reference is given. Readers are advised, as usual, to check all conceivable spellings.

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